"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; variable winds, becoming southwest and west
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,970. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

RACE FOR SENATOR CLOSE IN PRIMARY IN WISCONSIN

Lenroot Leads La Follette Man 2,100 Thus Far Outside of Milwaukee.

THOMPSON AHEAD IN CITY

Republican Committee Meets Today—Some Members Ready to Quit if Thompson Wins.

DAVIES GAINS BIG VICTORY

Administration to Fight for Him—He Issues Appeal to Loyalists.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 20.—Returns early this morning from the primaries held in Wisconsin yesterday to nominate candidates for the successorship to the late United States Senator Paul O. Husting indicate an extremely close race between Representative Irvine L. Lenroot, the loyalty candidate of the Republicans, and James Thompson, the La Follette candidate.

Joseph E. Davies, former Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, has won the Democratic nomination over Charles McCarthy by four to one.

At 2:30 A. M. returns from 616 out of 2,112 precincts, outside of Milwaukee County, gave Lenroot 29,106 and Thompson 27,021. This would indicate a plurality of 7,000 for Lenroot outside Milwaukee. The figures from 546 precincts outside of Milwaukee give Davies 12,565 and McCarthy 5,522. The same precincts give Berger 10,940.

A plurality for Thompson of 5,000 in the county, including the city of Milwaukee, was indicated by returns from 77 precincts out of 183 in the county.

The early returns showed Thompson ahead by 550, but later Lenroot began to pull up. His lead, if he succeeds in winning the nomination, will be small.

Colonel John J. Hannan, Senator La Follette's secretary, who has been in charge of the Thompson campaign in Milwaukee, declined to predict the result at 1 o'clock this morning. He said that the full returns would be necessary to determine the winner.

Germans Centre on Thompson.

Lenroot is running strong in the western part of the State, while Thompson is rolling up votes in the lake shore counties and in the Fox River Valley, the strongest German-American parts of the State. In Washington County, where there is a large population of Teutonic stock, the complete figures are reported to give Thompson 1,703 to Lenroot's 233.

In Greene County, where Thompson was born, Lenroot gets 761 to Thompson's 700, while Berger receives only 31.

La Crosse County, the home of Thompson, is reported to have given him a plurality of 870, which is far below the margin conceded him.

Davies's Election Predicted.

The present indications, according to careful observers, are that Davies will win in the Senatorial election. The Republican State Central Committee, it is understood, will not back Thompson in case he is nominated, and that situation points to a Democratic victory.

The law requires that, after the primary, the State Committees of the parties shall manage the campaigns of their nominees. The Republican State Committee, through its Executive Committee, some time ago took action denouncing La Follette's course and condemning his anti-war record. Reports are that a majority of the committee will resign if Thompson wins. State Chairman George A. West has called a meeting for tomorrow to discuss the situation.

Even if Thompson is found to have been defeated the result is too close to be satisfactory to loyal Republicans.

Francis E. McGovern, who withdrew in favor of Lenroot, said tonight:

"It is as I prophesied. The Socialists have turned the tide toward Thompson rather than vote in their own primary in order to try to prove that the State is for La Follette and peace."

Berger asserts that he is going to be elected. He says that it is the anti-war vote alone that has given Thompson the lead.

Davies Begins New Fight.

By The Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 20.—The Milwaukee Sentinel, which supported Lenroot, late tonight, with 75 per cent. of the vote to be heard from, estimated that Lenroot would come down to Milwaukee with 5,000 to 10,000 votes over Thompson.

Mr. Davies has lost no time in beginning his campaign for election April 2. In a statement he declared "Wisconsin's reputation for loyalty still hangs in the balance."

"The nation doubts Wisconsin, not because of the acts of any one of her public men, but because of the acts of many of her public men," said the statement. "It is a doubt that can be removed by clear, unequivocal expression of the loyal sentiment of Wisconsin registered at the polls. It can be removed by nothing else.

"The situation in Wisconsin is of deep concern in more than one way. It involves the question, of course, of whether or not Wisconsin shall support with all her power our battle line in France. But it also involves the question of whether Wisconsin is thoroughly, wholeheartedly American in all cases and under all circumstances. It involves the question of nationality, the

Continued on Page Fourteen.

Report Sweden Will Refuse to Exchange Ships for Food

LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that, according to the Frankfort newspapers, assurances have been received in Berlin that Sweden does not intend to accept the proposals of the Entente Allies regarding an exchange of foodstuffs for shipping tonnage.

It has been understood here that an agreement was impending by which the Allies would supply Sweden with 100,000 tons each of wheat and maize and 50,000 tons of oats, the shipments of wheat to be made during April and May and that of maize and oats later. Provision also would be made for shipment of purchases of cereals by Sweden.

ASSEMBLY PUTS OFF PROHIBITION

Decision as to Referendum "Indefinitely Postponed" by Vote of 110 to 35.

GOV. WHITMAN SATISFIED

Sees in Action Taken Vindication of His Message of Protest—Senate Battle Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—After hours of angry debate the Assembly this afternoon by a vote of 110 to 35 decided to "postpone indefinitely" action on the amended McNab bill, which in its revised form provides for a popular referendum this Fall on the question of whether the Legislature should ratify the Federal Prohibition amendment.

Before the vote was taken Speaker Sweet of the Assembly was asked by several members to explain what the proposed action would mean.

"It would mean," said the Speaker from the rostrum, "that the whole question would be put up to the 1919 Legislature. It would mean that for the remainder of the present session the Assembly would be debarred from taking up both ratification or the Federal amendment and a referendum on the question of whether it should be ratified, except as the question might come before this body as a message from the Senate."

Representatives of the New York Anti-Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who have been foremost in the fight for ratification of the Federal amendment, admitted tonight that the action of the Assembly probably would render the enactment of any prohibition measure at the present session impossible, but said they much preferred that to the enactment of a referendum bill.

Governor Whitman Pleased.

Governor Whitman at the Executive Mansion tonight declined to make any comment on the action of the Assembly. His friends declare that he is well pleased, and regards the vote for "indefinite postponement" as a defeat for the referendum, which he denounced in his extraordinary message transmitted to the Assembly last night, rather than a setback for ratification.

The vote in the Assembly today did not follow party lines. The Socialists alone presented a united front for the referendum, which they declared was the courageous and democratic way of meeting the issue. The Democrats, who from the beginning have been practically a unit in opposing ratification or any other measure making for radical restriction of the liquor traffic, joined hands with a majority of the Republicans in support of the motion for indefinite postponement, which was made by Walter S. McNab of Schenectady, sponsor for the amended referendum bill.

Senator William H. Hill of Broome, who last year was sponsor for the local option law for cities and this year introduced a resolution for immediate ratification of the Federal amendment, claims the credit of having suggested the move by which the Assemblymen, at least the present, escaped a straight-out vote for or against ratification or for or against the stand taken by the Governor. Senator Hill said tonight that the effect of today's action in the Assembly would be to "put it up" to the Senate.

Battle in Senate Today.

The battle in the Senate will come tomorrow, and Senator Hill believes that, if his resolution can be wrested from the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and be brought out for debate in the open, the necessary twenty-six votes for its adoption may be forthcoming.

Unless something unforeseen should interfere with his program, Senator George B. Wellington of Rensselaer expects to hold the centre of the stage in the Senate tomorrow. He is sponsor for a motion to take the Hill resolution to ratify the Federal amendment from the custody of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and force a final vote on it on the floor of the Senate. Senate Leader Elon R. Brown has an agreement with Senator Wellington, under which the entire day will be given over to the fight, if necessary. All the prohibition measures, including the proposed "bone dry" amendment to the State Constitution, which Senator Brown would like to see adopted, can be taken up for debate under the agreement.

The chances of Senator Wellington's motion prevailing against the wishes of the committee, of which Senator James A. Emerson of Warren is Chairman, are pronounced very slim. Defeat of Senator Wellington's motion would

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WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

PARK SPOLIATION, VOTED BY BOARD, TO BE RESISTED

Taxpayers' Suit, Scenic Society Hopes, Will Prevent Digging of Trenches.

CITIZENS OBJECT IN VAIN

Declare That Van Cortlandt or Battery Park Would Be More Desirable.

EMERSON INSISTS ON SITE

Says It's Wish of French High Commission, Which Isn't to be Opposed.

Following the action of the Committee on City Plan of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday in granting permission to the Liberty Loan Committee to dig trenches in Central Park, officials of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society announced last night that every legal remedy to resist this action would be taken. Upon consultation with the society's counsel, Henry W. Gregory, today, it will be determined whether it is possible to bring a taxpayers' suit to restrain, by a court decision, the Park Commissioner and the Liberty Loan Committee from carrying out the plan.

The decision of the Board of Estimate's committee was reached in a five-minute executive session, which followed a public hearing in the City Hall. That the pleas of many citizens and organizations that Central Park should not be despoiled for advertising purposes, even for the flotation of Liberty bonds, were disregarded, was apparently due to the committee's reluctance to put anything in the way of the Liberty bond program or to oppose the insistence of Guy Emerson, Director of Publicity for the Liberty Loan Committee, that it must be Central Park or nothing.

Controller Craig was very anxious to have Mr. Emerson tell why the Liberty Loan Committee would not consent to build the trenches in Battery Park, which was so much more accessible to the public and over which there was no controversy. After his offer to guarantee that the city would provide funds to do whatever was necessary to make Battery Park a suitable place in which to dig the trenches had been refused by Mr. Emerson, Controller Craig said:

"It is Central Park or nothing. That's what you mean, Mr. Emerson, isn't it? Well, this committee has a lot of work to attend to, and if you won't go anywhere but to Central Park we are wasting time discussing the matter. What is your stand?"

Sticks to Central Park.

"I don't like to put it in the light that we are trying to force you to do anything," replied Mr. Emerson. "We have been over the ground and have had the best advice possible on the subject. We do feel that Central Park is the only suitable place for the trenches. If the city is unwilling to accord us the privilege, we have several other plans and we are ready to abandon the project."

Mr. Dowling, Borough President of Manhattan, Chairman of the committee, then declared the hearing adjourned and called the executive session which announced its findings in favor of the Liberty Loan Committee.

When the hearing on the Park trench plan was opened yesterday afternoon, Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and Mrs. George Wilson Smith, President of the Washington Headquarters Association of the D. A. R., led the opposition to the plan to use the Park. Dr. Hall said:

"I want to say first of all that the organization I represent is not opposed to the Liberty Loan. But we are opposed to the trenches in Central Park. I have seen two boys in my family go across, and I tell you, gentlemen, there is nobody who feels more keenly than I do the vital necessity of supporting our fighting men. But there are four or five reasons why we should not allow this invasion of Central Park, even for so worthy a purpose as the advertising of the Liberty Loan.

"In the first place, it is proposed to dig up the northwest meadow, which has been made by filling in, and I don't care what is said, there will be a lot of irremediable damage done there. Then, the park was never intended for shows of this sort, and should not be used as a circus ground. The best place to portray a mimic battle is Van Cortlandt Park. Another reason is that I understand that they intend to use various sorts of fireworks in the display. Now, we have been trying for eight years to get rid of fireworks in the city, and we should not start in Central Park to allow them to come back. The precedent also of allowing an invasion of the park for any sort of advertising is dangerous, extremely so. There is an individuality to Central Park and this use of it is not appropriate.

Suggests Van Cortlandt Park.

"I think that it is so needless, too. They can find other places. We are told that the site was selected by distinguished men, some of them Frenchmen. I do not question their ability, nor their taste, but did they understand New York or the historic value of some of its property? There is a last objection, that in this matter the Liberty Loan Committee may go too far. The committee should try to win the sympathy of the people and this use of the park may alienate it in many quarters."

Here Borough President Dowling in-

Continued on Page Three.

German Penalty on Sweden for Not Helping; Wanted Her to Discuss Baltic Questions

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Germany is charged in official dispatches reaching here today from France with having attempted to force Sweden to become a participant in the Brest-Litovsk conferences for a settlement of questions affecting the Baltic. Failing with her diplomacy, the dispatch says, Germany resorted to force in occupying the Aland Islands, landing her troops under the pretext of acting on a request from the Finns.

"Before using force in the Aland Islands," says the dispatch, "Germany tried to make her diplomats accomplish her purpose. At the time of their negotiations with the Maximalist Government, von Kuehlmann sent to the Swedish Government an invitation asking them to come and confer at Brest-Litovsk upon the Baltic question, in which Sweden is interested, and in particular the question of the Aland Islands. The Stockholm Cabinet did not reply to this invitation, and, aside from a few pro-German papers, the Swedish press recalled that the question of Aland was an international one.

"Besides this, representations had already been made in the form of a note which established the interests of Sweden in the Aland question. This note had been sent to all the powers signatory to the Treaty of Paris—England, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Turkey. In face of this, finding it impossible to treat separately with Sweden and to impose her will upon Sweden, Germany took things into her own hands.

"March 2 her Minister at Stockholm announced to the Swedish Government the landing of German troops on the Aland Islands, invoking the following pretext:

"'The Berlin Cabinet sustains itself by the official demand for intervention which appeared to have been addressed to it by the Finnish Government to suppress the revolt which was being made throughout the country. Under these conditions Germany considers that to assure her future military operations she can employ the archipelago as a military zone. The German note adds that the empire is putting forth no territorial claim on the Aland Islands, recognizing their vital interests, and considers that the future status of the islands can only be regulated in accord with the Cabinet of Stockholm.'"

The dispatch then comments in this manner:

"The North is a sample; as the conquests of Germany expand, her appetite grows; after having completely disorganized Russia she now attacks the vital interests of the Scandinavian country. After Oesel and Abo she occupied Aland and this affirms her will to make of all the harbors and the inlets a German sea. It is a new and severe lesson for the Scandinavian people. Upon the list of wrongs which the victory of the Entente alone can right, the usurpation of Aland may henceforth be added to the iniquity of Schleswig."

Swedish press reports cabled to the State Department today say the Germans have requisitioned the food supply of the Aland Islands and that a food scarcity now exists there.

ASK $3,000,000,000 FOR AIR PROGRAM

Aero Club Executives Say Work Is Far Behind Because Money Is Lacking.

GRAVE CHARGES IN PRESS

Providence Journal Gives Details of Mishaps and Delays That Suggest Enemy Acts.

The immediate appropriation of $3,000,000,000 for the Government's aircraft program was urged yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America, of which Alan R. Hawley is Chairman. This committee spent several hours discussing recent revelations as to the breakdown in the American air preparedness program, but its members refused to discuss their report or to say anything about alleged shortcomings or mistakes of men connected with the conduct of aeronautics for the Government. A statement issued at the close of the meeting suggests that the American program was laid out without adequate realization of the number of men, planes and motors which European experience had shown to be necessary. The statement says:

"We are only doing one-fifth of what we should do, and the main reason is that there are no funds with which to do more. The present aircraft program was made at the time when Italy was victorious and Russia was still fighting energetically. The $840,000,000 appropriation represented the rock bottom minimum cost for the smallest plan that could be made to meet the situation successfully then. It did not allow a margin to take care of changing conditions, and meet unforeseen needs.

"The Italian reverses and the Russian collapse created new conditions, to meet which we should immediately have tripled our aircraft program. Congress was not in session and nothing could be done outside of making plans, which included pay for 11,941 aviation officers and 153,945 enlisted men for the aviation section of the Signal Corps. As it takes an average of two airplanes to train each aviator to the high point of efficiency required and then as it takes a minimum of six airplanes per aviator to keep him fighting for a year and a spare motor for every motor used there would be required 80,000 airplanes and more than twice that number of motors. Also a much larger number of schools for aviators and mechanics than there are now. To carry out this program would take an appropriation of about $3,000,000,000, or about five times the amount the authorities have had to work with. Provided ample funds are allowed, the situation can be saved even at this late hour, and the production of aircraft, motors, and equipment quadrupled in the coming few months."

ENEMY ACTIVITIES IN AIRCRAFT HINTED

Providence Journal Cites Instances of Disorganization Submitted to War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:

"The aircraft program of America for the year 1918 is a complete failure so far as army fighting planes are concerned. This fact, with a mass of testimony in proof of it, was laid before officials of the War Department by representatives of The Providence Journal on Friday, March 8, in Washington, during a conference which lasted several hours and which was presided over by Acting Secretary of War Benedict Crowell.

"On the day following the conference a message was sent from the War Department to President Wilson relative to the aircraft situation. That afternoon a message was received from the President, and immediately afterward the selection of two members of a committee to inquire into the facts was made. These men were H. Snowden

Continued on Page Four.

GRANT BRIEF DELAY IN SEIZING SHIPS

Allies Ready for Instant Action While Awaiting Reply from Holland.

WILSON PREPARES ORDER

Dutch Withhold Decisive Answer While Objecting to Conditions Laid Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A proclamation by President Wilson authorizing the requisitioning of Dutch tonnage now within the jurisdiction of the United States has been prepared and action will be taken immediately if word is received from the Hague or London that the Netherlands Government has refused to meet in full the conditions set down by the Allied nations, including the use of the ships for the transportation of troops and munitions through the submarine danger zone to France.

The cables are to be held open all night and agents of the Shipping Board and the Navy Department have been instructed to remain at their posts, ready to take physical possession of the ships on a moment's notice.

An official report concerning Holland's attitude had been expected since morning, and it was decided to delay a few hours longer in view of the diplomatic formalities involved in the seizure. Press reports which reached this country indicated that the Netherlands Government would find it impossible, from its viewpoint, to meet the allied demands.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon President Wilson summoned Secretary of the Navy Daniels and George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, to the White House for a conference. The official documents had been prepared and were reviewed, and final details attendant upon the seizure of the ships were discussed.

Expect Action in a Few Hours.

It was apparent that official Washington, following the conference, believed that the actual commandeering of the tonnage was but a few hours off. It was agreed generally that this Government would not consider any note from Holland which called for further negotiations or delay.

The Navy Department let it be known that members of the Naval Reserve were ready to act when the order was given, having already been put aboard many of the ships. Preparations have been made for arming the ships and getting them into service with as little delay as possible following their seizure.

All of the official messages on the subject which have been received here since the announcement of last Thursday that the tonnage would be seized unless there was a definite and satisfactory reply by Monday, have indicated that the Dutch Government would not find it possible to accept terms which provided for the transportation of soldiers and munitions on its ships if they were turned over voluntarily to the United States and the Allies.

There was much mystification today over the delay in the receipt here of the formal reply which, it was reported, had been dispatched from London. This message, it was believed, made it evident that there would be no other course open, as a result of the stand which the United States and Great Britain had taken, than the seizure of the ships.

Dutch Proposals Unsatisfactory.

The latest unofficial message on which had been based the belief that seizure was unavoidable within a few hours, was in the press reports concerning the remarks of Dr. Loudon, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was represented as stating that Holland would accept the allied demands, with certain conditions, among them that troops and munitions should not be carried on the ships. It had been decided that this could not be accepted as satisfactory, and that as soon as official notification was received here there would be no longer reason for delay.

The Government is anxious to gain

Continued on Page Six.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN? DEWEY'S "DEW-OL," a nerve tonic. (Port, Olive Oil and Hypophosphite.) 133 Fulton St., or Liggett-Riker-Hegeman.—Advt.

PRESIDENT MOVES FOR CLOSER UNITY IN WAR INDUSTRIES

Summons Baruch, McAdoo, Hurley, and Others for Conference at White House.

MAY DEAL WITH PRIORITIES

Speculation at Capital on Possibility of Formation of Industrial Cabinet

WITH EXECUTIVE AS ARBITER

Mr. Wilson, It Is Thought, May Intend to Take More Personal Direction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—What appears to be a direct step toward coordination of war industry has been taken by President Wilson. At his invitation heads of various administrative bodies will meet him at the White House tomorrow to discuss a plan of action that will insure team work.

Those invited to attend the conference are Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board; William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads; Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator; Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board; Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, and Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board.

No authoritative statement was made in connection with the conference, and some of those invited said that they had no advance information as to what its purpose was. The unofficial understanding is that the President desires to bring the various war industry administrative heads into an exchange of views with Mr. Baruch in order to map out a program for co-operation, and by this means to make the War Industries Board a sort of central body connecting all the other bodies that have to do with the industrial side of the war.

In a letter to Mr. Baruch written on March 4, asking him to accept the Chairmanship of the War Industries Board, President Wilson gave a clue to the business of the conference at the White House tomorrow. He said:

"In the determination of priorities of delivery, when they must be determined, he should be assisted when necessary, in addition to the present priorities organization, by the advice and co-operation of a committee constituted for the purpose and consisting of official representatives of the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Railway Administration, the Shipping Board, and the War Trade Board, in order that when a priority of delivery has been determined there may be common, consistent, and concerted action to carry it into effect."

It is evident from this that tomorrow's meeting will be devoted, in part at least, to outlining a plan whereby all the war activities represented will co-operate in governing priority in distribution of materials, their manufacture, and their shipment. The plan, it is supposed, will apply as much to private industry as to war production, as the Government has it in its power to prevent shipments of coal and other material essential to private production. The curtailment of non-essential industry probably will be discussed at the conference. Whether the conference will be the first of a series of Presidential conferences with the representatives of the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Railway Administration, the Shipping Board, and the War Trade Board was a matter of speculation in Washington today. One opinion was that tomorrow's exchange of views might lead to the formation of an industrial war cabinet which would deal with questions of war industry as distinguished from the purely military side of the war.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Heads of six of the Government's most important war bureaus were summoned by President Wilson today to attend a conference at the White House tomorrow to discuss a more thorough co-ordination of their work. All of them are members of the War Conference Board, made up of department heads, which meets weekly to take up war problems.

The men called by the President are Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield, Director General McAdoo, Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board, and Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board.

The announcement of the conference is taken by many as an indication that the President intends to take a more active personal direction of war activities. The War Conference Board is made up of members of the Council of National Defense, all Cabinet members, and heads of the Government agencies who deal with the producing end of the war. At its conferences problems involving two or more departments or agencies have been taken up, but often, it is said, no agreement has been reached because there was no one in authority to make final decisions.

It is believed by some that the President may arrange to attend the weekly meetings and decide personally on the disposition of some of these subjects.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE 9th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Every Eve. 8—Pop. $1 Mat. Today.—Advt.

Says Germans Have Invited Neutrals to See Drive Start

LONDON, March 19.—The heads of the German Army have invited a number of neutral correspondents to be present at the German offensive on the western front, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen reports.

The correspondents, it is stated, will start for the front on Wednesday.

FRENCH DRIVE DEEP INTO FOE'S LINES

In Heavy Raid Near Rheims They Penetrate German Front Five-eighths of Mile.

GUNFIRE HEAVY ON MEUSE

British Take Prisoners in Several Raids—Repulse German Attempts.

LONDON, March 19.—Great raiding activity continues along the western front, British and French detachments making incursions into the German trenches and returning with prisoners. Last night a French patrol operating in the vicinity of Rheims penetrated the German line to a distance of more than five-eighths of a mile, according to the War Office's announcement issued at noon. In the same region, to the east of Sillery, the attempt of a German raiding party was frustrated.

There was heavy artillery fire during the night on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region.

"English troops carried out successful raids last night in the neighborhood of Villers-Guislain, La Vacquerie, and Bois Grenier, and captured a number of prisoners," the War Office announced at noon today. "The enemy's trenches east of Neuve Chapelle were raided by Portuguese troops, who brought back prisoners and two machine guns.

"During the night the enemy attempted three raids in the neighborhood of Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier, but was repulsed with loss in each case.

"There was considerable hostile artillery activity in the forward and back areas in the Ypres sector."

PARIS, March 18.—The following communication was issued at noon today by the War Office:

Late yesterday a French detachment in the region of Rheims penetrated the German lines to a depth of one kilometer, destroyed numerous shelters, and brought back nine prisoners.

After brief artillery preparation the Germans east of Sillery made a raid which was broken up by French fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was violent artillery fighting, particularly in the region of Hill 344. There was no infantry action.

There is nothing important to report on the remainder of the front.

Last night's official communication reported heavy artillery fighting on the Verdun front. On the Belgian front there were severe struggles before the Germans were expelled from positions in which they had gained a footing. The announcement follows:

Two enemy raids, one south of Juvincourt, the other southeast of Corbeny, were repulsed after spirited fighting in which the Germans sustained considerable loss. We took prisoners.

The artillery on both sides was rather active, particularly in the regions of Samogneux and Bezonvaux, (Verdun front,) as well as in Lorraine, between Bures and Badonviller.

How Belgians Repulsed the Foe.

Belgian communication:

At dawn this morning the enemy made attacks with strong troops in the regions of Nieuport, Dixmude, and Merckem. Near Nieuport the Germans gained a footing in some advanced positions, but were partly thrown back. Near Dixmude, assisted by a violent bombardment, the enemy penetrated our advanced posts east of Reigersvliet and south of Stuyvekenskerke, and also, owing to the use of flame projectors, in part of a trench on the west bank of the Yser. In counterattacks during the day we regained possession of all these poses and trench elements which had been temporarily lost. A number of prisoners and machine guns remained in our hands. A brisk artillery fire was directed on our communications. All along the front there was active artillery fighting, gas shells being used in many instances.

Berlin Reports 376 Prisoners Taken.

BERLIN, March 19, (via London.)—The capture of more than 300 Belgians and of 76 Frenchmen is reported in today's official communication as the result of trench raiding operations by the Germans. Following is the text of the report:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Storming troops of Prussian, Bavarian, and Saxon divisions made successful reconnoissance in Flanders and thereby captured more than 300 Belgians.

From the coast to La Bassée Canal there was an increase in the intensity of the artillery duel during the evening. On the remainder of the front the firing was moderate.

WRECKED GERMAN DEFENSES.

Two French Raids Undid Three Years' Work in the Verdun Sector.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, March 18, (Associated Press.)—The centre of military interest during the last few days has passed from Champagne to the vicinity of Verdun, where both the French and the Germans have broken into marked activity. In the Verdun region the correspond-

Continued on Page Three.

BELIEVE ALLIES AND NOT GERMANS WILL BEGIN DRIVE

Washington Observers Are Convinced Germany's "Offensive" Is Largely "Bluff."

ALLIES TO POOL RESERVES

War Council's Plan Apparently to Smash Overwhelmingly at Foe's Weakest Point.

MAY EXPAND OUR FRONT

Pershing Could Thus Release French Troops for Attack—Italy May Be Main Theatre.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The key to the 1918 riddle of the western battlefront is in the hands of the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

Decision as to the time and place of the major offensive by the Allies rests with that body. It also directly controls, officers here believe, a new weapon forged during the Winter with which to make effective its plans of grand strategy. That weapon is believed to lie in a pooling of the army reserves of all the Allies, permitting overwhelming concentrations at selected points of attack.

American observers now are convinced that the German High Command plans a defensive campaign and that the long-talked-of drive on Paris or the Channel ports has been abandoned. The initiative, according to this view, rests with the Entente and American forces. Official reports are being closely scanned for the first indication of any offensive operations mapped out at Versailles.

The Supreme War Council was created at the urgent insistence of President Wilson for aggressive action this year, based on co-ordinated plans and under the direction of a single agency. The exact scope of the council's authority has never been disclosed. It was said both by Premier Lloyd George and by Lord Curzon, however, in explaining the status of the British Imperial General Staff and that of the British commander in the field, Sir Douglas Haig, that certain British forces had been assigned to the council's control.

Officers here believe that the decision by the War Council as to the field where these and similar forces from other armies are to be concentrated will show where allied blows at the German defenses are designed to fall. If there is to be no German drive, as the War Department predicted yesterday in its weekly war review, the council will not be forced to hold its reserves for defensive purposes and can devote this new agency to attempts to smash weak points in the German line.

Importance of the Italian Front.

Opinion as to the sectors offering the best opportunity for allied assaults varies widely here. There is substantial agreement, however, that the Italian front may in fact become the main theatre of war this year. Austro-German concentrations and possible offensives on that front, also noted by the weekly war summary, may represent the recognition of this view by the German High Command.

In any event, even though the Supreme War Council may have decided to make the effort to break through in Italy, it is believed that the first moves in the game will be played in France and Flanders. Drives with all the appearance of being the real offensives would in such a case undoubtedly accompany or precede the main thrust.

The pooling of allied reserves under direction of the Supreme War Council would make possible a campaign of a nature designed to keep the German command perplexed as to which assault would be driven home. In that position adequate German forces of selected troops would necessarily be held ready to support either line, and they would have to be held somewhere in Germany, with quick transportation available in either direction.

The theory of a pooling of general reserves under command of the Supreme War Council has already appeared in the British press to some extent as the explanation of what has been said in Parliament.

How "Pooling" Might Be Effected.

The practical question of how such a grand reserve may be handled appeals to army officers as the most interesting question of the day. The mobilization of a new interallied army of attack does not seem feasible, it is said. It is pointed out, however, that the report of Sir Douglas Haig on operations in 1917 shows that his scheme of operations was upset to some extent when he was compelled to take over an additional section of the French front, freeing a large French army for participation in the French offensives of that year. This suggests that a similar practice might be adopted for obtaining an army of attack on any front.

For example, if the assault were to be made in Flanders, the British reserves could take over trenches now held by the British, except on the sector of operations. British troops thus released would be available for purposes of attack with their comrades in that sector. If additional reserves were necessary, General Pershing might expand his front on the right flank, where he is now gradually taking over the American sector. The French troops released then could be shifted to the French left flank, where it connects

the British line, and be readily employed as a part of the attacking force. Such operations would involve no increasing of transport and supply lines. It is conceivable to army officers that the armies sent to support Italy in her hour of peril are included in the forces now under direct control of the Supreme War Council. Certainly, it is pointed out, they are not in a position to be supervised by Haig and Pétain.

BLISS AND SIMS AT COUNCIL.

Represented the United States at London Meeting.

LONDON, March 18.—General Bliss, Chief of the American General Staff, and Vice Admiral Sims, Chief of the American naval operations in the war zone, represented the United States at the meetings in Downing Street last week of the Supreme War Council.

PARIS, March 18.—"I had an excellent trip. There was no fog and the sea was like glass, symbolical of the situation," Premier Clemenceau said to newspaper men today on his arrival from London, where he attended the Supreme War Council. The newspaper men wanted the Premier to say more, but he smiled and said:

"I will make no statement. I am of a communicative nature, but must restrain myself all I can, except to say that I return enchanted with my trip. We were able to come to an agreement without difficulty on a great number of important points."

SAYS POOR MORALE WILL BEAT GERMANS

British Observer Is Confident That War-Weary Troops Cannot Win an Offensive.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 17, (Delayed.)—We still have full evidence of the enemy's plans, so far as military preparations are concerned, for attacks along the British front. There is very little about the enemy's organization, movements and work behind his lines which the leaders of the British armies do not know. The intelligence branch of the service has become extraordinarily scientific, and day by day the military life and intentions of the enemy lie before it like an open book written in a cipher of which most of the code words are known. The enemy is afraid of this knowledge, for many times, and quite lately, he has been staggered by the accuracy of the British information which has revealed his plan before it could be carried out. What is not so easy to know is the political brain behind the military weapon, and until one knows the secret of that psychology one cannot tell exactly how far the plans of the German Army chiefs will be modified. It is probable that only three men in Germany have the controlling decision, and it is likely that those three are at the present moment torn by many doubts and fears, so that their minds are perplexed and their decision delayed.

Meanwhile there are many things as clear as sunlight from the military point of view. One thing is the gradual piling up by the enemy of his numbers in men and guns on this front, and all that involves in work and movement behind his lines. Another thing is the spirit of his troops and their quality in attack. That, I think, is a problem that must be causing grave disquietude to the German high command, for it is very doubtful whether the main body of the German armies is equal to the moral strain of a prolonged attack on the western front.

Not since the second battle of Ypres have the Germans attempted a big attack against the British, and they have nothing but the bloody failure of Verdun to show for their assaults against the French. For a year the enemy's high command has had to adopt the system of using special storm troops—picked men of exceptional courage and training—to counterattack after a British success; but in a big German offensive any hope of victory would depend upon the ordinary divisional troops and not upon special bodies trained for assault. Many of those divisional troops are the wreckage of divisions shattered by French and British gunfire and sent to the eastern front for rest, and while there milked for more than a year of all their finest men as drafts for Flanders and Champagne. The residue after that handling cannot be first class. We know that much of it is weak. It has been proved by the British in recent raids and by the failure of German attacks on a small scale that the enemy's troops engaged are utterly war-weary and extremely disinclined to fight.

These things must not be exaggerated. Germany still has good men, strong fighting divisions and many officers who believe that a successful offensive is possible; but for an offensive on a great scale the best divisions are dependent on the weakest, and I am firmly convinced that in mass attacks the enemy will be at the mercy of that weak and tired strain.

There is another thing which must give the Germans pause. It is the power of the British defense and the spirit of British troops. The Kaiser's commanders know a good deal about the power of the British defense. Like that of the British, their intelligence service is scientific, and in modern warfare not many secrets may be kept; so they know that the British have defensive systems enormously strong, to overwhelm which would demand a great sacrifice of life.

Of the fighting qualities of the British troops they know enough, not only from last year's fighting in Flanders, when all the luck of weather and ground was in the Germans' favor, but from recent experience in raids and counterattacks.

But the enemy cannot know as much as I do about the present spirit of the British troops, and I should like to tell him in all sincerity. I should like to tell him that after a long rest from the terrific fighting of last year the British are back to their best form again, and that from one end of the front to the other they are awaiting the German offensive with the almost terrible conviction that they will smash it by great slaughter. I am not writing "hot air," of which there has been far too much from time to time, but the sober truth as I have seen it along the lines in the last six weeks or so.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN ITALY.

Frequent Engagements Reported on the Lower Part of the Piave.

ROME, March 19.—"Frequent artillery exchanges have occurred from Zenson (middle Piave sector) to the sea," says today's War Office report. "There has been lively artillery fire in the Montello region. In the Ornic valley we made a few prisoners."

HERTLING SCOFFS AT ALLIES' VIEWS

German Chancellor Denies That Peace Treaty Terms Are Disgraceful to Russia.

ALL HYPOCRISY, HE SAYS

Puts "Calmly Aside with the Rest" President's Message to the Moscow Congress.

DR. DAVID MAKES ATTACK

Declares Agreement Is a "Peace by Force"—Wants Acts to Fit Promises.

COPENHAGEN, March 18.—Chancellor von Hertling, on the first reading in the Reichstag of the peace treaty with Russia today, declared that he did not wish to discuss the opinions of Germany's enemies regarding the treaty.

"Hypocrisy," the Chancellor added, "has become second nature to the enemy, whose untruthfulness is made worse by its brutality. Every attempt at calm explanation and every real deliberation must fail when the enemy, at the very moment he is laying a heavy hand on a neutral country, dares to speak of a policy guided by complete unselfishness.

"The treaty with Russia contains no conditions disgraceful to Russia if the provinces breaking away from Russia say it is in accordance with their own wish and the wish is accepted by Russia."

The Imperial Chancellor declared that Courland and Lithuania were united to Germany politically, economically and militarily, and added:

"Livonia and Esthonia are the eastern frontier fixed by the treaty, but we hope that they also will have close and friendly relations with Germany, not, however, to the exclusion of their friendly relations with Russia. Poland is not mentioned in the treaty and we shall endeavor to see if it is possible to live in stable and good neighborly relations with the new State.

Entente as Obdurate as Ever.

"If the Reichstag adopts the peace treaty, peace on the whole Eastern front will be restored, as I announced Feb. 24, but among the Entente Powers there is not the least inclination to finish this terrible war. The responsibility for bloodshed will be upon the heads of those who wish continuation of the bloodshed."

The Chancellor referred to Russia's proposal that all the belligerents enter into the peace negotiations, and added:

"We and our allies accepted the proposals and sent delegates to Brest-Litovsk. The powers until then allied with Russia remained aloof.

"The course of the negotiations is known to you. You remember the endless speeches which were intended not so much for the delegates there assembled as for the public at large, and which caused the desired goal of an understanding to recede into the distance. You remember the repeated interruptions, the rupture and the resumption of negotiations. The point had been reached where 'yes' or 'no' had to be said, and on March 3 peace was concluded at Brest-Litovsk. On March 16 it was ratified by a competent assembly at Moscow.

"If in the telegram from Washington it was thought fit to express to the congress assembled at Moscow the sympathy of the United States at a moment when, as it says, the German power obtruded itself, in order to bring success to the battle for freedom, then I put that calmly aside with the rest. (In his message to the All-Russian Soviet Congress President Wilson expressed the sympathy of the United States for the Russian people "at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia.")

"We have not for a moment contemplated, and do not contemplate, opposing the justified wishes and endeavor of Russia to be liberated. As I said on Nov. 29, we desire for that sorely-tried land a speedy return to a peaceful and orderly state of affairs, and we deeply deplore the terrible conditions which have made their appearance in many places.

"Among the Entente," the Chancellor continued, "there is not the slightest inclination to abandon the war, but rather the intention is manifested to continue this terrible combat till we are destroyed. We shall not lose courage on that account, for we are prepared for everything. We are prepared to make further sacrifices, and stand firm as a rock in our confidence in our splendid army leadership and our heroic soldiers."

As to the Russian Treaty.

Discussing the Russian treaty, the Chancellor said:

"It contains no conditions whatever which dishonor Russia, no mention of oppressive war indemnities, no forcible appropriations of Russian territory. A number of the border States have severed their connection with the Russian State in accordance with their own will, which was recognized by Russia. In regard to these States we adopt the standpoint formerly expressed by me, that under the mighty protection of the German Empire they can give themselves political form corresponding with their situation and the tendency of their kultur, while at the same time, of course, we are safeguarding our own interests."

The Chancellor said a deputation from the Courland Legislature, which the German Government recognized as a competent body, came and announced severance of existing political connections and expressed the desire for economic, military, and political connection with Germany.

In recognizing the independence of Courland the Chancellor said he thankfully and joyfully had taken cognizance of Courland's "desire to lean on the German Empire which, indeed, corresponds to the old cultural relations." He added that he expected a deputation from Lithuania within the next few days, after which Lithuania would likewise be recognized as an independent State.

In Livonia and Esthonia things were different. Under the peace treaty these countries would be policed by Germany, on their own invitation, until security was guaranteed and order restored.

"The moment for a new political orientation will then have come for these countries," the Chancellor went on. "We hope and desire that they, too, will place themselves in close and friendly relationship to the German Empire, but in such a way that this does not exclude peaceable, friendly relations with Russia."

The Chancellor then said "a few words about Poland which, it is true," he remarked, "is not expressly mentioned in the peace treaty.

"As it well known," he continued, "it was the proclamation of the two Emperors on Nov. 5, 1916, which proclaimed to all the world that country's independence. It follows, therefore, that the further shaping of the new State can only take place on the standpoint of negotiations between Germany and Austria-Hungary on the one hand and Poland on the other hand.

"Suggestions for shaping our future relationship recently reached the Government and members of the Reichstag from political circles in Poland. We will gladly examine whether and how far they can be reconciled with the aims pursued by the two Governments, namely, permanently to live in good, neighborly relations with the newly arisen State, with the safeguarding of our interests."

Deputy Fehrenbach of the Centrist Party expressed regret that help had not been given Finland by Sweden, as German action apparently had failed to meet with complete approval in Sweden.

Germany, he said, only aimed at clearing Finland of Bolshevist bands, and when this was accomplished the German forces undoubtedly would be withdrawn from Finland.

Deputy Fehrenbach argued that the Poles should unequivocally recognize the integrity of the German Empire, while the Germans for their part would renounce all plans of annexation. He added:

"We regard the right of peoples to self-determination as a point of honor and as a criterion for the honest policy of Germany before the war."

David Denounces "Peace by Force."

Dr. Edouard David, Majority Socialist, denounced the Brest-Litovsk peace as not a peace by understanding, but an unvarnished peace by force, adding:

"Not only did the Bolsheviki capitulate, but our diplomatists capitulated to the militarist ideas of might. General Hoffmann cast the victor's sword into the scale.

"This peace has evoked dissatisfaction among the widest circles in the German nation and has shaken the confidence in the honesty of the German policy. Reference to Brest-Litovsk represses all peace feeling in France and Great Britain. The Entente already is at work again welding together the broken ring in the East.

"Our main object—the internal dissolution of the enemy coalition—has not been attained, but has been made more difficult."

Referring to the Chancellor's reiterated declarations in favor of self-determination, Dr. David said:

"We must have guarantees that the Government's acts correspond with its words. The military party wants to bottle up the Poles in the east and to carry our big annexations in the west under the watchword of military security."

After criticising in detail all the arrangements with the border provinces, Dr. David said:

"We risk getting into the sharpest antagonism with public feeling all along the line. The entire eastern region will then be converted into one smouldering furnace. These eastern border regions can only be won by a peace of conciliation."

The Reichstag then adjourned until Tuesday.

Germans to Colonize Courland.

LONDON, March 19.—The Bavarian Colonization Society, meeting in Munich, has decided to send 50,000 German colonists to Courland, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Annemasse, France.

AMSTERDAM, March 19.—Count von Kayserling has been appointed Commissioner for Lithuania, Courland, and other east territory, except Poland, according to a dispatch from Berlin. Count von Kayserling is authorized "to deal with all political matters, as well as the development of these territories and their future form and relationship to Germany."

At a reception given in honor of a deputation from Courland Herr Radowitz, Under-Secretary of State, said:

"The Emperor has charged me to recognize the re-established Duchy of Courland as a free and independent duchy, and assure it the protection and assistance of Germany in constructing the Constitution to provide for a Parliament on a free basis and for close relationship with Germany, which has been resolved upon by the Courland National Council."

30 Names on Pershing's New Casualty List; Includes 17 Deaths and Makes Total of 1,925

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The casualties among the American expeditionary forces, as announced by the War Department, reached 1,925 today, with the addition of thirty new names contained in General Pershing's latest list.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported March 19.	Total.
Killed in action	152	2	154
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Killed by accident	142	3	145
Died of disease	671	12	683
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Suicide	11	0	11
Unknown cause	14	0	14
Died of wounds	34	3	37
Executed	1	0	1
Civilians	7	0	7
Gassed	6	0	6
Total deaths	1,276	20	1,296
Wounded	584	10	594
Captured	21	0	21
Missing	14	0	14
Grand total	1,895	30	1,925

CASUALTIES REPORTED MARCH 19.

The casualties reported today are:

Killed in Action—2.

COLLINS, PHELPS, Captain.
KONOPEK, FRANK J., private.

Died of Accident—3.

MIDDLEDITCH, GEORGE O., Lieutenant.
BUTLER, EDWARD E., cadet.
MURPHY, MARTIN J., private.

Died of Wounds—3.

MARTIN, ALMA A., private.
VAUDREUIL, ARTHUR P., private.
WILKERSON, WILBUR, private.

Died of Disease—12.

CARROLL, WILLIAM F., Sergeant; pneumonia.
ALFORD, JAMES F., private; meningitis.
BURTCH, CHARLES R., private; pneumonia.
CROSBY, HERMAN, private; pneumonia.
DUDLEY, TOMMIE, private; pneumonia.
FISHER, FRANK E., private; pneumonia.
JOHNSON, ARVEL, private; pneumonia.
MONTEZ, DARIO, private; pneumonia.
PETERS, RALPH H., private; diphtheria.
MOORE, JAMES WALTER, private; pneumonia.
SCOTT, EMANUEL, private; pneumonia.
SEATON, OLIVER W., private; pneumonia.

Wounded Severely—2.

HICKMAN, FRANK, Sergeant.
SCHUMACHER, AUSTIN R., private.

Wounded Slightly—8.

BAUGHN, ROBERT C., Sergeant.
BIBEAU, CHARLES, private.
GODFREY, GRADEN B., private.
HEALEY, DANIEL J., private.
MULLIGAN, WILLIAM J., private.
TODOR, SAM, private.
TREIBLE, STEWART, private.
WOLPUNK, KAZIMER, private.

38 REPRISAL RAIDS BY BRITISH AIRMEN

48 Tons of Bombs Dropped in Germany, Macpherson Tells House of Commons.

COBLENZ DEAD PUT AT 50

Heavy Attack Made on Mannheim Monday and One Plant Hit Eight Times.

LONDON, March 19.—Two hundred and fifty-five flights into Germany have been carried out by British aviators, and only ten machines have been lost in these operations, James Ian Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, announced in answer to a question in the House of Commons today regarding the results of recent air raids into German territory.

More than a ton of bombs were dropped on Mannheim March 18, he said, and eight direct hits had been obtained on the Badische Sodafabrik there. The British raiders were attacked by an enemy formation, and two of the enemy machines were downed, the others being driven off. All the British returned.

The 255 flights, Mr. Macpherson explained, constituted thirty-eight raids into Germany, all since October. The aviators dropped forty-eight tons of bombs. They had to surmount the difficulties presented by frost, snow, gales, and heavy mist, which often prevented them from seeing the German ironworks and factories which they were to attack. Most of the raids were carried out in daylight.

The number of these expeditions and the quantities of explosives dropped, Mr. Macpherson said, were increasing steadily. Photographs which had been taken showed beyond doubt the accuracy of the reports made. The attacks were concentrated on objects of military importance.

Mr. Macpherson also said that there had been a steady increase in the strength of the enemy's aircraft defenses. German aircraft, he added, had been defeated with loss whenever they attempted to intervene.

By attacking in daylight, Mr. Macpherson said, it had been possible to concentrate upon objects of actual military importance. During the night raids British machines had descended to low altitudes and fired at searchlights, trains, and railway stations. On other occasions the British airmen attacked enemy machines drawn up in airdromes preparatory to making bombing raids into France.

Fifty persons were killed and great material damage was done by bombs dropped by allied airmen when they raided Coblenz on March 12, according to a neutral traveler who arrived Monday at The Hague, The London Times says.

"The people believed that the raiders were Americans," the traveler said. "I was in the neighborhood of a big munition works at Müllheim (north of Coblenz and also on the Rhine) at ten minutes past noon, when suddenly all the factory whistles started blowing and the sirens were sounded. Many woman rushed from the works for the bomb-proof shelters, and passing street cars were stopped as the crews bolted into houses. Four or five airplanes were visible in the clear sky.

"Presently some one exclaimed: 'They are Americans!' Another person screamed: 'The Americans are coming!' A Dutchman I knew rushed up to me and said: 'Didn't I tell you the Americans would come sooner or later?'

"I cannot say whether the machines actually were American, but the striking thing was the evidence that there had been general skepticism whether American airplanes ever would come, and equal fear of them when they did."

The neutral traveler added that, although the machines merely passed over Müllheim on their way to Coblenz, it was not until 4 o'clock that the "all clear" signal was sounded.

Berlin has always denied any very serious losses caused by allied air raids over German territory. If fifty were killed at Coblenz, the British raid on that place resulted in a greater number of casualties than have been reported from an air raid in Germany before.

FAST FLIGHT BY AMERICANS.

212 Miles from Foggia to Rome Done in 158 Minutes.

ROME, March 15.—Two American aviators accomplished today a fast flight from Foggia to this city, flying the 212 miles in 158 minutes.

The aviators were Major Ryan, commander of the American Flying Corps at Foggia, who acted as pilot, and Captain Frost, who made the trip as observer.

OUR MEN RETALIATE ON MINE THROWERS

Artillery Locates and Blows Up Battery That Made Direct Hit on a Dugout.

TOWNS NEAR TOUL SHELLED

6,000 Projectiles Reply to Enemy Guns in Another Sector—Wires Cut Again.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 18, (Associated Press.)—It is now permissible to announce that American artillery in the Lunéville sector has located and blown up a battery of mine-throwers, one of which a few days ago obtained a direct hit on a dugout in which were a number of American soldiers, most of them of Irish descent.

The battery had been causing a great deal of trouble for several days, and the Americans were determined to put it out of action. It was located after considerable trouble, and the artillery concentrated high explosives on it.

A patrol of twenty-four men, half Americans and half French, last night went into the German lines from an isolated part of the sector. It completed its mission of reconnoissance, bringing back the desired information. The patrol had a short skirmish, but obtained no prisoners.

Celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

Yesterday—St. Patrick's Day—Irishmen of a certain regiment serving in the Lunéville sector held an appropriate celebration. The men had entertained hopes that something would develop which would enable them to lay low or capture some Germans by way of celebration, but nothing out of the ordinary happened. Last year on St. Patrick's Day these men held their celebration in —, and yesterday the remark most frequently heard was something like this: "Well, this day last year I was strolling down —. Now I am strolling down the narrow way of duckboards, in the mud."

Extraordinary artillery activity developed yesterday in the Chemin-des-Dames sector, where some troops from New England are in training. The enemy began a gas bombardment late Saturday night, and continued it until yesterday. A vigorous reply was made by both American and French batteries, which gave the Germans about four times as much as they sent over. Massachusetts troops bore the brunt of a part of the bombardment. Six thousand shells were fired yesterday from the sector in which the Americans are stationed, a large proportion of them being gas shells.

American artillery on the Toul front today bombarded towns within the enemy lines. On several occasions a considerable number of gas shells were used. The gunners also dropped projectiles on German trenches. Some shells hit in the town of Essey and others in Montsec.

Skirmish Between Patrols.

An American patrol between Renières Wood and Jury Wood, (between Seichepray and Flirey,) encountered an enemy patrol early this morning. For an hour and a half the American patrol tried to make some of the enemy prisoner, but without success, although a number of fights with pistols and rifles occurred as the Germans retired, jumping from tree to tree. American snipers made a number of lucky shots today and Germans were seen to fall.

The American telephone wires within the American lines were tapped again in the night, not far from where the patrol encounter occurred. The enemy artillery fired a number of gas shells at our lines.

The weather last night and today was well suited for aerial work and much was accomplished. American anti-aircraft guns drove off at fewest six enemy airplanes, whil others crossed the lines at such a height that they were out of range. Last night airplanes from the rear of the American lines crossed over to the German zone. Soon after, many explosions and flashes were heard and seen in the direction of Metz.

American planes discovered in the night that the Germans were strengthening their second line. It is known that the first line in many places virtually has been abandoned. It is believed that the accurate American artillery fire has had something to do with this.

17 MORE WAR CROSSES AWARDED AMERICANS

Six Officers of the Luneville Sector Among Those Decorated for Bravery.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 18, (Associated Press.)—Citation of three more American soldiers, carrying with it the French War Cross, was announced at American Army Headquarters today, while on the Lunéville sector six officers, six Sergeants, and two privates were receiving the War Cross at an impressive ceremony just back of the fighting line.

The men decorated at Lunéville today were:

Colonel Douglas MacArthur.
Lieut. Col. Matthew A. Tinly.
Major William J. Donovan.
Captain Thomas Handy.
Lieutenant W. Arthur Cunningham, Detroit.
Lieutenant Oscar Buck, New York.
Sergeant S. G. Rossell, New York.
Sergeant Abraham Blaustein, New York.
Private Charles Jones, New York.
Sergeant William Moore, New York.
Sergeant Daniel O'Connell, New York.
Sergeant Carl Kahn, New York.
Sergeant William Bailey, New York.
Private James Quickley, New York.

All the Sergeants and privates assisted Major Donovan on March 7 and 8 in aiding a new unit in withstanding a German bombardment. Lieut. Col. Tinley on March 5 directed the defense of the American line against an enemy infantry attack, aided by artillery.

Private A. A. Crawford of Alabama, Corporal Harry W. Fanning of Baltimore, and Private Bernard Black of Baltimore were the men cited today.

Private Crawford was killed while carrying dispatches through a German barrage. His citation says that he was "an excellent soldier, courageous and devoted, and was killed in the trenches in the performance of his duty."

Corporal Fanning received his cross for the following act:

"During a heavy bombardment a bomb fell on a trench parapet, Corporal Fanning threw himself upon it and prevented it from falling into the trench, thus saving his comrades by his presence of mind and preventing a very grave accident."

Private Black pulled a lighted igniter which was about to fire a shell from a gun when an enemy shell struck the gun.

"Thus," says the citation, "his courage and presence of mind prevented a mortal accident to his comrades."

BAKER PRAISES PERSHING'S STAFF

Tells Headquarters Officers They Have Measured Up to Their Task.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE, March 18, (Associated Press.)—Concluding his journey along the American lines of communication, Secretary of War Baker awoke this morning at General Pershing's headquarters after his first night's sleep in a house since starting on his trip of inspection.

Soon after breakfast the Secretary motored from the château to the building occupied by the staff, without an escort except for his aids, his entry being devoid of military display.

After a short conference with General Pershing Secretary Baker made a tour of the building, spending a short time in each office, where the officer in charge explained in detail the work of his particular section. The Secretary thus familiarized himself with the work of the staff in the field, dealing with the troops at the front as well as in the training areas.

Wearing the conventional morning clothes of a civilian and surrounded by the uniformed staff as an escort, the Secretary passed rapidly from the offices when he had concluded his inspection. The entire headquarters staff was assembled then, and the Secretary was introduced for a brief, informal address to the officers, as the "nerve centre of the organization." Mr. Baker spoke as follows:

"It was with a view to following the route of our troops and material along the lines of communication to the front that I began my tour with the ports of debarkation. Today I have been through the busy offices of the General Staff and the administrative departments at headquarters. I have met the men who from this nerve centre direct the organization which they have created.

"I appreciate how you would prefer to leave your desks for the front line, where you could see the direct result of your efforts against the enemy. But you at least are in France, in which you are the envy of those who are held at their desks in the same kind of work at home. Many of you are former students at Fort Leavenworth and the War College. Action has taken the place of study. The problems which you have to solve are no longer those of theory in the movement of imaginary forces, but of fact, in control of the supply and equipment of large bodies of troops in the greatest military undertaking of our history.

"The black band around the sleeve which is the emblem of the General Staff has become the symbol of great responsibility to the people at home and to the man in the trenches for accomplishing the maximum of efficiency in directing the resources at your command with the minimum cost of life, energy and material. Your ambition to excel in your profession and your studious application in the time of peace, when we had a small army, have earned the gratitude of your country at a time when the most valuable asset we have is the well-trained soldier in the prime of his manhood who had kept his mind and body fit for this emergency.

"General Pershing has had the vision, the authority, the high organizing ability and the broad conception to make the most of your talent and industry in the results which have been so reassuring to me as Secretary of War. Your modesty, your willingness to learn from the traditions and technical experience of the allied armies, is in keeping with your soldierly realization that war is skill against skill, force against force, and that you are forming an army to fight against a most powerful, skillful foe, who allows nothing to divert him from the main essential.

"Your plans have been commensurate with your tasks, your spirit in keeping with the inheritance which you have from Grant, Jackson, Lee and Sherman. While you have been building your structure you have had to act as instructors for our untrained forces, and signs are not wanting of your success in adapting our national character and zeal to the end of victory.

"I have been at one of your artillery schools, where young reserve officers are preparing to support our troops with their gunfire. I have seen your staff school, where another group of reserve officers, including a former Secretary of War, whom I envy, is being trained to assist in your staff work when we shall number our corps in France as we now number our divisions.

"Some of the pioneers in forming our organizations in France are now out with the troops, and officers with the troops are being brought in for staff work as a part of your system of all-around preparation. I might say that promotion awaits those who have proven themselves fit to lead in the stern test to come. However, I know you are not thinking of promotion, but only in a spirit of soldierly service of giving the best in you to the cause."

"While we are busy at home," said the Secretary yesterday, in a talk to officers at the American Staff School, "with our industrial preparations and training of troops, our hearts are transplanted to France. My visit has brought me a great uplift in spirit. As a boy takes apart a watch to see how it is made in order to understand the functions of its parts, I have been taking this army apart."

GALLWITZ IN COMMAND AGAINST AMERICANS?

German General Now Heads a Separate Army on the West Front.

AMSTERDAM, March 18, (Delayed.)—According to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, General von Gallwitz has been appointed Commander in Chief of a new, separate army group on the western front.

On March 16, for the first time, the German Army Headquarters reports began to designate von Gallwitz's name thus: "Army Group of the German Crown Prince and General von Gallwitz." On their right is the army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, extending from the Oise north through Flanders, and on their left, through Lorraine and Alsace, the army group of Duke Albrecht of Württemberg.

LANSDOWNE WANTS GREAT PEACE LEAGUE

Sees Hope of Curbing Germany, "Always the Great Anarchist of Europe."

SAYS AMERICA HOLDS KEY

Parmoor Asks the House of Lords to Approve the Principle of the Project.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Lords today Lord Parmoor moved a resolution approving the principle of the league of nations and the constitution of a tribunal whose orders should be enforcible by adequate sanction.

In speaking on this subject Lord Lansdowne said that two essentials were requisite for a league of nations. The first was, in his view, that it must be open to all and comprise all the important powers, while the second was that it should be armed with executive powers sufficient to secure unquestionable obedience to its decisions.

Lord Lansdowne said he believed that if the league were able to apply pressure in different shapes it could guarantee peace in the civilized world, or at least secure a delay for discussion and conciliation which would in many cases effectually avoid the threatened dangers.

Says League Depends on America.

He believed that the omens were entirely favorable to the formation of such a league, one of the most hopeful omens being the interest taken in it in the United States, without whose adhesion the consummation of the idea would be beyond reach. Considering America's great world trade, Lord Lansdowne said, there was no country which could use the economic weapon so effectually.

Expressing agreement with President Wilson's idea that it might be necessary to exclude Germany from free economic intercourse if she continued to disturb the peace, Lord Lansdowne discussed the admission of the Central Powers to the league. Regarding the suggested impossibility of admitting Germany because she could not be trusted, he said that nobody proposed to rely upon the German pledge or the German signature. The essence of the proposal was that the powers admitted to partnership would part, to some extent, with their sovereign rights and enter into a compact to conform to whatever code of international law was laid down by the league itself.

If the league, he argued, were able to pronounce sentence of international outlawry, there would be a material guarantee of the maintenance of peace unlike anything the world hitherto had been able to conceive.

Wants Germany "Yoked in Harness."

Lord Lansdowne believed that, had a league of nations existed in 1914, there would have been far greater opportunities for peacemakers. He desired to see the Central Powers included, because Germany always had been the great anarchist of Europe, always had played for her own ends, and always had taken short cuts and flouted the idea of a peaceful discussion.

If Germany could be yoked in the harness of an organization of this kind, he contended, more would be done to get rid of Prussian militarism than by any other conceivable means. Quite apart from this proposal, he said, there must be a settlement of the outstanding difficulties before the war was brought to an end.

"I would not consent to a league of nations as a substitute for a satisfactory territorial settlement," said Lansdowne. "Such a settlement is necessary as a preliminary to the creation of a league of nations.

"A settlement would not be complete without an arrangement of territorial claims and the machinery to maintain future peace."

Hopes for Automatic Disarming.

Admitting the enormous difficulties of the problem, Lord Lansdowne said that it would be a mistake, for instance, to link the question of disarmament too closely with the question of a league of nations. At the same time, he added, the league would have an important reaction on the armament question, because the democracies of the world were sick of the burden of heavy armament. Therefore, he believed, disarmament would follow almost automatically.

Pleading earnestly for a league of nations as a means for saving future generations from a recurrence of the present trouble, Lord Lansdowne maintained that no crushing of the enemy could be regarded as a final crushing, that a success in the field would be no guarantee of obtaining a world peace. From the present ills there was only one way, he said, to attain this, namely, by a league of nations, which was an outline of the real promised land, and which he hoped would be attained.

The debate was adjourned, but it is expected to be resumed tomorrow by Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Government leader in the House of Lords.

VOTE REFORM IN HUNGARY.

Franchise Committee of Diet Almost Unanimous for Bill.

AMSTERDAM, March 19.—The Franchise Committee of the Hungarian Diet has approved the Electoral Reform bill, according to a dispatch from Budapest. There was one dissenting vote.

The Hungarian Electoral Reform bill would give the vote to every Hungarian male or female, 24 years of age and able to read and write. Provision is made for secret voting.

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PRESS SEES IN PEACE BASE FOR NEW FIGHT

Fear That Free Hand for Japan Would Be a Step at the Expense of Russia.

WILSON MESSAGE PLEASES

Regarded in Some Quarters as Limited Recognition of the Bolshevist Government.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, March 16, (Delayed.)—Everybody here realizes that the peace treaty ratified by the Congress of Soviets is a purely transitory agreement. A prominent Bolshevik speaking to me yesterday expressed the general feeling when he said: "Our hope now is in Hindenburg and Ludendorf. If they are puffed up by success in the east and refuse an agreement in the east then the war will continue and the eventual victory of the revolution is assured."

Hence the Bolsheviki fear that the proposed free hand for Japan is a first step toward a general peace at Russia's expense.

The conclusion of peace is for the Bolsheviki not an end but a means to an end. They are fairly confident that war will continue. Thus the Pravda says:

"Contrary to the expectations of the German soldiers, tricked by an imperialist peace dictated by General Hoffman to Russia, it is not the beginning of a general peace but merely the base for the renewal of an unexampled struggle."

It must be remembered that from the Soviets' point of view the present war is an internecine struggle between two imperialistic groups, superimposed on a more vital struggle between the bourgeoisie and the working classes. On this point the Pravda says:

"Only an agreement and an alliance between both the imperialistic bands could insure them general victory, and such an agreement does not exist. On the other hand, old agreements are breaking. The relations between Germany and Austria are becoming more difficult, and on the other side conflict is growing in the camp of the Allies."

MOSCOW, March 16, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson's message to the Russian people is very significant and is a limited recognition of the Soviet Government, in the opinion of the Non-Socialist and Conservative newspaper Ranneye Outro. The message shows the determination of the United States not to interfere in Russian internal affairs, adds the newspaper, which continues:

"In these grave days there is great moral support in the firm intention of the powerful Transatlantic Republic to secure for Russia complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs. The United States, which was declared to be capitalistic by the Bolsheviki, proves faithful to the principles proclaimed by her, and the sincerity of her position was acknowledged by the Bolsheviki in the hearty reception the Soviet Congress gave to the President's message."

The Izvestia, the official Government organ, characterizes President Wilson's message as "a document of the greatest political importance," and adds:

"To understand correctly its value is essential to our cause and to the interest of the great Russian revolution."

The editorial declares that although the United States is an imperialistic Government struggling for the Russian market, it is far less of a menace than Germany or Japan, which are near neighbors and seek to annex Russian territory and control the politics of Russia as well as to make a commercial conquest.

"With the United States," continues the Izvestia, "we could have misunderstandings, clashes and struggles, but also an agreement. With Germany, and probably with Japan if she should realize her devilish plan of an invasion of Siberia, we could have only a death struggle."

After discussing the possibility of revolutions in Germany and Japan and expressing the opinion that the proletariat of Japan cannot now defeat her annexationist plans, the Izvestia says the United States is vitally interested in keeping Russia strong politically and economically, and it declares that as soon as the Americans are convinced of the stability of the Soviet Government they will supply Russia with money, arms, locomotives, and engineers to do away with economic disintegration and make possible the organization of a strong army.

"In accepting this help," adds the Izvestia, "Russia will not tie its hands. On the contrary, after making an agreement with the United States and having the support of this mighty democracy, revolutionary Russia will free its hands for the recreation of its might and for decisive resistance against attempts on her life from the German and Japanese imperialists, who, if they have not come to terms as yet, will soon do so."

That is the Bolshevist theory, but the fact remains that their nearest enemy is Germany, and that the present peace in no way means a cessation of hostilities.

Doubt Francis Is Leaving Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Cable dispatches from the Far East indicating that David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, was en route to Tokio were discredited at the State Department late this afternoon, where it was explained that a cablegram direct from Mr. Francis had been received under date of March 17, showing that he was still at Vologda, Russia, two days ago.

POLISH REVOLT IS NOW GENERAL

M. Pichon, French Foreign Minister, Cables Paderewski About Crisis.

EVEN PRUSSIA IS AFFECTED

Municipal Councils Are Reported on Strike—Demonstrations in Many Places.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Polish turmoil in both Austria and Germany is steadily growing in volume, according to a cable received by I. J. Paderewski, representative in America of the National Polish Committee, from M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs in France. The dispatch read as follows:

"The Polish nation, including the Austrian sympathizers, now unanimously agreed on continuing stubborn struggle against Central Powers. Forcible resolutions were voted by Regency Council Government, political parties, and municipal councils of principal cities, the municipal council [three illegible words] and the council of agriculture of the occupied zone have severed relations with authorities. Demonstrations reported taking place in Province of Cholm as well as in the whole country. All parties jointly took patriotic oaths and forcible resolutions were also passed in Galicia.

"Attitude of Parliamentary Club at Vienna identical. Glombinski returned his decorations to Emperor. Also Bolanski, Bilinski, Joworski. Austrian reorganizations are beginning to break up. [Illegible words.] Posen manifestations. Both Polish Parliamentary Clubs in Parliament and Diet protested vehemently against anti-Polish policy and demanded settlement of the Polish problem in Prussian Poland. Government indignant and German representatives made violent speeches. Prefer the loss of Alsace-Lorraine and Rhine Provinces to that of Prussian Poland.

"PICHON."

The Poles recorded as having returned their decorations to the Austrian Emperor have in the past been regarded as stalwart supporters of the Austrian movement. The dispatch also upsets the German claims that they had restored quiet in Cholm. The developments in Posen, in Germany, are to be regarded as being also important.

LAUDS ALLIED MANIFESTO.

Paris Press Pleased with Declaration Concerning Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Favorable comments from Paris newspapers on the Entente Governments' declaration in London concerning Russia were contained in a cable dispatch received here today.

The Echo de Paris says:

"The collective declaration which the Governments of the Entente have just published at the critical moment when they have to confront theorists and wrong-thinking persons within as well as without, is entirely contained in the following ideas: All the nations which are now at war with Germany are determined upon one point, that all will be liberated or none will be. This right is only of value if the soldiers support it. It is as clear as day."

The Oeuvre says:

"The allied powers can judge after the example of Russia what a peace conceded by the German Army would be like. Where, then, is the peace without annexations or indemnities dreamed of by the sincerest of the Bolsheviki? 'No annexation! But it is enough to conceal under other names the occupation of vast territories from the Baltic to the Black Sea! No indemnities! But what is the significance of the economic conditions imposed upon Russia under the supervision of German commissaries, who are themselves ordered to see to the execution of the treaty?'"

GERMAN PRESS DUBIOUS.

Realizes Offer of Courland Crown to Kaiser Is a Farce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 17.—Official German recognition of Courland as an independent Duchy and the theatrical acknowledgment of its supposed desire for close connection with the German Empire is received with mixed feelings even by the Germans.

Of the great popular papers the Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, this morning neither prints any report of the proceedings nor comments thereon. The Tageblatt prints the story without prominence, and adds caustic comment on the purely nominal representation which sent the commission to Berlin. The Vossische Zeitung condemns the whole business root and branch. It points out that town labor is completely unrepresented, and that the representatives of the small farmers are appointed by local authorities established by the German military.

The press generally expresses satisfaction that the Kaiser has not immediately accepted this very doubtful offer of the ducal crown. Briefly, the German press itself is unable to resist the conclusion that the whole business is a farce which may not impossibly have a tragic ending.

ANXIOUS OVER DOBRUDJA.

No Peace if Bulgaria Alone Gets It, Marghiloman Says.

AMSTERDAM, March 19.—According to a Budapest telegram to the Dutch press, M. Marghiloman, the prospective Rumanian Premier, declared in an interview that if Dobrudja were now given to Bulgaria there would be no peace in the East for fifty years.

"I should have no objections," he is quoted as adding, "for a joint administration of Dobrudja by the Central Powers."

WILL DEMOBILIZE PETROGRAD TROOPS

Romanoffs Over the Age of 16 Living in Former Capital Must Register.

4 REGIMENTS TOOK ODESSA

Feeble Effort to Burn the City Frustrated—Germans Seized Quantities of War Material.

PETROGRAD, March 18.—All members of the Romanoff family over 16 years of age living in Petrograd have been ordered to register immediately by the commission for the suppression of the counter-revolution. Grand Dukes Nicholas Michailovitch and Sergius Michailovitch are the only Romanoffs now in Petrograd.

An order has been published for the complete demobilization of the troops in the Petrograd district.

M. Bibenko, the Bolshevist Naval Commissary, demanded that a special train be made up for him to travel to Moscow and threatened to arrest the Railway Administration if it refused. The special Revolutionary Bureau threatened to arrest any member of the Government disorganizing transport. It is rumored that M. Bibenko will resign.

The Lithuanian National Council has been arrested at Veronezh.

Four regiments took Odessa without a fight, according to advices received here, the Austro-Germans capturing an enormous quantity of war materials and other booty, the rapidity of the Austro-German occupation having made removal impossible. Before retreating the Russians made a feeble effort to set fire to Odessa, but were frustrated by the quick arrival of the enemy.

At Nikolayev the banks immediately resumed business under German control. Kharkov was vacated hastily when it was learned that the Austro-Germans had occupied Bakhmatch, Kontop and Voroja.

Three thousand Austro-German prisoners at Rostov are reported to have armed themselves and captured the town. The famous Guards Regiment from Moscow has been disarmed.

The head of the Turkish Army has accepted the proposal of the autonomous Government of the Caucasus to negotiate for a separate peace.

SIBERIAN JAPANESE IN PERIL.

Plight of Those in Disturbed Zone Is Serious.

LONDON, March 19.—A Tokio dispatch, dated Sunday, forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Peking, represents the plight of Japanese subjects in the disturbed zone in eastern Siberia as serious.

Their lives are in jeopardy and a boycott has been declared against them, it is asserted, while those who fall into the hands of the Maximalists are plundered or subjected to even worse treatment.

RUSSIANS IN AMERICA CONTINUE CONFERENCES

Committee Named to Report on Question of International Intervention.

A conference of the leading representatives of the Russian colony in the United States was held last night at the Holland House, supplementary to the meeting an account of which was published in yesterday morning's TIMES. This meeting, like the first one, included representatives of all shades of Russian political opinion except the Bolsheviki, and all found themselves united in favor of a constituent assembly, duly elected, which should decide on the ultimate government of Russia.

The question of international intervention in Russian affairs occupied last night's conference, and prolonged discussion led to the appointment of a committee consisting of Apollinarius Dimitrovitch Semenovsky, Count Ilya Tolstoy, and Elias Rosenthal, to make a report, which will be presented at another meeting later in the week. It is expected that these conferences will result in the organization of all the Russian elements in this country opposed to the Bolsheviki into some connection which will enable them to do the best they can to rescue their country both from anarchy and from the Germans.

Early this morning the committee issued the following statement, presenting the subject-matter of the two meetings:

The first meeting was merely a private conference of Russians residing in this country, called together by Mr. Semenovsky and Count Tolstoy. It was not intended to pass any resolutions, but merely to discuss the pressing problems of the present situation in Russia, internal as well as international.

The conference proved to be representative of all shades of Russian political opinion, but it seemed to be animated by a common spirit of unconditional hostility toward the Bolsheviki and their domination of Russia, as well as toward German imperialism; and of complete sympathy with and support for the idea that all governmental authority in Russia should be vested in a constitutional assembly, properly elected and fully representative of the whole population of Russia.

No resolutions of any kind were passed. The question of the possibility or desirability of raising any volunteer Russian units in this country to be sent to Siberia and to co-operate there with the anti-Bolsheviki forces and possibly with the Japanese troops was discussed and many opinions were expressed. In view of the complexity of the problems involved in this question it was decided to continue the discussion upon the topic at the next conference, which it was decided by those present at the first conference to hold last night.

Last night's conference was devoted entirely to the question of international intervention into Russia's affairs. The question proved to be too complex for any definite decision to be made, and a special committee was elected to prepare a detailed report to be presented at the following meeting.

No definite organization has yet been effected, though it is hoped that an important Russian organization in this country may be the final outcome of these informal conferences.

General M. S. Yasoukovitch was the Chairman of last night's meeting, and among those present, besides the members of the committee, were General N. M. Chrabroff, N. A. Stepanoff, Peter Routsky, the Russian Consul, V. Zbyslevski, W. K. Whitney-Wishnevitski, Leo Pasvolsky, S. S. Novoslavoff, and V. Petropavlovsky.

ALLIES DESTROY 32 AIRPLANES IN 4 DAYS

Germans Report Downing 23 Monday—Suffer from Allied Bombing Raids.

LONDON, March 18, (Delayed.)—Eighteen German machines were destroyed, eight were driven down out of control, and an observation balloon was destroyed by British aviators in the air fighting on Sunday, according to an official statement late tonight dealing with the aerial activities on the western front. The statement follows:

Good visibility on Sunday enabled our aviators to increase their work in the air. The railway sidings at Somain and hostile rest billets on all parts of the front and three of the enemy's airdromes were heavily bombed, a total of ten and a half tons of bombs being dropped. Over one of the airdromes attacked a fierce encounter took place, as the result of which three hostile airplanes were destroyed, our own suffering no losses.

During today eighteen German machines were downed, eight driven down out of control, and an observation balloon destroyed. Four of our machines are missing.

Our night flying machines dropped five tons of bombs on two hostile airdromes, one of which was occupied by large bombing machines, and also on a big ammunition dump northeast of St. Quentin and on billets in the neighborhood of Douai and Menin.

ROME, March 19.—"Seven enemy airplanes were brought down yesterday—two by the Italians, two by the French and three by the British," says a report issued today by the War Office.

BERLIN, (Via London,) March 19.—A statement from Army Headquarters today says:

"We shot down in aerial battles yesterday and by gunfire from the ground twenty-three enemy airplanes and two captive balloons.

FRENCH DRIVE DEEP INTO FOE'S LINES

Continued from Page One.

ent watched the execution of two trench raids on a large scale carried out by the French on Saturday evening and at dawn on Sunday, the results of which exceeded all expectations. Within twelve hours the French had penetrated the remarkably strong systems of German trenches in both Cheppy Wood and Malancourt Wood to a depth at some points of more than a quarter of a mile. They destroyed all the enemy works, his blockhouses and shelters, which had taken the Germans three years to construct, and brought back two batches of prisoners, each comprising eighty men, while the French themselves suffered only the slightest losses.

General von Gallwitz's army, acting under the direct orders of the German Crown Prince, displayed evident nervousness under this pressure, as was shown by the hurried arrival of large reserves in motor lorries. They were too late, however, to hinder the French.

The ground was very unfavorable to the French attack, owing to the clayey soil, in which immense shell holes from former battles had become filled with water to a depth of some six feet. Among these the raiders were forced to pick their way under the constant peril of slipping in and drowning. The artillery preparation, however, was so overwhelming that the French met with only slight opposition to their progress.

The Cheppy Wood operation was the easier of the two, owing to the fact that it was daylight, and within five minutes after the assault groups had left the parallels, groups of prisoners could be seen running toward the French lines. Everything was carried out on a time schedule, and when the French returned to their own lines they had taken about eighty prisoners.

The second raid, that upon Malancourt Wood, was a wonderfully impressive spectacle, in the darkness just before dawn. The correspondent passed the night on a knoll opposite the objective, from which nothing but the occasional rattle of a machine-gun could be heard, and only a flash of light seen now and then, until a half hour before the time it had been arranged for the attack to begin. Then, the German gunners, evidently suspecting that something was up, let fly salvos all along the line, after which quiet reigned again until, with a thunderous crash, all the French batteries opened fire simultaneously, the signals flashed, and the infantry went over.

Colored lights showed that the troops reached their objectives at the various times previously arranged. Then groups of prisoners began coming back, and eventually the Frenchmen, after completing their work of destruction, returned to their own lines, bringing further squads of captives, the total reaching eighty.

Meanwhile the German artillery, which is very strong here, had opened up with a heavy barrage and counter-battery fire, but without effect. Soon after daylight the front was again calm.

On the other side of the Meuse the Germans took the initiative in the course of Sunday at Samogneux, Beauvaux, and Caurières Wood, executing raids which cost them dearly in casualties and achieved only small results.

A number of American infantry officers, attached for instruction to French units, took part in the raids upon Cheppy and Malancourt Woods.

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PARK SPOLIATION VOTED BY BOARD

Continued from Page One.

terrupted to ask Dr. Hall if he considered any body could go too far in an effort to win the war.

"You can't go too far if it is necessary," answered Dr. Hall. "But it is not necessary to use Central Park and they will arouse opposition if they persist."

Mrs. L. R. Schuyler followed, declaring that she would give everything she possessed to win the war.

"But it isn't necessary to use Central Park," she asserted. "The Park isn't so accessible as Battery Park, nor even as Van Cortlandt Park, and if people go to see the trenches they will not notice whether the background is trees or houses. Again, in order to arrange for the thousands of persons who will go to see the trenches, won't the transportation facilities, if Central Park is used, be disarranged and so inconvenience persons who are going to their business?"

Should Leave Park Alone.

Mrs. Clarence H. Young followed Mrs. Schuyler with a plea that the city should "not take away the children's playground hysterically when there was no real need as yet." Mrs. Young pointed out that there would be fewer children going away for the Summer this year than usual, and for that reason the park should be left alone. Mrs. Smith introduced the following resolution adopted by the Washington Headquarters Association:

Resolved, That the Washington Headquarters Association is unalterably opposed to any space in Central Park being diverted from the use for which the park was originally intended, and while it most heartily indorses the war bond movement, it desires to record its protest against the efforts now being made to needlessly disfigure the grounds by trench demonstrations in aid of war bond or any other advertising purposes.

Mr. Emerson was the first speaker in favor of the plan. Almost immediately he found himself involved in a controversy, Controller Craig urging Battery Park, Borough President Bruckner of the Bronx urging Van Cortlandt and Borough President Riegelmann of Brooklyn inviting the Liberty Loan to cross the bridge and dig their trenches. Mr. Emerson told of how the site for the trenches had been selected by French and American engineers who knew to the last detail just what a trench system ought to look like. He said that Central Park had been chosen for its background.

"But why not Battery Park," said the Controller. "Can you not represent the craters of No Man's Land there just as well as in Central Park? In addition, Battery Park is convenient to all. There are two subway stations, together with elevated stations of the Manhattan elevated lines and ferry landings of the Staten Island and Brooklyn boats, all within a short distance of Battery Park."

"The environment would not be suitable," replied Mr. Emerson. "And we could not suggest to the French Commission that we wanted to change from their expressed wishes."

"Have you ever given Van Cortlandt Park a thought?" asked Borough President Bruckner.

"Yes," answered Mr. Emerson, "Major Rousseau of the French Commission and I went over the ground. Our objection is that it is not a publicity centre."

"You can come to Brooklyn tomorrow, if you will dig your trenches there," put in Borough President Riegleman. After thanking him, Mr. Emerson went on:

"We expect a record will be set in New York for publicity. We want something for transients to see. Remember, it is not a circus. The paper that intimates it is a circus is frivolous and contemptible."

Mr. Dowling asked Mr. Emerson if the United States Government insisted on the Liberty Loan Committee of New York forcing the issue on the city for the use of Central Park.

"No," answered Mr. Emerson. "We have the indorsement of the Treasury Department, but the people in Washington do not want to interfere in your affairs. We come to you with the approval of the Treasury, and ask you to judge our cause on that basis."

Craig for Battery Park.

Heywood Broun, a newspaper correspondent who has recently returned from France, where he was assigned to Pershing's army, followed Mr. Emerson. Mr. Broun stated that General Pershing was very anxious that the people at home should be given an idea of what trench warfare was like. He said that public gardens and parks in France had had to be mutilated far worse than anything that would be done to Central Park in the interest of patriotism. He said that land in France in the vicinity of the firing line, three months after the fighting had gone by, bloomed again with grass and flowers, but with trees lacking, as brightly as ever. Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, declared that from an advertising and an artistic point of view, Central Park was preferable to Battery Park. Controller Craig then called on Guy Emerson and asked him point blank why Battery Park was absolutely disregarded.

"I think Mr. Emerson should tell us frankly," said Mr. Craig, "just why Battery Park was passed over where there was no controversy, and just why the Board of Estimate should be made to decide the question of locating the trenches."

"We are not passing the buck to you," said Mr Emerson. "We have been considering the matter for a long time and are giving you the best advice we have on the subject. We have several other plans, and if we can't get Central Park we will have to abandon the scheme and work them out."

"Then you will abandon the scheme without a thought of Battery Park?" asked the Controller. Mr. Emerson answered that Battery Park was not suitable for the background of the trenches, and the Controller said that the Board of Estimate would bear the expense if the Liberty Loan Committee would agree to use Battery Park. Mr. Emerson refused. In answer to the question as to whether people in the vicinity of Battery Park needed more awakening to the needs of subscribing to Liberty bonds than those in the neighborhood of Central Park, Mr. Emerson said:

"The people in the United States who have subscribed the most liberally to the last two loans are the very poor and the very rich. It is the middle class that needs waking up, and they are the ones that the Central Park scheme will arouse."

There was no doubt in anybody's mind after Borough President Dowling had called the executive session what the decision would be. Even those outside of the Board of Estimate who opposed the use of Central Park were unwilling to urge an abandonment of any plan which the Liberty Loan Committee of this district had decided necessary to float the loan. The only comment that was made came from Dr. Hall of the Scenic Preservation Society.

"I think it was a mistake," he said. "They should have found some other place for the trenches." Following the announcement of the City Plan Committee's decision, Mr. Emerson telegraphed André Tardieu, French High Commissioner, of the result of the hearing. The following telegram from M. Tardieu to Mr. Emerson was made public by the Liberty Loan Committee last night:

Wire received. Hope with you that, owing to the very generous vote of Mayor Hylan and the Board of Estimate of New York, exhibit of the Third Liberty Loan in New York City will be a very great success.

Believes Site Is Best.

Mr. Emerson, in a statement after the hearing, said:

"We regret that there has been any controversy over the location of this site in Central Park. We feel as strongly as any one could that nothing should be done, and that nothing will be done even as a war measure, which will permanently injure the park. But we have consulted experts, including American engineers and French engineers, who have been on the fighting front. We believe this site is the very best available.

"It is impossible to estimate how many bonds this reproduction of the trenches will sell. We believe that it will afford hundreds of thousands of persons an opportunity to visualize actual war conditions as they would be able to do in no other way. Consequently, we believe that it will directly and indirectly influence the sale of a very large number of bonds both in this district and in other districts.

"We shall endeavor to place in Central Park a war exhibit which will help to put before the people of New York in the most serious way a picture of the actual trenches where American soldiers are now fighting. We feel that with the co-operation of the French High Commission this can be done in a way which will measure up to the standard of New York and the responsibility which New York has to the country in raising the largest proportion of the money with which the war must be waged.

"We have also been influenced by the fact that New York is the recognized publicity centre of the country, and that the rest of the districts in some measure take their inspiration from what is done in New York. Finally, it should be noted that the plan will involve no permanent damage to the park. It is in line with the use of public parks which is being made in other allied countries."

It was said at the Liberty Loan Headquarters last night that work on the trenches would be begun as soon as a force of men could be set to work. The plan which the Liberty Loan Committee expects to put into operation in the park embodies a complete sector of the European battle trenches, with listening posts, reserve trenches, dugouts, &c. The sum of $25,000 has been appropriated by the city to repair any damage which the construction of the trenches may cause.

The following letters were received by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night protesting against the demolition of Central Park from relatives of Calvert Vaux, one of the designers of the Park:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear Sir: Hundreds of times since Vaux and Olmsted designed Central Park efforts have been made to use the Park for absurd purposes. Now to show us how "war trenches look"! Better use the $25,000 this would cost toward the third Liberty Loan.

There are other locations in the northern part of the city where unimproved property could be used. Moving pictures give good views of trenches to people who have no imagination.

Mrs. DOWNING VAUX.

March 19, 1918.

Gibraltar Court, 10 Sherman Avenue, New York City, March 19, 1918.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Dear Sir: Your paper has ever tried to save our Central Park. I hope your present efforts will prevail. My father-in-law was Calvin Vaux, designer with Mr. Olmstead of the Park, and Mr. Vaux remained the landscape architect of Central Park, as you know, until his death. At all times he used his influence to prevent serious damage willed by the unthinking public, wanting at times a sort of Coney Island instead of an artistic, restful park.

Yours truly,

L. A. VAUX.

The following letter was sent to the Board of Estimate, the Liberty Loan Committee, and Commissioner of Parks Grell by the Fifth Avenue Association:

March 19, 1918.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Municipal Building, New York, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: The Fifth Avenue Association, through its Executive Committee, desires to express to you its unanimous and unqualified disapproval of the expenditure by the city of the sum of $25,000 to reproduce in Central Park a section of the battlefront, and believes that such expenditure would be most unwise and a deterrent, rather than a help, to the Liberty Loan campaign.

Our association, comprising over 800 members, has subscribed most liberally to all the liberty loans and has aided, both financially and otherwise, every patriotic movement in our city. Respectfully,

ROBERT GRIER COOKE, President.
W. W. HOFFIN, Secretary.

Emerson Who Submits the Plan.

Guy Emerson, who submitted the plan to put the trenches in Central Park to the Board of Estimate yesterday, is about 31 years old. He was graduated from Harvard in 1908 and from the Harvard Law School three years later, became private secretary to James F. Curtis, at that time Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, went into business for a brief period, but soon became an associate editor of The Economic World, a weekly publication devoted chiefly to cotton and insurance subjects. He first became prominent as one of the organizers of the campaign for a pension fund in the Episcopal Church, and acted as Assistant Secretary of the fund. Next he organized and was Secretary of the Roosevelt Nonpartisan League which worked for the nomination of the Colonel in the last Presidential campaign.

For a while after that he served as a Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce and headed a publicity campaign for a new business department of the bank. On the opening of the first Liberty Loan, when Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was getting together an organization to handle that campaign, Mr. Emerson offered his services, and they were accepted.

SOCIETY WOULD INVOKE LAW TO SAVE THE PARK

American Scenic Officers Will Consult About Taxpayers' Suit with Counsel Today.

Officers of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, which has been active in previous fights to preserve the integrity and scenic beauty of Central Park as of other historic and natural monuments, will confer today with Henry F. Gregory, counsel of the society, to see if legal action can be taken to prevent the digging up of Central Park for the trench system proposed as a publicity measure by Guy Emerson of the Liberty Loan Committee. While definite legal opinions were not obtainable last night, it was suggested by some of the leaders of the organization that a taxpayers' suit brought against the Park Commissioner and the Liberty Loan Committee would have the effect of bringing a court decision that such action was not permissible.

Those of the officers and trustees of the society who could be reached last night were much surprised by the action of the Committee on City Plan, and expressed grave fears that if the scheme were carried out it would be only the entering wedge for a whole series of invasions of Central Park for objects of diminishing worth. Without exception they all expressed doubt that it was essential to promote the Liberty Loan by such measures. Some of them even expressed the opinion that not only was the devastation of the Park unnecessary, but that such action might alienate the sympathies of some from the Liberty Loan.

It was pointed out that there were several other locations in the city, notably Van Cortlandt Park and the new Court House site, which would have the advantages of the Central Park location without working injury to a city beauty spot of inestimable value. The suggestion was made that the Committee on City Plan ought to have made an inspection of all the sites available before following Mr. Emerson's insistence on Central Park. Dr. George Frederic Kunz, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, said:

"If it were necessary to win the war, of course we would give up all of Central Park, all of the city, and every building in it; but there is no enemy within our gates; there is no evidence that response to the Liberty Loan will be less if this action is not taken.

"The harm is not in digging a hole in the park. The point is that if the trees and bushes are damaged, as they must be by this action, we shall never live to see them replaced. The Bronx people, I understand, wanted the trenches dug in Van Cortlandt Park. Why could not this suggestion have been followed? Van Cortlandt Park is on an entirely different level from Central Park; there are vast tracts of land there which could have been used for this purpose without damage to the park's scenic and recreational value.

Suggests Court House Site.

"They say that Central Park must be chosen because it is so easy of access, because so many people can come and see the trenches. Why didn't they pick the ground that has been cleared for the new court house, then? Twenty times as many people pass close to that site in a day as the spot in Central Park.

"Central Park can be visited from any part of the city, and is visited by those persons who own automobiles, but they are a very small part of the city's population and a very small part of the number of persons who are going to buy Liberty bonds. The whole east side is right at hand if the court house site should be chosen. Besides, there would be no scenic values to be destroyed there. The place looks like a battle ground now; you would think it had been fought over for three months.

"Very few persons realize that Central Park is a great asset to the city and brings in a great deal of money. If this great expanse of protected natural beauty were not present as a constant feature of the city fewer visitors would come here for a good time to contribute to the prosperity of New York. It is a question if it is a good piece of publicity to destroy a good thing such as this. The people who are brought as visitors to the city spend money here, and this increase in the wealth of New York makes it more possible for New Yorkers to buy Liberty bonds. If such action should lead to the diminution of visitors to the town it would mean a heavy loss in the bond-buying capacity of the city.

"In Paris they do everything possible to protect the parks. The example of England has been brought in to support this scheme. What have they done in England? They tried to seize the British Museum for offices of Government departments, but fortunately that does not seem to have been carried out; certainly it is not a very good precedent to bring forward. In England, too, they have plowed up some parks to grow potatoes. Well, a potato patch would not harm the open spaces of Central Park near as much as this. This plan would bring in an enormous crowd, which would grind the Park all to pieces.

"The Committee on City Plan ought to inspect the proposed sites and satisfy itself at first hand that it is getting the best site in the city. There is still another location which would be far preferable to Central Park. Between the stadium of the College of the City of New York and the edge of the hill to the eastward there is a plot of ground some five or six hundred feet long and four hundred feet wide. By fencing off Convent Avenue for the necessary period of time you could erect stands here which, with the stadium, would seat 20,000 persons, and you would have inside of them an open space of five or six acres, big enough for any sort of exhibition. You could give military displays in this trench system and sell seats or, better still, allot seats to everybody who had bought bonds of a certain denomination, and as a matter of publicity hundreds or thousands more could see what was going on from the surrounding housetops.

"This crowd could be easily seated, easily handled. If crowds were drawn to Central Park it would wear the police out trying to keep order. But here you could have twenty thousand every afternoon and twenty thousand every evening. New York City depends on the outside world more than people realize, and there is no use in sanctioning a step that will work very serious damage to one of the city's greatest and most beautiful assets."

Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the Society, who was in attendance at the hearing at the City Hall yesterday afternoon representing the friends of Central Park, said that it was his impression that the members of the Committee on City Plan were reluctant to sanction the invasion of the park, but that Mr. Emerson's insistence had convinced them that it was a question of Central Park or nothing.

"Van Cortlandt Park," he said, "would answer all the requirements of terrain, scenic background, and everything else. It would be extremely regrettable if no steps can be taken to prevent this even yet."

"Most Regrettable," He Says.

Colonel Henry W. Sackett, Vice President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, called the proposed action "most regrettable."

"This is not a park purpose," he said. "It is a most admirable purpose, to be sure, as were many other purposes for which space in Central Park has been sought in the past. But they injure the fundamental function of Central Park, which is that it is an object of natural beauty cultivated on park lines to raise the aesthetic ideals of the people and to give them a kind of enjoyment they cannot get any other way. Central Park is the prince of parks of America, and it is very regrettable that some of the estimable men now advocating this should have been won over to the project. The object lesson which it is desired to teach could have been taught in a most admirable way on the site of the new Court House. There is nothing there that could be injured, more people could see it, and the surroundings are already not unlike the battle front. That they should insist on going to Central Park of all places is most lamentable."

Dr. D. Bryson Delavan, a Trustee of the society, said that "every one who has an object of his own in view seems to want to attack Central Park. There are plenty of other places where trenches could be dug, and if trenches are going to be dug in Central Park there is no reason why other things should not intrude themselves in course of time. And if this is what happens, it will soon be a question as to how much of Central Park will be left.

"I don't think that this will help the sale of bonds at all. As a matter of fact, it will tend to alienate the sympathies of many people from the management of a campaign which seems to think it desirable to adopt such methods. There was a very good exhibit of trenches at the Hero Land Bazaar which didn't tear up any ground in the course of construction. Surely Central Park is not the only location in New York City which can be found for this purpose."

Henry Harper Benedict, a trustee of the society, said that he could see no reason why Central Park should be taken for this purpose. "Of course," he said, "all of us are in earnest support of the Liberty Loan, but so far there has been shown no reason for this action. I hope and believe that everything that could be accomplished by the publicity which might be given by this method, and more, too, could be accomplished without digging trenches. Perhaps the entering wedge in this new encroachment upon park spaces was the placing of the submarine in the Sheep Meadow upon the occasion of the last Liberty Loan campaign, but that wrought no permanent injury to the park. This plan, however, would do so. There is too much of a tendency to use the park for other than park purposes. If the success of the enterprise could be more readily accelerated by this piece of publicity it would be another thing, but they can find some other location than Central Park for the trenches."

The regular meeting of the Trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society is set for next Monday night, but it is possible that a special meeting may be called before then to take action upon this matter. There was a manifest last night a determination to use every possible method to keep the trenches out of Central Park.

There was some criticism among opponents of the plan of the methods used by its advocates, and it was said that some of those whose names had been given as supporting the plan had said that they had been put on the list while under an entire misapprehension.

IMPORTANT IMPERATIVE SALES
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
NEW YORK CITY
This (Wednesday) Afternoon at 2:30
Concluding Session of
The
J. Dunbar Wright Collection
—ALSO—
This (Wednesday) and Thursday
Evenings at 8:15 o'Clock
The Finished Pictures and Studies
LEFT BY THE TALENTED AMERICAN ARTIST, THE LATE
Carroll Beckwith, N. A.
—AND—
Tomorrow (Thursday), Friday and Saturday Afternoons at 2:30.
BY DIRECTION OF
The Supreme Court of New York
ARTHUR OFNER, Esq.,
Permanent Receiver
Messrs. Gilbert & Wessel, Attorneys,
The
Voron & Chait Collection
A VERY IMPORTANT GATHERING OF
Antique Chinese Porcelains
Mostly Purchases from the M. C. D. Borden, Prince Kung, and Other Celebrated Private Collections.
Tang and Ming Pottery, Carved Jade and other Hard Stones, Cloisonne Enamels, a Number of Ming Large Plant Jars and Antique Chinese Rugs.
On FREE VIEW 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
The Sales Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and Mr. Otto Bernet, his assistant.
American Art Association, Managers
6, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

LEFT-OVERS
After every family dinner there are nutritious bits of left-overs sufficient for another meal. Add a snappy relish—It's Economy!
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
The Wartime relish.

Even bigger than that other masterpiece, "Casuals of the Sea."
ALIENS
By William McFee
Net, $1.50
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co.

When Did It Appear?
Can you recall the date of the important article you intended to clip from the paper? The New York Times Index will give the date and brief synopsis. Issued quarterly. $2 an issue, $8 per year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

TREASURY FIGURES GIVE CLUE TO LOAN

Government Must Provide $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 by End of Fiscal Year.

LESS THAN WAS EXPECTED

War Expenditures Not Increasing at Rate Anticipated—Interest Rate Still in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Imminence of Secretary McAdoo's announcement of the size and interest rate of the third Liberty Loan, which is to open on April 6, gave special importance today to a Treasury announcement of Government receipts and expenditures from which might be calculated with fair accuracy the sum the Government would need before the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Outstanding features of these figures, as unofficially analyzed, were that war costs were not increasing from month to month as had been expected, and that ordinary expenses and loans to the Allies in the next three and one-third months probably would not be much over $4,000,000,000. To this must be added the necessary outlay of about $3,155,000,000 to redeem certificates of indebtedness now outstanding and maturing before June 30; $500,000,000 for a Railroad Administration revolving fund; $500,000,000 for the Government's capital in the War Finance Corporation, the creation of which is expected soon, and $500,000,000 to provide a current working balance at the end of the year. These would make a total of $5,655,000,000 needed between now and June 30.

On the other side of the books might be placed the $853,000,000 working balance on hand today, $2,816,000,000 estimated receipts from income and excess profits taxes and other internal revenue sources, $75,000,000 estimated miscellaneous receipts, $43,000,000 estimated customs receipts, approximately $200,000,000 revenue expected from sale of War Savings Stamps, and $500,000,000 to be received in the next three days from a current issue of certificates. These would make a total of nearly $4,500,000,000 which might be expected to flow into the Treasury between now and June 30 from other sources than the Liberty Loan.

Need Four to Five Billions.

On this basis of calculation, the difference to be provided for would be between $4,000,000,000 and 5,000,000,000. This sum is much less than had been calculated in the past as necessary on the basis of estimated expenditures of Government departments and loans to Allies.

These figures do not necessarily disclose the size of the third Liberty Loan, for other elements of financial mechanics, judgment of the money market, and appraisal of popular feeling enter into the actual determination. The figures are essentially the same, however, as those which Secretary McAdoo and his advisers have before them in deciding how many billions are to be raised in the big campaign. It is believed the amount already has been determined by the Secretary and that as soon as he decides whether the interest rate shall be 4 per cent., as on the second loan, or higher to accord with the upward tendency of interest rates in the last few months, he will make known his recommendations.

These will go to Congress probably late this week or early next week, in the form of a request for authorization to float more bonds than the $3,686,000,000 remainder authorized last September but unissued. If the interest rate is to be above 4 per cent., legislation will also be required for that. It is considered probable that the Secretary will also ask for authority to issue a much greater amount than actually will be floated in the third loan, and that the balance will be issued in the next fiscal year.

More than $1,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness remain to be issued in the next few weeks before the end of the Liberty Loan campaign, and will be redeemed from proceeds of the loan. They provide a means of distributing receipts and disbursements over a long period and avoid sharp disturbances of the money market.

These certificates yet to be issued probably will not be redeemed until after June 30, or in the next fiscal year. Receipts from them will be offset largely, however, by the fact that the last payment of the third loan probably will not be made until early in the next fiscal year.

Revenue Receipts Uncertain.

An uncertain element in calculating future financial arrangements of the Government is the problem of revenue receipts. Many Treasury officials believe receipts from excess profits and income taxes will yield much more than the $3,400,000,000 estimated from internal revenue, but Secretary McAdoo cannot count on more than the estimate in figuring the size of the third loan.

The Treasury announced today that Government department's expenses, most of which represent war bills, and loans to Allies in the eight and two-thirds months of the current fiscal year, have been $7,934,000,000. Recently these expenditures have been running at the rate of about $1,000,000,000 a month. So far this month they have been lower, because of the sharp reduction of payments to Allies.

Other figures made public by the Treasury show that in the seven months up to Feb. 1 the War Department had spent for the military establishment $2,218,000,000, although estimates for the twelve months of the fiscal year were $8,700,000,000. The Shipping Board has spent $322,000,000, as compared with estimates for the year amounting to $901,000,000. For the naval establishment the outlay had been $685,000,000, as compared with estimates for the year of $966,000,000.

PALMER REGULATES ENEMY INCOME TAX

Rules Governing Return and Payment Issued by Alien Property Custodian.

COVER ALL CONTINGENCIES

Directions Include Period Before and After Delivery of Assets to the Federal Custodian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, today issued instructions in relation to income taxes involved in the enforcement of the alien property laws. The instructions are based on the decision issued by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper, which extended the time for filing returns of income by or for enemies or allies of enemies not exceeding ninety days. Mr. Palmer's instructions follow:

By a Treasury decision issued March 18, (T. D. 2678,) copy of which is inclosed, all individuals, firms, or corporations are to be governed as follows in respect to filing Federal income tax returns or paying Federal income taxes under the Income Tax act and the War Income Tax act on any money or other property of enemies, as defined by the Trading With the Enemy act, that has come or may come into their possession:

I. For the Year 1917.

1. Where money or other property has not yet been delivered to the Alien Property Custodian, but is held subject to his order.

In all such cases, it is necessary to file returns of information and income in respect of all such money or other property for such period as may elapse prior to the actual delivery of the money or other property to the custodian, and also to withhold and to pay the normal tax in respect of any income actually paid to or for any enemy prior to Oct. 6, 1917, the date when the "Trading With the Enemy Act" became a law.

2. Where the money or other property has actually been delivered to the Alien Property Custodian.

Where the money or other property has actually been delivered to the custodian, return of income is still required to be filed in due course in respect of all money or other property for the period that has elapsed up to the time of the actual delivery to the custodian and payment of taxes is required to be made in cases, but only in such cases, where there has been withheld from what is actually delivered to the custodian the amount of the normal tax in respect of income actually paid over to or for the enemy prior to Oct. 6, 1917.

II. For the Year 1918 and Subsequent Years.

Return of income is required to be filed in due course in respect of all money or other property for such part of the year 1918 or any subsequent year as may elapse prior to the actual delivery of the money or other property to the Alien Property Custodian, but no withholding or the payment of any taxes is required.

III. Requirements in Respect to Money or Other Property of Enemies Held or Utilized Under Authority of Licenses Issued by the War Trade Board.

Whether money or other property is held or utilized under authority of a license issued by the War Trade Board, the obligation upon every individual, firm or corporation holding such license to withhold or return or pay income taxes for the duration of such license is not affected in any way by this Treasury decision.

IV. Requirements in Respect to Depositaries and Agents Appointed by the Alien Property Custodian.

Depositaries and agents appointed by the Alien Property Custodian to represent him in relation to any money or other property are not required to make any deductions, or to file any returns, or to make any payments in respect to any income taxes for the year 1917, or subsequent years, on any money or other property that may come into their hands. The obligation, if any, to make the same rests, as above explained, upon the individual, firm, or corporation from whom the depositaries or agents receive the money or other property for the account of the Alien Property Custodian.

V. Requirements as to Licenses, Ownership Certificates, &c., for Collection of Coupons.

Nothing in the above is to be construed as relieving any individual, firm, or corporation from complying before collection of coupons for or on account of enemies with the requirements (1) of the War Trade Board in respect to licenses before such collection; (2) of the Alien Property Custodian in respect to any rules and regulations relating to such collection; (3) of the Federal Reserve Board in respect to registration certificates; and (4) of the Internal Revenue Department in respect to ownership certificates to accompany such coupons. Of these requirements only the fourth applies to depositaries and agents appointed by the Alien Property Custodian. United States Internal Revenue forms No. 1,000 and No. 1,001, as revised January, 1918, are to be used by such depositaries and agents in collecting coupons for the account of the Alien Property Custodian and such certificates are to be signed as follows:

.....
(Name or Enemy.)
Trust No.
by
.....
(Alien Property Custodian Depositary.)

Says Spies Tap Department Wires.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Charging that German spies are constantly tapping telephone and telegraph wires used by the War Department, Senator Owen of Oklahoma today introduced in the Senate a resolution calling on the department to furnish information concerning what measures were being taken to combat it. The Senate passed the resolution without debate. The department was asked particularly to report on available mechanical devices designed to prevent wire tapping.

Do You Walk Or "Pound"?
True walking is an easy, natural process, each step accomplished comfortably. Don't be content to "pound" along, out of step with good health.
In DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOES the springy cushion which adjusts itself to the curves of your foot sole is always a buffer between you and the pavement. You come to know real walking and thoroughly comfortable standing in these shoes.
Most styles $7 to $9.
Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
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For Men Made by
J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.
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ENEMY ACTIVITIES IN AIRCRAFT HINTED

Continued from Page One.

Marshall, former United States District Attorney of New York, and E. H. Wells of the Babcock & Wilcox Company of New York. The third member of the committee, Gavin McNabb of San Francisco, was added some time later.

"The actual conditions presented to the War Department at the conference were briefly as follows:

"Up to March 8, the day of the conference, only one fighting machine had been shipped from this country to France and was still on the ocean.

"After spending more than $600,000,000 the Aircraft Production Board had produced less than 1,500 school and training planes and at the outside, seven battleplanes. Of these latter, six were at a Southern airdrome, where an attempt was being made to adjust the lubricating system of the engines.

"The great Curtiss airplane plant at Buffalo, the largest in the United States, was as late as last week in a condition of inconcelvable chaos. Only one complete machine of the 'Bristol fighter' type, one of the most effective of England's fighting planes, which are being made at this plant, had been produced as late as March 3. On that date it was tested before thousands of people by Major Grey of the British flying force. It refused to leave the ground for a greater distance than a few feet. On the same date, there was not a complete set of drawings of this machine in e xistence in the United States, although they had been worked upon for months."

"The same conditions exist in regard to the Model F flying boat, which is being made for the navy, the plans for which, however, were drawn at the Curtiss plant. Plans sent to the Dodge Company at Mishawaka, Mich., where parts of planes are produced, are known to have been changed in many cases in the course of a few weeks.

"The conditions surrounding the production of spruce in the West show an utter lack of appreciation of this problem. Of the 50,000,000 feet necessary to complete the program laid down by the Aircraft Production Board during the last six months of 1917 only 25 per cent. of the lumber was milled; 12,500,000 feet was the amount produced.

"A program such as was laid down by the Aircraft Production Board—22,000 planes for the army and 6,000 for the navy—would have required, roughly speaking, between 100,000,000 and 110,000,000 feet of selected spruce lumber. The actual production between August and September was 2,000,000 feet; in October 3,000,000, in November 4,000,000, and in December 3,500,000, a total of 12,500,000, when the schedule to January called for approximately 50,000,000.

"Influences that have apparently baffled honest Government officials have worked against production from the minute that the airplane program was first arranged.

"Purchases from certain concerns have been delayed in delivery and companies which never fell down on supplies bfore have in some mysterious manner held up the Government for weeks on some excuse or other. A system of delay and retardation in factories which have been depended on for large output has brought about the present condition.

"The Buffalo plant of the Curtiss Company, which was investigated by The Providence Journal, is in the utmost confusion. This plant covers a floor space of forty acres. Working at top speed, and with a proper system, it should turn out fifty planes a day of all kinds, at the lowest estimate, and the plant has been depended on for 30 per cent. of the national production. The facts show that, with all the thousands of men employed, not one fighting plane was turned out at the plant during February. The schedule called for a delivery of the first twenty-five Bristol fighters this month. The company produced one of these fighting machines, which, as told, at its second test on March 3 would not fly. Immediately after The Journal's conference at the War Department Howard E. Coffin went West to begin a personal investigation.

"The Model F flying boats which are being manufactured at the Curtiss Engineering Corporation of Garden City, L. I., a company distinct from the Curtiss Company of Buffalo, have been held up. Not one has been delivered up to last week. The reason given is that plans which came from the Curtiss Company in Buffalo were faulty. Time after time these plans have been changed in some minor points and each time a delay of weeks has been the result. Skilled engineers have declared to The Journal that the changes in these plans in many cases were absolutely incomprehensible.

"The Journal laid before the War Department, on unquestioned authority, the fact that whole sets of drawings had been recalled time after time, that inconsequential changes might be made, such as shifting the position of a hole 1 inch or so one way or the other. Days were lost in this operation, and after the second set of drawings had gone out the plans were again called back to place the hole in its original position.

"At the Garden City plant entire boats have been built from plans sent out from Buffalo, and when an attempt was made to assemble the parts they would not fit, although drawn to scale. This has occurred not only once, but on many times, and the plans have been changed so often, that at present there are hundreds of sets of drawings at the plant utterly unfit for use.

"At the Hammondsport plant of the Curtiss Company, under the present management, only 100 OX motors of all styles, which are to be installed in Model F boats and other machines, have been turned out since last June. And it is the plan, or was on March 8, to close this plant as soon as twenty more engines, yet to be completed, are out of the shop. In spite of this, two weeks ago an order was placed with the Curtiss Engineering Corporation by the navy side of the Production Board for 300 additional Model F boats, and the manager of the plant laid the whole situation regarding planes and working drawings before the navy side of the Aircraft Production Board.

"The conditions which exist at the Curtiss Company exist practically in every concern manufacturing fighting airplanes in the country. De Haviland types, Hadley-Page and Bristol machines are all in the same class. They have not been delivered in any quantity, and, instead of being sixty days behind their schedule, they are many months behind.

"That an influence detrimental to the best interests of this country, which has probably stopped production of aircraft, has been at work is freely expressed by men who have been in close touch with the actual mechanical details of the business. Plans have not been forthcoming, inspections have resulted in struts being broken, and complete disorganization has taken place. Holes have been found drilled in perfectly good engines, and nuts and other foreign substances discovered in the gears. The men themselves are disorganized and unable to find anything to do much of the time. It is a standing joke in Buffalo that the employes in the plant spend most of their time in making tool boxes and handles for their tools.

"To show the lack of team work and efficiency, the first airplanes boxed for shipment from this plant would have necessitated the lowering of five bridges on the New York Central Railroad if they had been shipped as originally packed.

"Two million dollars worth of machinery was bought and installed at the plant at the beginning of operations. This machinery has turned out to be absolutely worthless, and an attempt is already being made to sell it."

AIRCRAFT AGITATION PUZZLES OFFICIALS

Some Suspect Controversy Is an Effort to Revive Demand for an Air Ministry.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Speculation as to the reasons behind recent agitation over delay in the aircraft program is in some quarters here displacing anxiety as to the status of the program itself. There was little reason to doubt, it was said officially again today, that a very good showing in battleplanes would be made by July 1, although admittedly it would be far short of the tentative schedule, proposed to Congress when the project was first taken up.

Considerable mystery apparently surrounds the appointment of the special inquiry board headed by H. Snowden Marshall of New York. It has never been officially described as an investigating body, in the sense that it is seeking to lay blame for any failures or delays, and its instructions from the War Department have not been made public. Activities of German agents in aircraft plants or elsewhere, it has been suggested, might have prompted an inquiry.

The Aircraft Board met today for its regular weekly session, and it was said later that nothing had developed at the meeting to warrant uneasiness over the progress now being made with production.

Chairman Howard E. Coffin was not present. He is understood to be in Detroit, where the Marsball Board is said to be at work on its task, but officials here doubted that he was co-operating with the board, as it would put him in the position of investigating his own actions.

Some officials think the present agitation is a revival of the effort to divorce the air service entirely from the War Department and create an Air Ministry. Various bills to this end have been introduced from time to time.

Attention was concentrated last year upon producing faster single-seat or so-called solo machines. This was the case when the United States entered the war, and preparations were made to rush to completion machines of this type here. As the months passed, however, thought abroad changed to favor faster two-seaters for various reasons. The day of the solo fighter appeared to be past. Now, however, there are indications that the one-man air battles may be renewed. As yet the change is expressed only in unofficial opinion.

Extensive contracts had been let for single-seaters, and plans for rushing completion of this type ahead of all other work had been made. Over night they were abandoned. General Pershing cabled recommendations to that end, and General Pershing's wishes control this as well as every other element of war preparation here.

The present program includes no single seaters. Two styes of two-seaters are now being produced, and individual foreign aviators on missions to this country have expressed disapprobation of this. The War Department, however, will continue to be guided by General Parshing's wishes and the more formal opinion of the French and British experts as expressed through their scientific missions in this country.

The Liberty motor as the power plant of a single seater, it is said, might easily produce new speed records, but the single seaters are the most quickly discarded types of aircraft at the front. A new design has been known to be abandoned only a few weeks when it is overmatched in speed.

This indicates to officials here the probability that development in quantity of single-seat machines will be left to France and Great Britain because of the distance of the United States from the fighting front. Probably General Pershing is already provided, or is to be provided, with his pursuit machines abroad. Undoubtedly Liberty motors would be shipped for use in them when desired.

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Could send such a dainty hand-made
French Lingerie Waist
9.75
WOMEN who delight in a French lingerie waist will be interested in the unusually attractive model sketched.
The sheerness of the fine white French batiste, the dainty hand-hemstitched revers and cuffs, edged with self pleated frills, and the clever arrangement of fine tuckings are so artfully accentuated as to individualize the waist at once as Parisian.
Women's Waist Shop—Third Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
Spring Fur Fashions
Women's
Sleeveless Hudson Seal Jacquettes
(dyed muskrat)
85.00
THIS jaunty cutaway jacquette is graduated slightly longer at back, as sketched. A note of newness is emphasized by the convertible revers and the adjustable throw-collar, pointed at ends and finished by heavy silk tassels.
Other Fur Jacquettes, 85.00 to 300.00

Poke Hat, (illustrated), has high crown of faille silk, brim faced with Georgette, novelty straw 25.00
Also Unusual and Exclusive Types in
Fur Capes and Stoles
Attractive new models, variously made of choice selected pelts, including sable, mole, taupe or natural squirrel, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) taupe or natural nutria, kolinsky or ermine 39.50 to 850.00
Fox Scarfs
In the fashionable colorings of silver, natural blue, cross, taupe, Kamschatka, Georgette or vampire.
39.50 to 395.00
Women's Fur Shop—Fourth Floor

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A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
Misses', Juniors' and Girls' Apparel
Presenting Every New Fashion Idea
MISSES' SUITS
Showing New Length Coats With Straightline Skirts
WOOL SUITS show smart trimness of line, characterized by man-tailoring. Gracefully slender is the silhouette, while strictly tailored, Eton or waitcoated suits offer unusual variety. 14 to 20 years.
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MISSES' OUTER-WRAPS
Featuring Many New Ideas In Capes or Coats
CAPES with long, sweeping lines; coatee-capes giving a more fitted effect, or with belted waistcoats, are new fashions; very smart belted, semi-Empire, loose model or three-quarter length coats. 14 to 20 years.
18.50 to 125.00
MISSES' DRESSES
New Model Silk, Wool or Washable Dresses
SILK Dresses of Georgette crepe, taffeta, crepe de chine, foulard or silk gingham; tailored dresses of serge, tricotine, Poiret twill or wool Jersey; washable dresses of organdie, net, lace or voile. 14 to 20 years.
9.75 to 98.50

This Misses' Braid-trimmed Wool Tricotine Suit
39.50
IN navy blue; white faille silk collar forms part of waistcoat; straightline skirt, with inset rounded pockets. 14 to 20 years.
POKE HAT of Lisere straw, (illustrated,) black or colors, faced with Georgette; velvet poppies around crown. 10.00
MILLINERY SHOP—Main Floor
JUNIORS' SUITS
Plain Tailored, Belted or Semi-Empire Models
SUITS with Eton or longer length coats; various types of collars and pockets; straightline or pleated skirts; of serge, tricotine, homespun, checked worsted or silver velour. Sizes 12 to 17 years.
19.75 to 59.50
GIRLS' COATS
Dressy or Tailored Coats, Also New Model Capes
VARIOUS length belted coats, with collars, belts and pockets in new effects. An entirely new model is a three-quarter length tailored dress coat; another smart model has a detachable cape. 6 to 17 years.
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Distinctive New Silk, or Washable Frocks
SILK Dresses of Georgette, taffeta, chiffon, crepe meteor, pongee, foulard or silk gingham; washable frocks of net, voile, linen, chambray, Hawaiian or "Peter Pan" cloth, cotton crepe or gingham. 6 to 17 yrs.
4.75 to 45.00

PRESIDENT ORDERS SPIES DEPORTED

Mme. Storch, Mme. Nix, Count de Beville, and "Count" Clairmont May Face Firing Squad.

TURKISH WOMAN TRAPPED

Confesses She Is "Mme. Hesketh" When Confronted with Bogus Official Papers.

GATHERED MUNITION DATA

Supposed to Have Been Sent to Berlin, Perhaps Through a Neutral Embassy.

Mme. Despina Davidovitch Storch, alias the "Baroness de Beville," also known as "Mme. Hesketh," under which name she is said to be known to the French Secret Service; Mme. Elizabeth Charlotte Nix, a German subject and close friend of Count von Bernstorff; Count Henri de Beville, the intimate friend of Mme. Storch, and "Count" Robert de Clairmont, who are held by the Department of Justice Secret Service as members of an international band of spies operating in behalf of Germany, will go back to France to face French justice.

A deportation warrant issued in the name of President Wilson was received in New York yesterday, in which the President sanctions the recommendations of Chief De Woody of the Department of Justice Bureau in this district, who has recommended that the prisoners be deported to France as "undesirable aliens."

Chief De Woody, announcing the receipt of the Presidential warrant, said it was not advisable to say when Mme. Storch and her companions would sail. When they have arrived safely in France the information, he added, will be made public by the French authorities. Incidentally, the Chief said that all four were "wanted by the Government of France."

Mme. Storch, the twenty-three-year old Turk, is said by Government agents to be one of the cleverest persons who have come into the Secret Service net since the United States entered the war. For a full week she matched wits with the Government agents and, as one of the agents said, she could explain documents which on their face would "bring her before a firing squad in France in fifteen minutes." The task of the Federal agents was to prove that she was the "Mme. Hesketh" set down in the French Secret Service records. The agents were able to prove that she was "Mme. Nezie" and "Mme. Despina" and "Countess de Beville," but it was a different matter when it came to identifying the young woman as "Mme. Hesketh." Mme. Storch said she knew a "Mme. Hesketh," but stoutly denied that she had ever assumed that alias.

Trapped by Bogus Papers.

After an examination that consumed the better part of three days, the agents decided to resort to subterfuge. A batch of "Scotland Yard" and "French Secret Service" papers were improvised, the papers purporting to be the French and British official records of "Mme. Hesketh." These documents had every appearance of being genuine, and when Mme. Storch was brought before Chief De Woody the fourth time, the Chief told her he would not need her any more as he had obtained all the information he needed from official sources in London and Paris.

"Mme. Hesketh," he said, exhibiting the spurious Scotland Yard documents, "here is the information I have been trying to get from you for the last three days."

For once Mme. Storch, who is said to have successfully sparred with half the Secret Service chiefs of Europe, was caught off guard. She believed the papers to be genuine.

"Well, I am Mme. Hesketh," she replied, "but when I denied it that was the only untrue thing I told you. I still insist that I know nothing about the German Secret Service, and furthermore that I have no German friends."

It is stated that Mme. Storch first came to the United States in the early months of the war. She returned to Europe in 1915, and was away several months, returning to the United States in 1916. On both occasions she went from Barcelona to Havana and came to the United States on a coastwise vessel from Havana. On the second trip to the United States the young Baron de Beville accompanied her.

The papers seized when Mme. Storch was first taken into custody show that she had her friends in New York arranged in groups, so to speak, one group being kept in ignorance of the fact that she was equally friendly with another. This fact has been substantiated through examination of persons representing her various sets of intimates. The names of the persons with whom Mme. Storch bore the friendliest relations are known to the Government. Some of them are prominent in various walks of life. It is not known yet whether or not any of these names will be made public.

Many of the friends of Mme. Storch were in position to give her important data regarding the munition situation in this country, and from these persons it is believed she obtained, by protesting her loyalty, to France and the Allies, much information of value to the enemy. This information is said to have been transmitted to Berlin through channels which are not open to inspection by allied censors.

Hint at Neutral Diplomat.

The agents of the Government refuse to describe the method of communication, but there are various ways of "getting by the censor." One is to send information into neutral countries by trusted messengers who take it in writing or memorize it. Another way, which it is understood the Germans have used, is to send letters through friendly neutral diplomats. This latter phase of the situation the Government officials refused to discuss.

When the United States officials began their investigation of the activities of Mme. Storch and her friends several weeks ago, it was necessary to get a secret service man into her good graces. For this work a young agent was selected and within a week he was a boon companion of the young woman. Both Mme. Storch and the Baron de Beville are said to have become very fond of the young American secret service man. Through the activities of this agent the Government listed the acquaintances of Mme. Storch and her alleged accomplices and kept track of Mme. Storch's every movement. When she went shopping, consulted with various persons in prominent hotels, or took a hurried trip out of town, as she and de Beville did a few days before they were taken into custody, a secret service agent was always near.

It was said yesterday that when arrested in Madrid, in 1915, Mme. Storch, then known as Mme. Nezie, was identified by an agent of the French Secret Service as Mme. Hesketh. After being detained for several days certain influences were brought to bear which are believed to have caused the Spanish authorities to liberate her. At any rate, she disappeared from Spain and the next heard of her was when she and de Beville arrivad at Havana en route to the United States.

Mme. Storch speaks German, French, Spanish, and English. She has maintained that she did not understand German, but the Department of Justice, through an agent who speaks half a dozen languages, established that she speaks the language of the Kaiser fluently.

As for Mme. Nix, who says that the $3,000 given to her by Bernstorff just before he left the United States was a "loan," she has been under investigation for some time by agents of the Army Intelligence Service. She admits that she is a German subject, and is said to be trying to find a way to prevent her deportation to France. It is believed that her efforts will be without avail, as the word of the President in matters of deportation, in time of war, is final, and the President has issued the order.

Mme. Storch, Mme. Nix, and Baron de Beville are held on Ellis Island pending the execution of the deportation warrant. Count de Clairmont is ill of stomach disease in his apartment in Fifty-eighth Street, and Chief De Woody said last night that his condition was critical. Chief De Woody said he doubted if the sentence would ever be executed in the case of the Count.

TRY EDITORS FOR TREASON.

Werner and Darkow of Philadelphia Tageblatt Face Federal Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The trial of Louis Werner, editor in chief, and Dr. Martin Darkow, managing editor, of The Philadelphia Tageblatt, on charges of treason, was started before Judge Dickinson in the United States District Court today. Separate trials were refused. Selection of the jury was completed after many talesmen had been rejected because they were opposed to capital punishment. Taking of testimony will start tomorrow.

The Government charges that Werner and Darkow committed treason when they caused to be "unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously" printed in The Tageblatt certain editorials, alleged dispatches, and other articles which showed manifest disloyalty to the United States and sympathy with the German Government, thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

$2.50 WHEAT PLEA ASSAILED IN SENATE

Pomerene Says Proposals for Rise Cause Hoarding and Hurt the Allies.

GORE DEFENDS AMENDMENT

Reed and Wadsworth Criticise Food Board—Bakers Will Help Saving of Grain.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Opposition to the proposal to make $2.50 a bushel the Government price guarantee for 1918 wheat opened today in the Senate after nearly three days' debate by Senators from Western agricultural States in favor of the increase. Action was deferred again, with supporters of the legislation confident of getting a majority, but doubtful about the two-thirds vote necessary to add it to the pending agricultural appropriation bill.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, Democrat, spoke at length against any increase, declaring that the price of $2.20 prescribed by President Wilson's recent proclamation was "ample." He said proposals in Congress for increases had caused wheat hoarding and suffering by the Allies, and that the situation came mostly from States where the last crop was below normal. An increase, he added, would mean higher bread prices for consumers already suffering from the high cost of living.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, author of the proposed amendment, interrupted to point out that under the Administration Railroad Control bill the railroads might go into court to have just compensation fixed for their properties taken over by the Government and to ask if farmers should have similar privileges. When Senator Pomerene replied that the Government had commandeered the railroads Senators Gore and Reed insisted that by price-fixing wheat also virtually had been commandeered. Senator Reed also referred to Food Administrator Hoover's ability to control wheat, drawing from Senator Pomerene a sharp retort that Mr. Reed was again "harping" upon Mr. Hoover.

Admitting that the Food Administration had made some minor mistakes, Senator Pomerene added:

"On the whole, Mr. Hoover has done a great service to the people of this country and to the Allies."

If it had not been for wheat control, Senator Pomerene said, flour would be $25 a barrel.

Senator Reed declared millions of bushels of wheat had been held back from the market by lack of transportation, and Senator Wadsworth of New York said the Food Administration had ordered curtailment of millers' purchases and closed mills all over the country, preventing farmers from selling.

BAKERS WILL AID HOOVER.

Plan Nation-Wide Demonstrations of Making Victory Bread.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Food Administration tonight announced the first of a series of steps planned to stretch flour supplies sufficiently to feed the country and maintain shipments to the Allies until the next harvest.

Beginning with the baking trade, which uses 40 per cent. of the wheat flour consumed in this country, the Administration has approved plans for a division of flour supplies among shops, sharing of wheat substitutes, and for a nation-wide educational campaign to eliminate waste, which will be worked out at a meeting in Chicago next Friday.

Further restrictions on the consumption of wheat, which were announced last week as under consideration, will be put into effect next.

Aside from the shortage of wheat in the United States, another serious problem is confronted by the Food Administration in making good promises to the Allies. Not a single week's shipments of grain and cereals abroad have equaled the announced program since Jan. 1, so that there remains a deficit of 812,000 tons to be made up in addition to the regular supplies.

Plans of the bakers for economy in their business were outlined to State Food Administrators here last week by Henry W. Stude, President of the National Association of Master Bakers, and Wm M. Campbell, Chairman of the association's National Technical Service Committee. With the approval of the administrators a Technical Service Committee will be appointed in each State, which in turn will appoint district captains and county leaders, all of them expert bakers, who have learned to use wheat flour substitutes in baking Victory Bread. Meetings and demonstrations will be held in every town and village.

TOP IN WAR STAMP SALES.

Missouri's Total Is $9,015,880—Maryland Second.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Missouri with a total of $9,015,880 leads the country in the sale of war saving stamps, according to the first detailed statement of the campaign issued by the National War Savings Committee.

The statement made public today and including sales from the beginning of the drive in December to the end of February also shows the Missouri River States, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas, leading in the order named in per capita subscriptions. Maryland, however, advanced to second place in the per capita sales for February alone, with New Mexico, Kansas and Missouri following in the order named.

The National Education Association today announced that a bronze tablet would be presented to the school in the United States that leads in the sale of War Savings Stamps.

PATRIOTIC CENSUS AROUSES SPRINGFIELD

Practically the Whole City Joins Enthusiastically in Listing for War Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 19.—More than 80,000 persons have signified their intention through a patriotic census begun here of doing everything in their power to win the war. Practically the entire city responded, the enumerator finding but one in each 200 approached who failed to enroll or who was not at home when the census takers called.

Tabulation is being made only of those more than 16 years old who are available for various forms of war activity. While it was expected to complete the census on Sunday, thousands have thronged the census headquarters today anxious to volunteer information so that their names might be recorded. It is said to be the first move of its kind undertaken anywhere in the country. The results far exceed the anticipations of the Chamber of Commerce, which was behind the movement.

Agree on Enemy Property.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Legislative riders to the $1,180,000,000 urgent deficiency appropriation bill, authorizing sale of enemy property and Government acquisition of the German-owned ship terminals at Hoboken, N. J., virtually were approved today by Senate and House conferees, although formal action was postponed until tomorrow.

OPPOSES GERMAN BAN.

Education Commissioner Disapproves of Eliminating Language.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Public Education, advises against the elimination of the study of German from the public schools. In a letter, he says:

"I cannot agree with those who would eliminate German from the high schools and colleges of the United States at this time. It is, of course, desirable now, and always is, that nothing should be taught in any language in our schools or elsewhere that would tend to create a spirit of disloyalty to our country or to the American ideals of freedom and democracy. But the fact that we are now at war with Germany should not, I believe, affect in any way our policies in regard to the teaching of the German language in our schools.

"For practical, industrial, and commercial purposes we shall need a knowledge of the German language more than we have needed it in the past. We should remember also that there are many millions of German-speaking people outside of Germany, and the number of such persons will probably increase rapidly after the war, regardless of the way in which the war may end.

General Weigel Ordered to Augusta.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Brig. Gn. William Weigel, until recently in command of the 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass., has been ordered to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., where he will be placed in charge of an infantry brigade.

WILSON SAVES AN OFFICER.

Commutes Dismissal Sentence Imposed on Lieut. Wm. Graupmann.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The War Department announced today that President Wilson had commuted the sentence of dismissal recommended by a court-martial at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., in the case of First Lieutenant William Graupmann, 135th Infantry, charged with violation of the Ninety-fifth Article of War. The sentence is reduced to confinement of the officer to the limits of his regimental camp for three months and the forfeiture of $25 of his pay each month for the same period. The President directed that confinement in this case should not be construed as interfering with the performance of any duty on the part of this officer.

The officer was accused of irregularity in making out an examination paper.

No Icing for Hot Cross Buns.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Hot cross buns, which are sold and eaten on Good Friday, will not be coated with icing this year, the Food Administration announced today. Rule 1 of the baking regulations forbids the use of icing, and limits the amount of other ingredients in bread and rolls. The use of currants, raisins, and spices is permitted.

B. Altman & Co.

Easter Tailor-mades

OF UNUSUAL ATTRACTIVENESS

are the feature of special interest in the Department for Women's Ready-to-wear Suits.

Selections can be made from an assortment which embraces more than two hundred new Spring styles, all of them smart as to design, and all distinctly superior as to quality of material and workmanship.

The prices range from $38.00 upward.

(Women's Suits, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
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Where Conservative Style Meets A Conservative Price

Notwithstanding the general increase in the cost of manufacturing clothing, we are able to offer a limited number of smart Spring overcoats at a price which parallels that of last year. Opportunity awaits the man who, needing a new Spring overcoat, selects his from these

MEN'S SILK LINED

Spring Overcoats

at $19.75

A conservative knee-length garment tailored with smartness, of soft finish Twilled Thibet and lined with good quality silk to the very edges or facing. Overcoats of equal quality cost much more in other stores—and we doubt that we shall be able to duplicate them at this money-saving price.

Other Overcoats From $22.50 to $34.75

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

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Saks & Company

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Announce for Wednesday and Thursday a Special Presentation of

Smart Fur Coatees

Designed for Easter Wear

in modes that are the most delightful created by leading couturiers for the Spring and Summer of 1918.

Mink Coatee $500.

Hudson Seal Coatee with collar and border of Japanese Marten **$127.50**

Nutria Coatee with sash, belt and pockets. Exquisite model. . **$92.50**

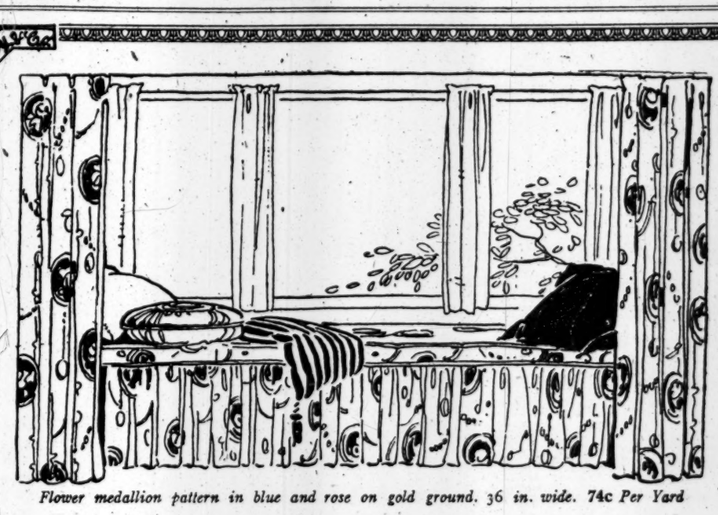
Smart Coatee of Natural or Taupe-dyed Nutria; belted model **$72.50**

Hudson Seal Coatee with Natural Squirrel collar; same model may also be had in all Hudson Seal **$90.00**

Choice Mole Coatee of unusually fine quality skins **$225.00**

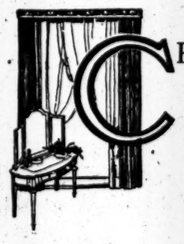
We also have a wonderful assortment of coatees, capes and scarfs in Sable, Mink, Kolinsky, Squirrel, Ermine, Foxes, Hudson Seal and other fashionable furs.

R. H. Macy & Co. — R. H. Macy & Co.



Flower medallion pattern in blue and rose on gold ground. 36 in. wide. 74c Per Yard

The National Fabric For Home Decoration



CRETONNES created *by* Americans *for* Americans are shown in vast variety in our Upholstery Department. American designers have produced the refreshingly new and intensely interesting patterns. American manufacturers have reproduced these designs with faithful exactness on materials of excellent quality, in colors that testify to the admirable progress of the American Dye Industry. American homes everywhere will assume a new charm by the use of American Made Cretonnes.

ROOMS of every type and every size will find here the designs and colorings their particular style of decoration calls for. There are no less than 2,000 bolts of material and all of 400 patterns. Every pattern may be had in at least three combinations of color.

EVERY taste will be suited. There are conservative designs in subdued colorings. There are fantastic patterns in bizarre colorings, and a whole range of patterns and colors in between that the "happy medium" will delight in.

THE foremost decorators of the country have worked out fascinating and unusual decorative schemes, using cretonne with equal success in the simple cottage chamber and the Fifth Avenue drawing room.

OUR Upholstery Workrooms are well equipped to make up draperies, slip covers, cushions, etc., of cretonne. Skilled artists and expert workmen will carry out your own ideas, or, if you prefer, designs, suggestions, and estimates will be submitted.

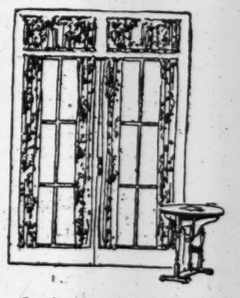
NEW ideas in draperies for several kinds of windows and rooms are suggested by the *illustrations*. Materials selected from the Upholstery Department were used in compiling them. Prices, descriptions, etc., appear beneath each sketch.

NEVER before have we been able to present so many different prices, as well as so many different designs. Whether you are planning to cover your winter furnishings or furnish anew for summer, you will find the right thing at the right price here.

ECONOMY is the keynote of the Government's call for conservation. At a time when every penny must be made to count, the policy of this store is worth remembering. Cash buying and cash selling enable us to offer the same or better quality merchandise at prices much lower than elsewhere.

Verdure cretonne in black and brown on tan ground. Bird and flower motif in lilac and blue. 36 in. wide. Per yard, 59c

Basket motif appliqued on plain color for curtains. Cretonne, 36 in. wide. Per yard, 74c



Landscape and floral stripe, in blue and lavender. 36 in. wide. Per yard, 69c

Two-toned striped cretonne. Japanese motif. Several combinations of color. 36 in. wide. Per yard, 84c

Herald Square — *R. H. Macy & Co.* — New York

R. H. Macy & Co. — R. H. Macy & Co.

10,051 COLUMBIA MEN SERVING IN THE WAR

One Out of Every Two Graduates Since 1860 Is Doing His Bit for the United States.

MANY EARNED COMMISSIONS

Tabulations Show 322 Members of the Teaching Staff Are in War Service.

President Nicholas Murray Butler announced yesterday the figures of Columbia University's war record as compiled by The Columbia Alumni News, which indicate that one of every two Columbia men—including classes as far back as 1860—is in war service. Of 20,300 located alumni 10,051 are engaged in war activities. Of these, 4,051 have been classified with full data as to branches in which they are serving. Clippings and other sources of information give the names of approximately 6,000 others reported in war service, but not classified.

These classified statistics show that Columbia has furnished to the army 1,045 Lieutenants, 300 Captains, 110 Majors, 12 Lieutenant Colonels, 15 Colonels, 511 non-commissioned officers or privates, and 224 officers whose ranks were not given. The university has given the navy 12 Lieutenant Commanders, 41 Lieutenants, 13 Passed Assistant Surgeons, 63 Ensigns, 20 members of the Quartermaster Corps, 137 non-commissioned officers and seamen, and 51 officers whose ranks were not given.

President Butler made the following statement:

"It is now almost twelve months since the Congress declared a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany. During that time Columbia University has felt the effects of this action in its every part, and it has responded in all possible ways and through every existing agency to the call for national service. The total number of Columbia men, officers, alumni, and students, who are in war service of one kind or another is estimated at 10,051.

"New courses of instruction have been brought into existence to prepare students for war service or to promote national efficiency. Other courses have been remodeled to the same ends. Concentration of energy and purpose has brought about the discontinuance of some types of instruction. In response to Government invitation and suggestion several distinct military schools are being carried on at the university, including a United States Navy Gas Engine School, the United States School of Military Cinematography, and a Government Ordnance School. Students are drilling under the provisions of the Slater law, and other students are members of the Columbia Battalion. Camp Columbia will train men for commissions this Summer, and the Columbia War Hospital is caring for sick soldiers."

TAR AND FEATHER I.W.W.MAN

Secretary of Organization Coated and Driven from Yakima, Wash.

YAKIMA, Wash., March 19.—H. B. Myers, Secretary of the local of the I. W. W., was taken a mile out of town by a mob last night, coated with tar and feathers, and told to leave here and not to return. Myers was also told to warn his associates that any other Secretary of the I. W. W. who came to Yakima would receive the treatment accorded to "Little in Montana."

Little was hanged by a mob at Butte more than a year ago. Myers said he had been forced into the I. W. W. by threats of death.

Standard for Negro Regiment.

The Union League Club will present a standard to the 367th Regiment, composed of negroes, on Saturday, when the regiment parades on Fifth Avenue. The troops, commanded by Colonel James A. Moss, will be reviewed by a number of prominent men from the grand stand in front of the club.

TEACHER ACCUSED OF DISLOYAL VIEWS

Superintendents Asked Suspension of Miss Gertrude Pignol, German Instructor.

PROTEST FROM ASSOCIATES

Native of Berlin, She Had Told Superiors This Country Had No Good Reason for Entering the War.

Acting City Supt. of Schools Straubenmuller has been asked by the Board of Superintendents to suspend Miss Gertrude A. M. Pignol, a teacher of German in the Manual Training High School in Brooklyn, pending a trial on charges of expressing disloyal views. Miss Pignol is a native of Berlin and a descendant from French Hueguenots who went to Germany after being banished from France. Miss Mary S. McDowell, a Quaker, who was suspended for her views on pacifism, was a Latin teacher in the same school.

Miss Pignol's case was brought to the attention of the Board of Superintendents by her Principal, Dr. Horace M. Snyder. Protests against her attitude on the war have also been made by some of the other teachers in the school. Secret Service agents have questioned her as to certain stories of her relations with the German Government, but it is said they were convinced that although her sympathies were with the Germans, she was in no way connected with any anti-American activities in this country.

A leave of absence for three months was granted her in the hope that it would lead to a change in her views. When she returned to her school Associate Superintendent John L. Tildsley asked her about her war views. She is said to have asserted that this country had not a good reason for entering into the war, and that she did not consider it a true democracy. She was prepared, she said, to read to her class any statement which her Principal desired to make.

WOMEN SEEK FARM WORK.

Many Want to Join Units Organized by Land Army of America.

Women of all classes are making applications to join the farm units that are being organized by the Woman's Land Army of America, according to an announcement made yesterday at the meeting of the State Branch, of which Mrs. Thomas F. Burgess of Scarsdale is Chairman. The meeting, which was held at the National Headquarters, 32 Fifth Avenue, was called to consider the most satisfactory means of organizing the different counties, getting the women together, and arranging for their employment.

From 200 to 300 young women have already registered in New York City alone. They represent all classes, and include many foreigners. The preponderance is from the women's colleges. There are also teachers and some school principals have volunteered for the work of overseeing. There are also women workers in seasoned trades and dressmakers. The women must register for not less than three weeks' service.

Miss Ida H. Ogilvie, professor of geology at Barnard College, who was in charge of the Bedford New York Farm Colony last year, announced that all of the seventy-five women who worked in her unit last year had registered for this coming season, and in addition had brought in their sisters, mothers, and aunts, and consequently several units will be formed.

STAND BEHIND WILSON.

Republican Leaders of New Jersey Confer with Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—The support of New Jersey Republicans was given to President Wilson at a conference held here today. Fifty Republican leaders met at the executive residence and were the guests of Governor Edge. The conference decided, however, to oppose the election of Democratic candidates as a partisan proposition, but the candidacy of Governor Edge for the United States Senatorship did not enter into the discussions.

WAR DAY AT FLOWER SHOW.

Many Soldiers and Sailors Attend—Red Cross Film Shown.

Rear Admiral Gleaves and his staff, many army officers and the navy band, as well as a large orchestra, helped to celebrate Army and Navy Day at the International Flower Show yesterday at the Grand Central Palace. Soldiers and sailors in uniform are admitted free at all times, and there was a large attendance yesterday. French, British, Canadian, Italian, and Serbian officers were among the Red Cross tea garden guests.

Sergeant Harold Wright of the French Escadrille, who arrived in this city from France last week, told a crowd which filled the Red Cross Theatre of his adventures in the air. Lieut. Commander George Barr Baker introduced the speakers and recited a war poem. A new Red Cross film, "The Stars and Stripes," showed the Americans in action on the western front, and called forth enthusiastic applause from the audience. War gardeners were interested yesterday in Max Schling's "stringless" bean of mammoth size. Mrs. F. A. Constable carried off first prize yesterday for Easter lilies. A profusion of camelias were exhibited by the Hotel Chatham.

Yesterday was New York Day at the Woman's National Farm and Garden Booth, and today will be Jersey Day, with Mrs. Thomas J. Preston as a member of the committee. Ex-Ambassador Gerard of Germany and Mrs. Gerard will be guests at the Red Cross tea garden today, when Canadian Day will be celebrated. A sweet pea contest for commercial growers will be a feature today.

GRANT BRIEF DELAY IN SEIZING SHIPS

Continued from Page One.

possession of the ships at the earliest moment and has practically completed its plans for their use. Immigration officials at all ports under the control of the United States where the ships are held have been notified to provide for the comfort of the Dutch crews if it is decided that they are not to be permitted to sign for voyages.

This will affect the crews of practically all of the ships to be employed in transatlantic service, as it is the present intention of the Government to man these vessels with officers and enlisted men of the naval reserve, and where this is impossible, with crews supplied by the Shipping Board, under the command of naval officers.

HOLLAND'S REPLY DELAYED.

Chamber Was to Discuss Allies' Demands Yesterday.

THE HAGUE, March 18.—The statement in the Second Chamber today by Dr. Loudon, the Foreign Minister, (previously cabled in brief,) that Holland objected to going further in regard to the Anglo-American demand concerning Dutch shipping, and was awaiting the reply to its latest communication, will be discussed by the Chamber Tuesday. Dr. Loudon said:

"The German Government, having declared its inability to furnish 100,000 tons of wheat in two months, the Dutch Government finds itself compelled to accept the demand for sailing Dutch ships through the danger zone which the American and British Governments have attached to the delivery on April 15 of 100,000 tons of wheat."

Dr. Loudon added that the assent of the Dutch Government was based on conditions. Included among these conditions were that the allied Governments should guarantee that no troops or war materials would be transported on the ships, and that vessels destroyed would be replaced by others after the war. Another condition was that bunker coal necessary for transporting merchandise to Holland ought to be furnished to Dutch ships.

Dr. Loudon explained that the Netherlands had been ready to accept the provisional arrangement by which 100,000 tons of grain would be supplied on account, in accordance with the "basis of the agreement" with the Allies, when the associated Governments suddenly sprang the demand that the released tonnage should also be used in the danger zone.

"It was laid down by the Netherlands Government as a basic condition for the arrangement, and accepted by the associated Governments," continued the Foreign Minister, "that the Dutch ships be kept out of the danger zone. I will refrain from discussing the reasons that may have led to the new demand, but its justice the Netherlands Government cannot admit. Neither does it admit the assumption, prevalent in certain countries, that when a belligerent's need of tonnage becomes pressing neutral ships can be forced en bloc to enter its service."

Dr. Loudon said that the Netherlands Government, after mature consideration, had informed the associated Governments that both from political and economic viewpoints it objected seriously to their demand, but it deferred making a definite answer, taking into consideration the threatened grain shortage during the coming Summer and the probability that a refusal would result in the cutting off of all overseas supplies.

SENDS NEW NOTICE TO HAGUE.

London Gets Unconfirmed Reports of Dutch Acceptance.

LONDON, March 19.—No confirmation having been received through the British Minister at The Hague or the Dutch Minister here of Holland's reported acceptance of the Allies' terms respecting the use of Dutch shipping, Great Britain, it is learned, has sent a fresh notification to The Hague. In this it is said that, failing unequivocal acceptance of their terms, the Allies must proceed immediately to requisition the vessels.

In official circles here it is said that as telegrams from Holland appear to suggest that the Dutch Government has accepted the Allies' note, it should be pointed out again that an attempt at this time on the part of Holland to come to an agreement merely on the basis of the modus vivendi of last January will not meet the case, as the position has changed radically since then.

This evidently refers to the offer made to Holland by the Allies before the present action was decided upon, providing for the rationing of the Dutch people in exchange for concessions from Holland, the most important of which was the use of Dutch ships.

ADVERTISEMENT.

For the first time you can know the day-by-day life of the flyer.

CAVALRY OF THE CLOUDS

By Capt. Alan Bott, M. C.

Net, $1.25

Doubleday, Page & Co.

DUTCH LEAVING THE SHIPS.

Getting Places Elsewhere—Premature Notice to One Vessel.

Government officials were waiting yesterday for the word from Washington that will declare the Dutch steamships in American ports formally taken possession of by the United States. Already guards from the Naval Reserve are on each vessel, and about all that remains to do is to inform each Dutch Captain and his staff that his ship is under the American flag, and he is relieved from command. Many of the sailors have already left their vessels and have obtained service elsewhere.

Apparently through a misunderstanding one of the Dutch ships in the harbor, the Samaranda, was boarded by officers of the Naval Reserve yesterday, and her commander was notified that they had come to take possession of the ship in the name of the American Government. The commander was told that the American flag would go up at noon and that the officers and crew of the ship would be given until midnight to leave.

The commander of the Samaranda reported the circumstances to the Rotterdam Lloyd, her owners, and said he was preparing to obey when shortly after noon he again reported, saying that the naval officers had left the ship. He said that the officers had informed him that they had been instructed to return to the Navy Yard, and that the contemplated seizure had been postponed.

"Fifth Avenue's Popular Priced Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

At 36th Street 394 Fifth Avenue At 36th Street

FEATURING THE

New 'Madonna' Cape

Draped With the Classic Grace of a Toga

Of Men's Wear Serge in Navy and Tan. Lined with Coin Dot Foulard or Roman Stripe Satin Duchess.

29.75

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 Fifth Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

Safety Storage for Furs

in cold, dry, fire-proof Vaults located in the establishment.

Articles will be called for on receipt of order by messenger, mail or telephone.

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue 34th and 35th Streets New York

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-568 and 566 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS

invite you to their

Formal Opening Display of Spring Fashions

including

Foreign Importations and Exclusive Gidding Ideas

in

Gowns - Dresses - Wraps Suits - Coats - Blouses Millinery and Summer Furs

Take a War Savings Stamp As Change! Lick a Stamp Over Here; Lick a Hun Over There!

Paris Best & Co. London

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street.

Established 1879

Women's Easter Fashions at Little Prices

Practical Tasteful Dresses only 29.50

What war-time economy URGES, Smart Fashion makes capital of and points to, with pride.

Here are the new dresses of the accepted *soft silks*, and the new *straight-line* models in wool. She who selects her new dress from this group may be sure of wearing the *latest designation* as to correct style, and a thoroughly serviceable frock as well. There will be found

A tailored wool jersey dress with loose panels and checked organdie collars and cuffs. 29.50

A new olive drab Botany serge—achieving the new smart straight lines. 29.50

A seal brown satin, featuring a full straight overskirt, set on under a broad straight girdle. 29.50

A new foulard veiled with Georgette in a drape effect. 29.50

Third Floor.

Best 10.00 Hats for Women

A new group of tailored hats goes on sale this morning. Smart dashing wing treatments are to be pronouncedly good upon hats for tailleur wear this Spring.

And there are as many ways of making a hat smart with wings for trimming as there are points of the compass.

Pictured here is one of the new turbans—a new tan rough straw with wing-fancy in seal brown. It is characteristic of what the designers of the Best workrooms send out fresh each morning.

Never to repeat is one of the secrets of the popularity of the Best 10.00 Hats. A complete assortment of the new styles in hats for mourning just received.

A New Assortment of Tailored Silk Shirts for Women

New high necks—smart, fashionable necks which fit; low necks of the indescribable *difference* that sets apart *this* or *that* blouse as *correct*.

At 5.95—A yoke model of Crepe de Chine smartly tailored and finished with pearl buttons.

At 7.75—The style pictured here introducing a new conceit in Crepe de Chine that is feminine and charming—a hemstitched bosom.

At 9.75—A high neck style of fine heavy Crepe de Chine with pleated bosom and pleated cuffs.

Sale of Sample Neckwear for Women

1.00

Many of the collars in this sale commonly sell at more than twice the sale price—and all are new Summer styles.

Sailor collars of net inset with real filet and Irish; smart Buster Brown shapes of organdie set in with real filet; a limited number of net vestees inset with real lace; fine organdie high neck guimpes; Georgette Crepes in sailor and tuxedo styles.

On sale for the first time Wednesday morning.

You Never Pay More at Best's

IF a man were entirely hidden excepting for his Young's Hat you would know that the rest of him was correctly attired.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look"

New York Stores—6, 169, 231, 605, 849, 903, 1197, 1361 Broadway. Only B'klyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

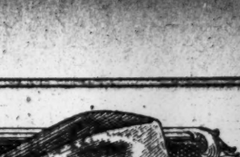
Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Misses' Fashionable

Low Heel Oxfords

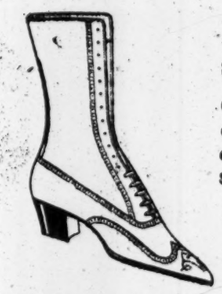
at 7.00



SMART Oxfords of dark tan Russia calf with straight tips. Also in black Russia calf with wing tips.

Sizes 2½ to 7½; widths AA to D.

ALSO



Misses' Laced Shoes

Sizes 2½ to 7½, Widths AA to D.

Of tan or black Russia calf; on smart walking last; wing or straight tips; leather welted soles; low heels.

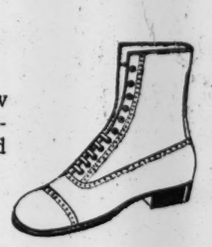
7.50

Girls' Laced Shoes

Sizes 11 to 2, Widths B to E.

Of highest quality tan willow or black Russia calf on orthopaedic last; leather welted soles; flat heels.

5.00



Girls' Buckskin Shoes

Sizes 11 to 2, Widths B to E.

Of genuine white buckskin; buttoned or laced styles; on broad orthopaedic last; welted leather soles and flat heels.

5.75

Misses' and Girls' Shoe Shop—Third Floor

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

FURS STORED

Repaired or Remodeled At Moderate Rates

RUGS & DRAPERIES

Cleansed, Repaired and Stored at Minimum Cost

Estimates Furnished Phone Vanderbilt 3100

YOU CANNOT BE TOO CAREFUL

It has happened more than once that what was ostensibly the foundation of a building investment was in reality only the graveyard of the Owner's hopes.

An Owner cannot be too careful in selecting a contractor.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

SYNTHETIC GASOLINE COSTLIER THAN REAL

Experts See Clement Mix His "Discovery" and Say It Would Cost 40 Cents a Gallon.

BUT IT RAN TWO AUTOS

Ex-Prisoner Says He Is Vindicated, but District Attorney Remains Silent.

Dr. Louis Clement, who is charged with obtaining money under the fraudulent pretense that he could make a motor fuel called "nuoline" at from 2½ cents to 8 cents a gallon which would crowd gasoline clear off the market, had an opportunity given to him by the District Attorney yesterday to make good his claim. Assistant District Attorney Renaud rigged up a laboratory for him in the automobile repair shop of the Fire Department at Fifty-seventh Street and Twelfth Avenue, and there in the presence of a group of expert chemists Dr. Clement was directed to go ahead and produce his substitute for gasoline. He did make an automobile go, but the cost of the fuel was much higher than the market price of gasoline.

Before he started the actual test, however, most of the experts departed. They made a statement as follows:

Alfred J. Talley, Assistant District Attorney:

Dear Sir: At the request of your assistant, Mr. Renaud, we have today conferred with a person introduced to us by Mr. Renaud as Louis Clement and have received from said Clement a statement of what he declares to be a complete and full formula for his motor fuel.

We know that a motor fuel made according to said formula will cost more than 2½ cents per gallon, which you state said Clement represented it would, and further that it would cost much more than 8 cents per gallon, as said Clement represented to us today.

In our conference with said Clement today we noted that he used chemical terms incorrectly and he did not impress us as possessing scientific or technical knowledge of the subject.

The statement was signed by Professor Charles S. Baskerville of the Department of Chemistry of the College of the City of New York, Gustave W. Thomson, chief chemist of the National Lead Company and President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; Francis P. Smith of Dow & Smith, Professor William J. Gies of Columbia University, Dr. Charles F. McKenna, and John C. Olsen, Secretary of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Professor Gies of Columbia alone remained to watch Dr. Clement make his motor fuel. The District Attorney's office provided as complete an equipment as the inventor could possibly have desired. From the labels on boxes, bags, and containers Dr. Clement appeared to be using about five pounds of naphtha flakes, a half gallon of benzine, several ounces of saccharine, some bicarbonate of soda, a small potful of potassium chromate, a small bagful of alum, three gallons of wood alcohol, several ounces of oil of cedar, one ounce of sulphuric acid, two bags of talcum powder, and about fifteen quarts of kerosene oil.

Having assembled this mass of materials, he worked for nearly three hours combining the ingredients until a liquid substance appeared which he identified as "nuoline." Produced, however, as it was produced by Dr. Clement yesterday, "nuoline" would cost about 40 cents a gallon, figuring kerosene at 15 cents a quart, wood alcohol at $1.25 a gallon, and benzine at 40 cents a quart, not counting the cost of the other ingredients.

The new gas was tried first on a two-ton truck, but the vehicle wouldn't budge. They tried it then on a Ford, which responded quickly. The car tore around the block, and Dr. Clement, radiantly happy, suggested that the fuel be tried on a larger touring car. One was provided, and it also sprang forward as quickly as the Ford. When Dr. Clement drew up again in front of Assistant District Attorney Renaud he maintained that he had completely vindicated his invention. Professor Gies, however, made this statement:

"It isn't a question as to whether this mixture would propel a car. The question is entirely one of cost. Of the twenty ingredients used by Clement at least eighteen of them cost more than gasoline."

Assistant District Attorney Renaud declined to make any statement further than to announce that he would present a report on the experiment to the District Attorney today.

COLONEL ASSAILS 'APATHY.'

America Repeating England's Early Errors, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 19.—In an editorial entitled "Why We Fight Abroad," Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has contributed the leading feature of the current issue of the Harvard Illustrated Magazine. The article ends with the statement that a big American army in Europe now is the best assurance against a great European or Asiatic war fought in this country. It reads in part:

"We are in the war. But we are not yet awake. We are passing through, in exaggerated form, the phase through which England passed during the first year of the war. A very large number of Englishmen had themselves the idea that they lived on an island and were safe, anyhow; that the war would soon be over; and that if they went on with their business as usual and waved flags and applauded patriotic speeches, somebody else would do their fighting for them.

"England has seen the error of her way; she has paid in blood and agony for her shortsightedness; she is now doing her duty with stern resolution. We are repeating her early errors on a larger scale and assuredly we shall pay heavily if we do not in time wake from our shortsighted apathy and foolish, self-sufficient optimism.

"We live on a continent. We have trusted to that fact for safety in the past; we do not understand that world conditions have changed, and that the oceans and even the air have become highways for military aggression. The exploits of the German U-boat off Nantucket last Summer—exploits which nothing but feebleness, considerations of political expediency, and downright lack of courage on our part permitted—showed that if Germany or any other possible opponent of ours were free to deal with us, a security that an ocean barrier once offered was annihilated.

"In other words, the battle front of Europe is slowly spreading over the whole world. Unless we beat Germany in Europe, we shall have to fight her deadly ambition on our own coasts and on our own continent. A great American army in Europe now is the best possible assurance against a great European or Asiatic war in our own country a couple of years or a couple of decades hence."

REPORTS NAVY BILL FOR $1,327,600,000

Appropriation Will Swell Total to Nearly 3 Billion Dollars in Little Over 12 Months.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Naval Appropriation bill, carrying more than a billion three hundred million dollars and authorizing a wartime increase in the navy's enlisted strength from 87,000 to 180,000 men, was reported to the House today by Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee. Secretary Daniels expressed complete satisfaction with the measure, saying the committee had improved upon official recommendations as a result of a thorough study of the department and its needs.

"The bill is larger by over $800,000,000 than any prior naval bill, carrying roundly $1,327,600,000," said Mr. Daniels. "This sum, together with last year's bill and the supplemental appropriations carried in the two deficiency bills of the preceding session make almost three billions of dollars provided for the navy in a little more than twelve months, while the total expenditures of the navy from 1794 to 1916, inclusive, a period of 122 years, only exceeded this sum by three hundred and sixty-odd million dollars. I make this comparison better to convey what it means to support and operate the navy on a scale demanded by the present conflict.

"Almost $200,000,000 is provided for aviation purposes, and, while I cannot make public the details to which this large credit is to be applied, it represents what our experts felt necessary and will be used greatly to increase the efficiency of the excellent services the naval aviators are performing.

"The bill provides the money necessary to carry forward the three-year program of dreadnoughts, battle cruisers and other types of ships already authorized. It provides, as recommended, another emergency fund of $100,000,000, which may be used in the construction of destroyers and other small craft, which are the present most pressing need in the fight against the submarine menace. Small craft and merchant ships are the need of the hour, but I am going to press the construction of the big craft as soon as possible."

QUITS $12,000 CITY JOB.

Charles Strauss Says Present Water Supply Commission Is Not Needed.

Charles Strauss, Commissioner of the Board of Water Supply, resigned to Mayor Hylan yesterday on the ground that with the practical completion of the Catskill Aqueduct system the present commission of three members was not justified. Each receives $12,000 a year. Commissioner Strauss pointed out that more than a year ago, on account of the greatly lessened work of the board, he proposed to Mayor Mitchel that the board be reorganized and a single commission replace the present three-headed one. Mayor Mitchel approved the plan, but it could not be accomplished without legislation, and nothing was done.

The two other members of the board are Charles N. Chadwick, appointed in 1905, and John F. Galvin, appointed in 1911.

DON'T COMPLAIN—CONQUER A COUGH by taking Brown's Bronchial Troches. Always ready, and sure to help. Contain no opiates.—Advt.

Don't Let Your Feet Play Traitor!

WHEN, after a long walk or a hard day's work standing up, your feet go back on you, they're *traitors* to the rest of your system.

What makes traitorous feet? Pointed, bone-bending, "fashionable" shoes. Such shoes cause flat feet, corns, bunions, callouses, ingrown nails, twisted toes.

Throw away your pointed shoes—*quick*. Get into Educators, designed by scientists to "let the feet grow as they should." They're

Made for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

Look for EDUCATOR on the sole. It is not an Educator shoe unless stamped thus. There can be no protection stronger than this trademark, for it means that behind every part of the shoe stands a responsible manufacturer. Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston, Mass.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE

Signet Shoe Co.
1345 Broadway
Between 35th and 36th Streets
Other New York Stores:
Harlem, 112 West 125th Street
Bronx: 3rd Ave. and 149th Street
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton Street

Best & Co.

FURS for Smart Spring Wear

The Fur Section is now displaying the newly conceived styles in Spring furs.

CAPES COATEES BOLEROS

Many are fashioned in Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), and there are a variety of captivating modes produced from moleskin, nutria, squirrel, in entirely new adaptations for Spring and Summer.

Third Floor.

PECK & PECK

OPEN-WORK STOCKINGS

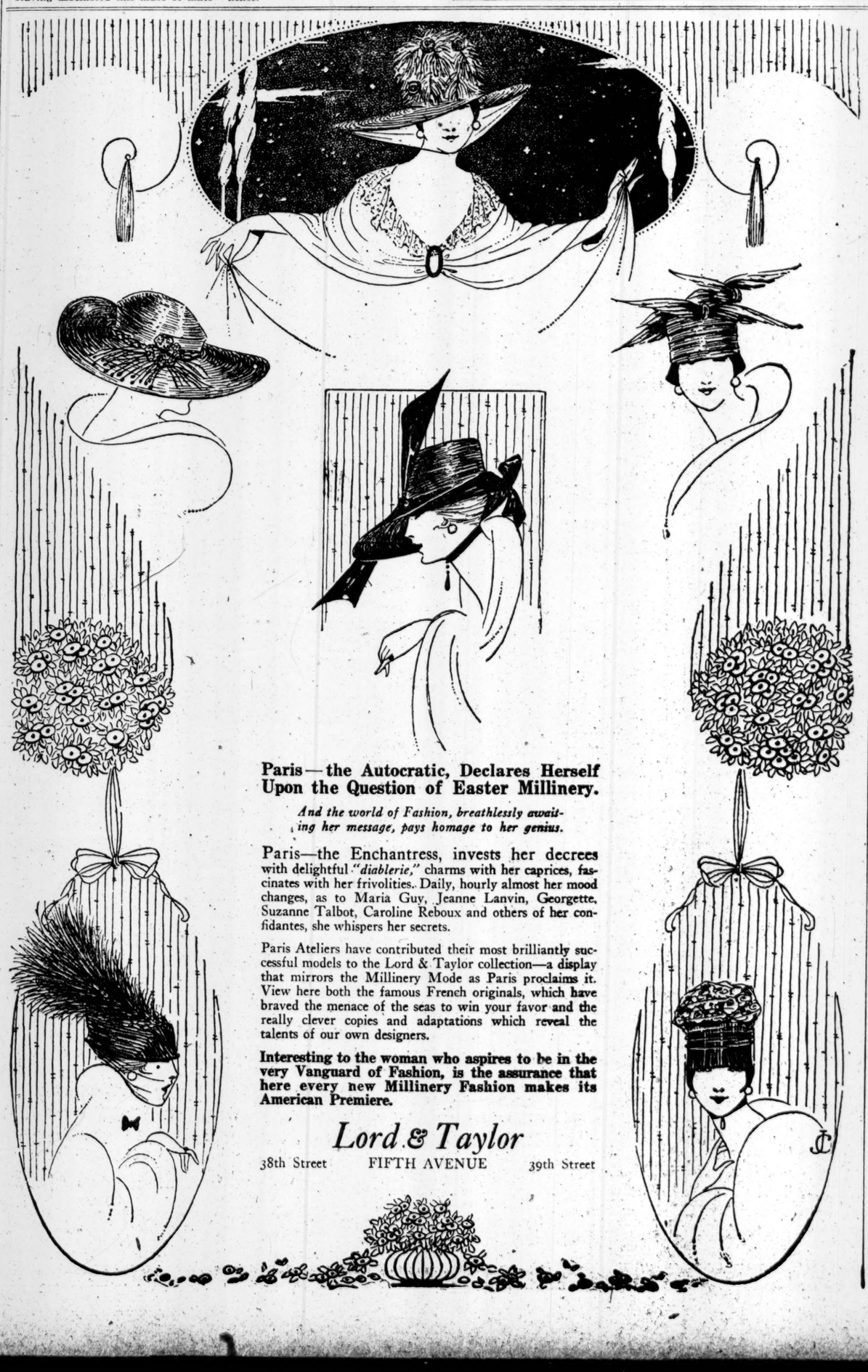
Women's open-work silk stockings—black and white—of exquisite quality in a variety of stripe effects, nets and broad open-clocks.

These beautiful stockings, now so much in demand, are especially suitable for Easter wear as well as for gift purposes and are not commonly obtainable.

Peck & Peck

586 Fifth Ave. at 48th Street
501 Fifth Ave. at 42nd Street
NEWPORT CHICAGO PALM BEACH

FINE HOSE



Paris—the Autocratic, Declares Herself Upon the Question of Easter Millinery.

And the world of Fashion, breathlessly awaiting her message, pays homage to her genius.

Paris—the Enchantress, invests her decrees with delightful *"diablerie,"* charms with her caprices, fascinates with her frivolities. Daily, hourly almost her mood changes, as to Maria Guy, Jeanne Lanvin, Georgette, Suzanne Talbot, Caroline Reboux and others of her confidantes, she whispers her secrets.

Paris Ateliers have contributed their most brilliantly successful models to the Lord & Taylor collection—a display that mirrors the Millinery Mode as Paris proclaims it. View here both the famous French originals, which have braved the menace of the seas to win your favor and the really clever copies and adaptations which reveal the talents of our own designers.

Interesting to the woman who aspires to be in the very Vanguard of Fashion, is the assurance that here every new Millinery Fashion makes its American Premiere.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Warner's
Rust-Proof Corsets
$1.00 to $5.00
They Fit

Every Corset Guaranteed Not to Rust Break or Tear

Warner's for every woman

Back-lace Front-lace

Colored Gloves
are here in
Abundant Variety

The demand for gloves in colors to harmonize with spring fashions far exceeds the supply, but—

Here are *colors* not only, but *shades* of colors in broad variety.

Imported suede gloves in the French grays and the new sables—pique sewn— 2.75.

Genuine French *Nationale* Kid gloves in the fashionable browns, exquisite grays, crisp tans and the delicate neutrals—beige, amber, cafe au lait, etc.—overseam and pique sewn, with the deftest, daintiest embroidery effects—2.50 to 3.00.

The advantage of buying your gloves at a *glove store* was never more apparent than now.

Centemeri Gloves

400 Fifth Ave.
(Between 36th and 37th Sts.)

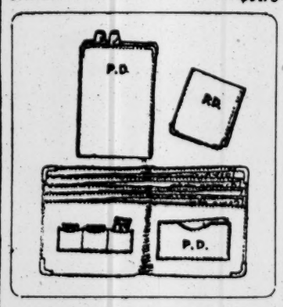
ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

The Enthusiastic Pessimist

Which is the better, the man at the head of affairs who makes the mistake of being over-sanguine and over-buoyant, or the enthusiastic pessimist who radiates gloom and cannot look forward?

Manicure Case, for women, glazed calfskin case, pastel shades, silk and velvet lining, 6 smoked pearl fittings. Case 6¼ x5½ inches closed (initials on case without charge).....$15.00

"Shopping-Knitting" Bag, flowered Dresden or brocaded silk in "grape" design, silk lining, attached purse; bag 12¼ inches long, 13 inches deep; loops for knitting needles. Specially priced.....$9.75

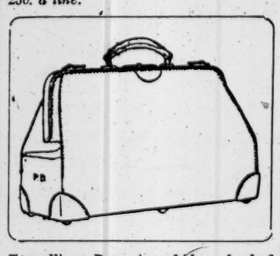


Cigar Case, of black cobra seal, lambskin lining, 4 14-kt. gold corners, 3¾ x5 inches high.....$8.50

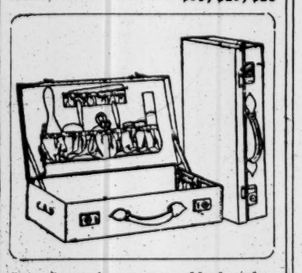
Match Case to match, calfskin lining, 2 14-kt. gold corners, 2½x2 inches folded.....$4.00

Bill Fold to match, full-length secret silk-lined bill pockets, to take bills of four denominations, card and stamp pockets; 4 14-kt. gold corners, 4½x 4¾ inches.....$15.50

Articles ten dollars or over stamped without charge; below ten dollars, 25c. a line.



Travelling Bag, tan hide, checked linen lining; 3 pockets. Sizes 16-18-20 inches.....$19, $21, $23



Suit Case, for women, black cobra hide, silk lining, 9 white celluloid fittings, two side pockets. Sizes 18-20-22-24 inches.....$33, $34, $35, $36

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York

404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

Boston 145 Tremont St. — London 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

Draft Volunteer List Is Now 1,317

Eighteen Local Draft Boards Report 173 More Men Inducted Into War Service.

SIGNAL CORPS AIDS WANTED

Government Needs Wireless Constructors and Also Camera Repairers for Aeronautics School.

Eighteen local draft boards yesterday reported the names of 173 men voluntarily inducted into the military service of the United States, making a total of 1,317 voluntary inductions so far reported to THE TIMES.

Martin Conboy, director of the draft in New York City, said yesterday that the special need of the Government at present was for wireless constructors for the Signal Corps of the Aviation Section to be sent to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, and for camera repair men to be sent to the School of Military Aeronautics, Cornell University, Ithaca. He requested that men skilled in either of these fields and willing to be inducted into the service immediately notify their local boards.

The situation in relation to voluntary inductions to date is as follows:

Borough.	Number of Boards.	Boards Heard From.	Men Inducted.
Bronx	22	14	316
Brooklyn	66	32	358
Manhattan	92	44	558
Queens	15	4	41
Richmond	4	3	44
City	189	97	1,317

The names of those voluntarily inducted reported yesterday follow:

BRONX

LOCAL BOARD 7.
3,777 White Plains Av.

MECHANICS.

De Pace, Robert, 709 Tilden St.
Hicks, Edwin, 657 E. 219th St.
Shields, James, 528 E. 214th St.
Slater, Joseph J., 823 E. 218th St.

PUGILIST.

Russo, Joseph, 710 E. 215th St.

BROOKLYN

LOCAL BOARD 32.
219 Patchen Av.

ORDNANCE.

Gluck, Harold, 931 Putnam Av.
Hess, George C., 791 Monroe St.
Jessup, Kenneth M., 129 Lafayette Av.
Mintzer, Hyman, 312 Bainbridge St.
Spindler, Albert J., 819 Quincy St.
Taylor, Joseph G., N. Y. University, U. H.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Diaz, Nicanor, 835 Monroe St.
Wolfer, Otto C., 85 Sumpter St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mercurio, Joseph, 234 Chauncey St.
Sears, Aug. J., 213 Ralph Av.
Turturro, Frank, 148 Saratoga Av.
Williams, Clarence M., 634 Macon St.
Zimmerman, S. H., 347 Bainbridge St.

LOCAL BOARD 70.
1,019 Hart St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baugert, George, 306 Stanhope St.
Diflo, Frank, 298 Harmon St.
Ruthkowski, Otto L., 304 Enfield St.

LOCAL BOARD 37.
Fourth Av. and 29th St.

AUTO MECHANICS.

Nichols, John, Jr., 198 31st St.
Rasmussen, Ferdinand, 5,202 7th Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Abate, Angelo, 884 5th Av.
Conklin, Herbert H., 208 18th St.
Kershaw, Oscar A., 548 46th St.

LOCAL BOARD 74.
16 Madison Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Broder, Abraham, 193 Montrose Av.
Herny, John C., 25 Cook St.
Phillips, David H., 23 Cook St.

LOCAL BOARD 77.
2,893 Fulton St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Benes, Emil, 356 Highland Boulevard.
Blumer, James, Jr., 148 Hendrix St.
Bohling, John H., 3 Schenck Court.
Gottlieb, Albert, 138 Alabama Av.
Hoops, John W., 281 Eldert St.
Peterson, William E., 204 Covert St.
Rosenberg, Jacob, 23 Hinsdale St.

LOCAL BOARD 79.
Linwood St. and Arlington Av.

MACHINISTS.

Horsting, Henry, 274 Cleveland St.
Stein, Frank, 484 Glenmore Av.
Rosenbush, John H., 613 Glenmore Av.

BROOKLYN—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dank, Charles, 308 Wyona St.
Meckel, Robert, 327 New Jersey Av.
Ryan, William E., 470 Hemlock St.
Smith, Cornelius, 3,060 Fulton St.
Winn, Louis, 369 Sheffield Av.

LOCAL BOARD 84.
2,513 Atlantic Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Diamond, David, 236 Christopher Av.
Lubarsky, Morris, 475 Sutter Av.

MANHATTAN

LOCAL BOARD 94.
143 Baxter St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Di Sesa, John, 116 Mulberry St.
Maiori, Frank, 192 Grand St.
Triano, Michael, 156 Mott St.

LOCAL BOARD 110.
224 West 34th St.

MECHANICS.

Budinich, Joseph, 446 W. 35th St.
Bunde, Martin, 464 W. 35th St.
Clarke, James W., 358 W. 31st St.
Holdt, Arthur P., Nyack, N. Y.
Lynch, John V., Nyack, N. Y.
McConkey, Alexander J., 506 W. 36th St.
Quirk, Thomas.
Romer, Joseph, 464 W. 35th St.
Scofield, Edward, 429 W. 35th St.
Snell, James H., 224 W. 34th St.
Weigand, Henry L., 402 W. 37th St.

COOKS.

Camphopoulos, Jackarias, 336 W. 37th St.
Massimino, Gouthier, 408 W. 37th St.

TRANSPORTATION.

Farley, Francis J., 239 Camden St., Newark.
O'Shea, Patrick, 224 W. 34th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Balsam, Fred J., 451 W. 36th St.
Byko, Frank, 224 W. 34th St.
Crotty, Denis J., 417 10th Av.
Hanken, John C., 530 W. 34th St.
Keewice, Leo F., Port Washington, L. I.
Tyle, Samuel, White Plains, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD 113.
76 Second Av.

MACHINISTS.

Opits, Charles F., 182 E. 3d St.
Stone, Frank, 329 E. 6th St.
Vladich, Joran, 54 E. 7th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Feinberg, Leonard, 601 Dumont Av., B'klyn.
Fishbein, Irving, 78 2d Av.
Katz, Abe, 169 E. 2d St.
Kohan, Henry, 92 2d Av.
Schlatter, Charles, 319 E. 6th St.
Weininger, Benjamin, 436 E. 5th St.

LOCAL BOARD 116.
448 West 51st St.

MECHANICS.

Coyne, John J., 510 W. 51st St.
Ekimenkow, Wladimir, 313 W. 33d St.
Grindle, Donald, 434 W. 45th St.
Pezare, Reginald A., 324 W. 51st St.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Flynn, Joseph M., 348 W. 48th St.
Smith, Raymond G., 349 W. 48th St.

AVIATION.

Brees, Joseph William, 510 W. 51st St.
Tobin, John, 725 11th Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Doebler, Frederick C., 104 Broad St.
Godby, Robert L., 450 W. 49th St.
Vincent, Alexander, 559 W. 50th St.

LOCAL BOARD 117.
288 East 10th St.

DRAFTSMAN.

Etkes, Perez, 305 E. 10th St.

LOCAL BOARD 122.
240 East 31st St.

CHAUFFEURS.

Flood, Patrick, 342 E. 30th St.
Heitman, Numa Ray, 360 3d Av.
Owens, Thomas D., 467 2d Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Battiste, Pasqual, 558 2d Av.
Boehm, Fred, Children's Home and Hospital, Randall's Island, N. Y.
Brainerd, Harry B., 135 E. 30th St.
Cabrera, Frank, 206 E. 28th St.
Makules, William, 201 E. 28th St.
Modra, Tad, 127 E. 29th St.

LOCAL BOARD 130.
2,471 Broadway.

MECHANICS.

Anahian, Orshag, 215 W. 100th St.
Durr, John, 793 Columbus Av.
Howland, Lester, 119 W. 90th St.
McLarnon, Robert, 133 W. 98th St.
McNulty, Daniel, 312 W. 137th St.
Martin, E. W., 9 Prospect Pl., Arlington, N. J.
Mulcahy, Raymond, 2,790 Marion Av., Bronx.
Sobach, Peter, 15a W. 106th St.
Travers, Franklin, 29 Manhattan Av.

BRICKLAYERS.

Cullinan, Joseph, 40 W. 100th St.
Foy, James, 15 Manhattan Av.
Porter, Thomas A., 813 Amsterdam Av.
Quinn, James Alexander, 158 W. 101st St.

COOKS.

Aksarian, John, 107 W. 98th St.
Manson, Donald J., 743 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.
Rominelio, Vito, 505 W. 34th St.

ORDNANCE.

Enright, Joseph A., 239 W. 100th St.
Johnson, Ivan T., 150 W. 104th St.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Auger, Louis F., 418 Central Park West.
Leet, R. C., 146 W. 104th St.

MANHATTAN—Continued.

SCHOOL OF AERONAUTICS.

Bruns, Christopher Leslie, 2,847 Broadway.
Stone, Hamilton, 176 W. 106th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cushman, William Ritter, 325 W. 22d St.
Law, Thomas, 415 Central Park West.

LOCAL BOARD 135.
Columbia University.

MECHANICS.

Barbuti, John N., 453 W. 124th St.
Bishop, Morris, 25 Claremont Av.
Burke, Frank, 583 W. 126th St.
Dunker, Fred, Jr., 57 Manhattan St.
Hirsh, Martin, 28 W. 23d St., care of Levy & Marcus.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Baron, William, 184 Claremont Av.
Kelly, Joseph L., 524 W. 123d St.
Perry, Albert, 35 Sumner Pk., Rochester, N.Y.

ORDNANCE.

Bloch, Herbert, 416 W. 122d St.
Gutman, Matthew, 46 Old Broadway.
Kirwan, Patrick, 63 W. 106th St.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

Baer, Joseph H., 420 Riverside Drive.
Phleger, Carl A., 535 W. 113th St.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SCHOOL.

Gould, Kenneth, 510 W. 124th St.
Veazie, Walter, 530 W. 123d St.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Scripter, N. W., 870 Woodward Av., Detroit.
Washburn, Laurence, 565 W. 113th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Atcheson, John H., 850 Park Av.
Byck, Siena E., 552 Riverside Drive.
Gordon, William, 197 Madison Av.
Kenvin, Thomas, 439 W. 117th St.
Peeples, Thornwell, 600 W. 115th St.
Starr, Neuman, 541 W. 113th St.

LOCAL BOARD 153.
112 West 11th St.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Burns, William, 371 Bleecker St.
Bredvad, Kristjan, 29 W. 15th St.
Cohen, Louis, 269 W. 11th St.
Celby, Arthur H., 309 W. 4th St.
Grimaldi, Felix, 215 W. 10th St.
Lougasse, Joseph A., 65 Er 11th St.
Rosetti, Joseph, 268 W. 12th St.
Smith, George J., 291 W. 4th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kind, Leopold D., 65 Perry St.
Floody, Thomas, 19 Perry St.
Livingston, William T., Hotel Albert, 11th St. and University Place.

QUEENS

LOCAL BOARD 172.
158 Grand Av., Long Island City.

AVIATION.

Durst, Henry, 557 Academy St.
Einhart, Joseph E., 41 5th Av.
Glepel, Paul August, Jr., 354 11th Av.
Haas, Emil, 457 1st Av.
Hohenhausen, Walter, 359 9th Av.
Leghans, Otto R., 289 8th Av.
McCormick, John Francis, 425 Webster Av.
Moyse, Walter, 482 Washington Av.
Scully, George A., Milford, Conn.
Straus, Milton, 369 Jamaica Av.
Tallman, Malcolm Herrick, 231 Grand Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cronhardt, Julius C., 273 Jamaica Av.
Goldman, Harry, 293 Rudolph St.
Regelman, Fred, 398 3d Av.
Woods, Preston, Jr.

STOLE DUTCH SUBMARINE.

Germans Killed Guard and Seized the Craft at Batavia.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—A submarine of the Dutch Navy was captured at Batavia by sailors from the interned German, steamer Graf von Luttwitz, who succeeded in evading the marine patrol and putting to sea with their prize last January, according to Fritz von Ebelshon, an employe of the Dutch East Indian Government in Sumatra, who is in San Francisco today on the way to Holland.

As the news regarding the capture of the undersea boat was rigorously censored by the Dutch officials, it was never ascertained by the colonists whether the submarine was retaken.

"This submarine was sent out by the Royal Government for patrol duty in East Indian waters," said von Ebelshon. "One night, during the absence of the crew at a reception tendered by colonists, when only an anchor watch was left aboard the submarine, sailors from the interned German merchant steamer Graf von Luttwitz rowed alongside, boarded the submarine, and, after a fight in which a Dutch guard was killed, took possession of the vessel.

"When the loss of the submarine was learned two Dutch cruisers as well as several allied vessels started in pursuit, but whether the submarine was recaptured we never learned."

FRENCH SUBMARINE LOST.

PARIS, Sunday, March 17.—The French submarine Diane, not having been heard from for a long time, is considered as lost, it was officially announced today.

The submarine Diane was of a seagoing type, built at Cherbourg in 1914. She displaced 620 tons. Her complement was thirty-five men.

BROOKINGS HEADS PRICE FIXING BOARD

Quasi-Judicial Committee at Washington to Pass on Prices of Raw Materials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The creation of a Price-Fixing Committee under the authority of the War Industries Board was announced by the Council of National Defense today.

The new committee will consist of Robert S. Brookings of the War Industries Board, Chairman; Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, Surveyor General of Supplies for the War Department; Paymaster John Hancock of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy; Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator; F. W. Taussig, Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission; W. J. Harris, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Hugh Frayne of the War Industries Board, and Bernard M. Baruch, ex officio. Another civilian member of the committee will be appointed.

The duties of the committee will be to pass upon prices for all basic raw materials and to establish from time to time a price-fixing policy to be submitted to the President for approval. Any of the executive departments having difficulty in the handling of price-fixing questions will have the advice and assistance of the committee when desired.

The Council of National Defense authorized this statement regarding the new committee:

"The object of the Price-Fixing Committee is two-fold. First, it will be a separate body, quasi-judicial in nature, for the purpose implied in its name, and it will serve this purpose through being made up of men separated so completely from industrial interests that their motives and actions in the determination of prices can be subject to no suspicion of mercenary interests. Prices will not be made until after costs have been passed upon by the Federal Trade Commission. With costs as a basis, the Price-Fixing Committee will then consider problems of production and distribution before arriving at its decision.

"The second object to be achieved by the Price-Fixing Committee is speed. The committee will sit all the time, and will thus eliminate unnecessary delay caused by the consideration of price-fixing problems in several different quarters."

After an opening advance of 25 to 43 points, the cotton market broke very sharply yesterday on the news from Washington that a committee had been appointed to fix prices for basic raw materials purchased by the Government. May cotton sold off from 32.90c. to 32.32c., or 58 points from the high level of the morning, and 15 points from last night's close. Trade interests bought at the decline, and the market closed steady at rallies several points from the lowest.

All Paris is Concentrated in Gimbels Showing of

The Millinery Modes for 1918

Original Creations from

Lewis — Louison — Marguerite & Leonie — Marie Guy — Odette — Nadia
Caroline Reboux — Evelyn Varon — Marie Crezet — Marthe Yerles — Rose Descat — Paulette & Berthe
Georgette — Marie-Louise — Germaine — Jeanne Duc — Hermance — Vasselin-Villetard
Suzanne Talbot — Leontine — Lucie Hamar — Marie Lancret — Madeleine — Mangin-Maurice
Jeanne Lanvin — Vimont

Copies and Adaptations of Paris Creations. Prices Range from $8.75 to $22.50.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
MILLINERY SALONS—Third Floor.

Society Brand Clothes
FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

THE Society Brand label on a suit or overcoat is an insurance policy of full value and complete satisfaction. It is the pledge of the makers.

No garment is a genuine Society Brand model unless the inside pocket bears the label. Go to "Style Headquarters"—where Society Brand Clothes are sold.

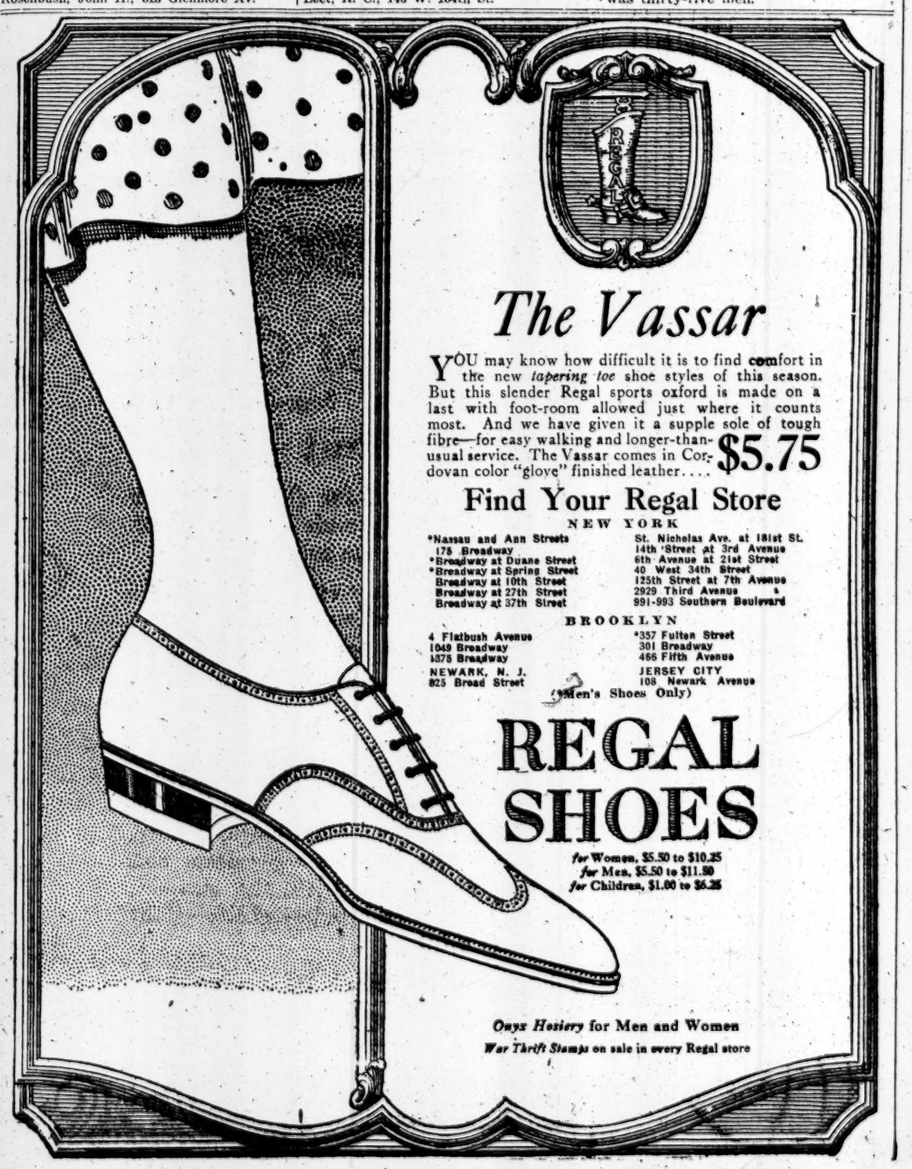
ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers,
Chicago New York Montreal

Men today are boys at forty—young men at sixty. And in cities—in the heart of things—men of seventy dress young men's parts.

©A.D.&C.

JUST as ill fitting and poorly designed and tailored clothes detract from any man's personality, so will proper attention to buying clothes attract confidence and destroy this handicap. Buy Society Brand Clothes because the fit is tailored—not pressed into them.

The New Spring models are on display
At Leading Clothiers



The Vassar

YOU may know how difficult it is to find comfort in the new *tapering toe* shoe styles of this season. But this slender Regal sports oxford is made on a last with foot-room allowed just where it counts most. And we have given it a supple sole of tough fibre—for easy walking and longer-than-usual service. The Vassar comes in Cordovan color "glove" finished leather.... $5.75

Find Your Regal Store

NEW YORK

*Nassau and Ann Streets — St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st St.
175 Broadway — 14th Street at 3rd Avenue
*Broadway at Duane Street — 6th Avenue at 21st Street
*Broadway at Spring Street — 40 West 34th Street
Broadway at 10th Street — 125th Street at 7th Avenue
Broadway at 27th Street — 2929 Third Avenue
Broadway at 37th Street — 991-993 Southern Boulevard

BROOKLYN

4 Flatbush Avenue — *357 Fulton Street
1049 Broadway — 301 Broadway
1375 Broadway — 466 Fifth Avenue

NEWARK, N. J. — JERSEY CITY
825 Broad Street — 108 Newark Avenue

(*Men's Shoes Only)

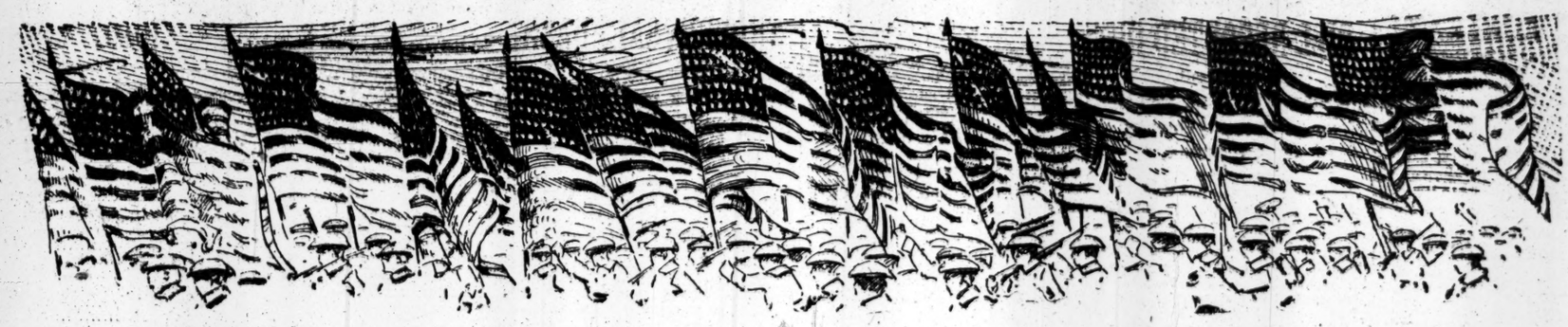
REGAL SHOES

for Women, $5.50 to $10.25
for Men, $5.50 to $11.50
for Children, $1.00 to $6.25

Onyx Hosiery for Men and Women
War Thrift Stamps on sale in every Regal store

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

W·S·S
SAVE and SERVE
BUY
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
For Sale by Banks, Post Offices, Letter Carriers and other Agencies.



The Money of All the People

By ISAAC F. MARCOSSON

(Who has been on every European battle-front)

WE have been at war nearly a year; we have sent an army overseas; we have shed our blood on the battlefields of France, yet the whole American people have not become partners in the great enterprise; first, for the reason that they have no acute realization of what it all means; second, because the majority of them have as yet no intimate personal or financial stake in the struggle. When you read of millions of fighting men in the European armies and of billions of dollars being poured out on the red altar, you are apt to lose sight of the large part that small things play in the conflict. Yet the whole stupendous effort is made possible by the sum of small units. Just as the war is being won by the private soldier, so must the cost be defrayed by the private coin. The vast treasure recruited from a comparatively few people will not be so potent a factor in determining the result as the money of the masses. In other words, the quarter that you put into a Thrift Stamp is like the drop of water that makes the rushing rivulet or the grain of sand that builds up the mighty shore.

On the Firing Line

I have ranged the far-flung European firing line that stretches from Russia by way of France down into Italy. I have seen at first hand the hideous results of German aggression. It is written in gashed landscapes, in ravaged cities, in despoiled churches and in outraged peoples. Every quarter that you invest in a Thrift Stamp or a War Saving Certificate is just one tiny antidote for these gaping wounds of war; just one more bit of strength for the right arm that will avenge them.

War has become a stupendous business, and it is America's business today to win the war. The price of freedom, as fought for on the battlefields of Europe, is nothing more or less than infinite but organized toil, knit by sacrifice, fed by fire and driven by a colossal energy. Whether dedicated to war or peace, business needs capital. When you buy a Thrift Stamp you automatically become an active shareholder in this greatest of all undertakings, whose product is security for all posterity and whose dividend will be freedom.

Patriotism and the Pocketbook

One real measure of patriotism lies in the pocketbook. Not every man can fight, but every man and every woman and every child can invest in war securities when they are brought within the reach of the humblest worker. A nation is not completely at war until it has spilled its blood and poured out its money—not the blood or the money of a few, but the sacrifice and the savings of the many. When you have seen England and France in the travail of war you realize that these nations have been reborn. With that rebirth has come the kindling sense that all wealth is inert unless dedicated to Victory. In England, for example, practically every third child that you see has some sort of financial interest in the war. It not only inspires patriotism, but impresses the high aim and purpose of the Great Struggle. If every man, woman and child living under the protection of the American flag would save and buy just one twenty-five cent Thrift Stamp it would give the United States Government more than twenty-five million dollars. Here you get some idea of the scope and meaning of thrift. These huge reservoirs of small savings set up the bulwark of any nation.

This war has its compensations no less constructive than those of peace. It will not only rid the world of predatory Prussianism, which is a menace to the international peace of mind so long as it flourishes, but it is likewise impressing the invaluable lesson of Thrift. This thrift idea lies at the very root of all personal and national prosperity. You have one beneficent result of war savings in the fact that the latest report of the Superintendent of Banking for New York State shows that nearly forty-three thousand new savings accounts were opened during 1917. This increase is entirely due to the campaign for the sale of war securities. War saving means peace saving. The thrift idea will stick.

Our people must realize that if the war is not won in Europe it must be fought out on our shores. The submarine, the aeroplane and the Zeppelin have shattered England's illusion that a magnificent isolation is a natural defense, while the exploits of the U-53 off the coast of Nantucket proved that our own coast is not immune from the raider. The Germans are far from beaten. The Russian peace has given them a new lease on war life.

Every Man's War

Self-preservation is the first law of patriotism, and this is a war of self-preservation. It is our war just as much as it is the war of England, France, Italy or Belgium. When we entered we were simply taking up arms in defense of our own liberties. It is a war of democracy for democracy, and this means that it is every man's war. It will not be every man's war, however, until every American has proved his participation in it in some concrete way. A real democracy of wealth, which means the people's savings, must turn the tide. If you cannot fight, you can save. If you cannot save much, then save little. The letters "W.S.S." stand for War Savings Stamps If we mobilize our savings and employ them for war purposes they will also mean WE SHALL SUCCEED!

Lick War Savings Stamps and you will help Lick the Germans!

The National War Savings Committee for Greater New York, 51 Chambers Street
Mr. Marcosson contributed his services in writing this advertisement.
This space is donated by The National City Company, New York

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LEWIS GAINS VERDICT OVER ZBYSZKO ON A FOUL IN A GRUELLING STRUGGLE ON MAT AT GARDEN

POLE BUTTS LEWIS AND LOSES MATCH

Zbyszko Disqualified for Using Head as Battering Ram in Mat Bout.

CROWD AROUSED BY ACT

Spectators Throw Chairs at Fallen Wrestler and Threaten Him with Injury.

The wildest wrestling bout New York has ever witnessed came to a sensational close last night at Madison Square Garden when Wladek Zbyszko butted Strangler Lewis so hard with his head that he sent him helpless and dazed through the ropes. Referee Billy Roche promptly awarded the decision to Lewis on a foul.

A scene of rowdyism and disorder followed the sudden finish of the fastest match ever held here between heavyweights. The infuriated crowd fought to get at the Pole. There were cries of "Kill him!" and frantic spectators hurled chairs at Zbyszko as he left the ring. It was necessary for the attendants to fight the crowd back to save the Pole from violent treatment.

Madison Square Garden was packed with the largest crowd which has jammed into the old arena since the Willard-Moran fight. Enthusiasm ran riot during the 37 minutes 28 seconds that the bout was under way. There was bad feeling between the two giants from the start and the crowd repeatedly hooted and hissed the Pole for butting the Strangler.

A dozen times or more Lewis caught the Pole in the grueling viselike grip of the head hold and held him until his eyes almost popped out of his head, but Zbyszko, displaying remarkable stamina for taking punishment, each time wriggled his way free. In the riot which followed the bout a spectator hit Zbyszko on the head with his cane and inflicted a bad cut.

Rough Match from Start.

When the men drew off their bathrobes they looked like a couple of human mastodons. Lewis went at Zbyszko with a bull-like rush, but the Pole refused to back up, and the pair tried to wring each other's necks. After three minutes of tussling Zbyszko tumbled Lewis to the mat, but the pair were up in a jiffy. The match developed early into a rough, gruelling contest.

After five minutes of fast work Zbyszko threw Lewis so hard that he almost tossed him from the ring. The huge crowd was in an uproar during the next minute, when Lewis lured the Pole into the deadly clutches of the head hold, but Zbyszko freed himself after a herculean effort. After a while both men resorted to football tactics and threw themselves at each other's legs in an effort to get the toe hold. With a look of fiendish glee the Strangler again got Zbyszko's head under his arm, but the Pole's legs flew into the air, and with a mighty kick he snapped his head loose.

When the giants had been punishing each other for a quarter of an hour, Lewis got a firm hold on the Pole's toe as the two crashed to the floor. Lewis left himself open to the same hold and Zbyszko grasped the Strangler's toe. A look of pain spread over Lewis's face as the Pole pressed the big toe close to the breaking point. Lewis was in danger. It was only after supreme effort that he kicked himself away from his opponent.

Men and women jumped to their feet and cheered wildly as Lewis again got a head hold on the Pole. Frantically Zbyszko tried to kick himself free, but the Strangler held on brutally. The Pole's eyes were bulging from his head as Lewis's grip grew tighter and tighter. The Pole finally released himself and got a hammer lock on Lewis, which he skillfully cracked. Zbyszko brought hisses from the crowd as he punished the Strangler, and Referee Roche had to warn the Pole.

The uproar was terrific when Lewis again broke Zbyszko's toe hold, as he was dangerously close to defeat. The grapplers were pretty tired from their efforts and sparred around the mat for a rest. Then the Pole lifted the gigantic Lewis and threw him so hard that the ring shook on its foundations.

Many Women See Bout.

The amazing popularity of the wrestling game was again shown by the crowd which packed every part of the Garden. There were hundreds of women, many of them in evening gowns. Every phase of metropolitan life was represented in the large gathering, and the enthusiasm over the grappling giants was not confined to the galleries because the prominent occupants of the boxes at times contributed to the din of uproarious excitement as the grapplers mauled each other all over the mat.

The wrestling fan never seems to tire of the rough gruelling antics of the contestants. The game amuses when the wrestlers are playing horse with each other and the fans are intensely interested when the grappling is hard and punishing. Yussif Hussane and Mort Henderson, who used to parade through local tournaments as the Masked Marvel, met in the main preliminary bout. Hussane won after 28 minutes 28 seconds of wrestling with an arm and crotch hold. At one time during the bout each of the wrestlers had the toe hold and Hussane was the first to weaken. Hussane was the more powerful toward the end and nailed Henderson to the platform after he had worn him down.

In the first preliminary Joe Malcoweicz won a referee's decision over George Manish after a half hour of severe grappling. Malcoweicz was the aggressor, and several times Manish was in danger of being pinned down.

Americus, the veteran Baltimore wrestler, threw Jess Westergaard of Iowa in a gruelling bout in 28:20. Americus did the trick with a crotch and arm lift. He picked the big Westerner up, whirled him over in the air, and threw him violently to the mat. Westergaard landed on his neck and was so badly stunned that Americus had no trouble in pinning him down.

Before the main bout a strong appeal was made for the Knights of Columbus drive. Collectors passed among the spectators and for a quarter of an hour coins and bills flowed into the coffers of the war charity. A letter from Cardinal Gibbons brought $300 from D. L. Smith of New York. Hundred-dollar bills were tossed into the ring by enthusiastic spectators, and the drive got a tremendous boost.

NEW FIGHT CLUB IN JERSEY.

Armory Organization Is First Incorporated Under New Law.

The certificate of incorporation of the Armory Athletic Club of Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was filed yesterday in the Hudson County Clerk's office. It appears to be the first organization in the State under the new law which permits eight-round boxing exhibitions.

The Trustees are John J. Jennings, a union labor agent of Jersey City; Theodore M. Brandle, and Thomas F. Gleason. It is said the membership will be chiefly of union labor men.

Spear Plays in Fine Stroke.

A. Romberg and George Spear were victors in the Metropolitan Class C billiard championship at the Broadway Billiard Academy yesterday. The former defeated J. Jaeger by a score of 150 to 85, and Spear won from Richard Howe by 150 to 79. The highest average in the two matches was made by Spear, his mark in the evening game being 8 30-40. He also had the high run of the day, 23.

YALE OPPOSED TO SEVERN.

Colleges Will Discuss Rowing Situation Here on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—A joint meeting to discuss the rowing situation and to arrange a series of dual or triangular races, will be held in New York City, probably at the Yale Club, next Saturday night. All the large universities, including Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, and perhaps Syracuse and Annapolis, will be represented. The idea of a large regatta has been practically abandoned.

Much opposition to the Severn course has developed. Yale will oppose it and will urge the Thames course at New London if any general regatta is held. It is believed, however, that the universities will abandon the idea of a single big regatta.

HARNESS HORSEMEN MEET.

Elect Saunders Secretary of Hudson River Driving Club.

Members of the Hudson River Driving Park Association held a meeting yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and elected Albert Saunders of Philadelphia, Secretary, to succeed the late H. N. Bain as manager of the Grand Circuit trotting meeting to be held at the Hudson River Driving Park, Poughkeepsie, on Aug. 19-23. Other officers chosen were George E. Ruppert, President, and A. H. Cosden, Treasurer.

BARNARD GIRLS HOLD SWIM.

Miss Kreigsman Proves Proficient in Aquatic Meet.

Girl swimmers of Barnard College dedicated the new swimming pool at Students' Hall yesterday with an interclass meet, which was won by the 1920 sophomore class. They gathered in 36 points, two more than the senior class swimmers, who finished second. The freshmen were third, with 21, and the juniors fourth, with 19.

Individual laurels of the meet went to Miss Hazel Jennings, a senior, who won the 20-yard and 40-yard swims and finished third in the dive. Miss Helen Kreigsman, a sophomore, won the dive, got second in the 20-yard back-stroke swim, and second in the "potato" race, in which the girls dived for blocks placed on the bottom of the pool.

The summaries:

Fancy Dive—Won by Helen Kreigsman, 1920; Miss Clark 1921, second; Hazel Jennings, 1918, third.
20-yard Swim—Won by Hazel Jennings, 1918; Miss Brady, 1921, second; Miss Seigbert, 1920, third. Time—0:12.
40-yard Swim—Won by Hazel Jennings, 1918; Lutrecia Peters, 1919, second; Miss Nehlan, 1920, third. Time—0:28 3-10.
20-yard Backstroke Swim—Won by Lutrecia Peters, 1919; Helen Kreigsman, 1920, second; Miss Weimer, 1921, third.
20-yard Breaststroke Swim for Form—Won by Clarissa White, 1920; Georgia Stanbrough, 1919, second; Frances Brown, 1921, third.
20-yard Sidestroke Swim for Form.—Won by Dorothy Keck, 1918; Miss Clark, 1921, second; Helen Wilkins, 1920, third.
20-yard Crawl Stroke Swim for Form—Won by Miss Nehlan, 1920; Dorothy Keck, 1918, second; Miss Brady, 1921, third.
200-yard Relay Swim—Won by class of 1920; 1921, second; 1918, third.
Potato Swim—Won by Georgia Stanbrough, 1919; Helen Kreigsman, 1920, second; Miss Smith, 1921, third.

VICTORY FOR XAVIER FIVE.

Hamilton Institute Team Beaten, 46 to 10, at Basket Ball.

Xavier High School's basket ball team added another victory to its list yesterday by trouncing the Hamilton Institute five in one-sided fashion on the latter's court by the score of 46 to 10. The Xavier team gained an early lead through superior all-around work, and maintained it without danger through-

CUBS SIGN UP ALEXANDER.

Famous Pitcher Finally Comes to Terms with Club.

PASADENA, Cal., March 19.—Grover Cleveland Alexander, the Philadelphia pitcher, who has been holding out for a bonus of $10,000 from the Chicago National League team, signed his contract here today, it was announced. The terms were not given.

Johnson Wins Snooker Match.

Roy Johnson played a remarkably clever game in the semi-final round of the snooker pool tournament at John Doyle's Academy last night when he defeated Raymond Crane by a score of 90 to 64. For a time it appeared that Crane must win. He was leading at one stage by a score of 62 to 19, but Johnson rallied and came through to victory by expert manipulation of the ivories. The other semi-final match will be played tonight between Willie Downs and Sam Livingston.

SUNDAY BASEBALL BILL REPORTED OUT

Little Hope Is Seen, However, for Its Passage Through the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—For the first time in the history of legislative fights to legalize Sunday baseball women from New York City appeared in force here today to urge passage of the Lawson-Kiernan bill, which would permit amateur or professional baseball after 2 P. M. on Sunday. At the conclusion of a lengthy hearing, attended by people from all over the State, Senator Charles D. Newton, Chairman of the Codes Committee, announced the bill would be reported out. It is believed, however, that the measure has little chance of survival on the floor of either house.

As with practically every other piece of controversial legislation, the war entered into the battle. Canon Chase of New York, a noted ecclesiastic, argued that while the war is on "there is not room for squabble over Sunday baseball." Proponents of the measure contended that the sport would serve to develop young men physically and aid in fitting them for service.

Labor representatives, headed by James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, spoke in favor of the bill.

Opponents of the bill claimed it to be a plain attempt to commercialize baseball on Sunday, because the courts have already ruled that amateur ball is permissible where no admission charge is made. Charles J. Richards, Secretary of the New York Sabbath Committee, said the bill was nothing more than an attempt to foist the European idea of an open Sunday on the United States. "It means," he said, "the Germanization of the American Sunday." He declared that the best argument as to how the people of the State felt on the subject is the fact that Legislatures have consistently blocked every similar measure.

Magistrate Francis X. McQuade of New York led the advocates of the bill. He declared it is unfair to shut out the man who is proficient in his profession. "Can you conceive of a law which would make your son a criminal just because he batted a baseball in an open lot on a Sunday afternoon?" asked Magistrate McQuade. He declared there was nothing that could be done on a Sunday that would tend to uplift the morals of a community more than baseball would.

Mrs. Mary Gooderson of New York City, Worthy Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, appealed for the bill. "I'm asking for mothers," she said, "I want to say that we feel a clean moral mind can best be developed in a clean moral body. The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. A few hours beneath the blue sky mean more to the tired worker than all the theology and sermons in the world."

PLAN HUDSON CREW RACE.

Columbia Would Race Either Yale or Penn at Poughkeepsie.

Jim Rice, coach of the Columbia crew, expects to put his men at work on the Hudson by the end of this week, inasmuch as it seems certain that the river will have been cleared of drift ice by that time.

With its first race—the Childs Cup event at Princeton—six weeks away, the Blue and White 'Varsity will settle down to serious work as soon as it gets on the river. The boat has been strengthened by the addition of Kennedy, Krause, and Hyde, who have been playing on Columbia's water polo team during the season just completed, and who are looked upon as good crew material.

Columbia is trying to get a date with either Yale or Pennsylvania for a dual event over the old Hudson River course at Poughkeepsie. The date suggested by Columbia in communications sent to both colleges, is May 11, which would bring the race just half way between the Princeton regatta, on May 4, and the meeting of the Eastern intercollegiates on the Severn on May 18.

GIANTS IN PRACTICE GAME.

McCarty's Team Beats Gibson's Squad by 7 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 19.—The Giants indulged in their first practice game today, a full nine-inning affair, and it contained more excitement than usually is seen in a training camp mêlée at this season of the year.

McGraw had McCarty and Gibson pick teams after the sand-lot method of "choosers first." McCarty evidently was a better picker than Gibson, as his team easily defeated the protégés of Gibson. The score was 7 to 3. What made the defeat even more bitter for the Gibsons was the fact that McCarty himself was responsible for all three runs scored by the losers.

McCarty had the unique honor of being called upon to pinch hit against his own team, but a ball player likes hits no matter when or where, so Lew smote out a single, scoring Pitt. Later he successfully worked a double steal with O'Neill, the latter scoring, and when Baker threw the ball wild Lew also scored. Without McCarty the Gibson boys were a feeble lot. The McCarty team had all the best of the hitting, as they drove out ten hits, including four triples, a double, and a homer.

On the whole, the pitching was real good, Sallee, Tesreau, and George Smith doing especially well. None of these men was scored on, though they did most of the pitching. Demaree and Hoyt, the Brooklyn youngster, were pounded the hardest. Hoyt went only two innings, and during that time Zimmerman hit a homer, Rariden and Burns hit triples, and Young grabbed a double.

The hard luck clout of the game was a drive to the fence by young Pitt, which should have been a homer. Pitt knocked one to the centre field fence, the only hit off Tesreau in four innings, and easily cleared the bases, but the eagle eye of Eddie Brannick noted that he did not touch second base, and he was called out when Baker had the ball relayed to him.

Brannick had his troubles umpiring, and once got into a lively argument with Heinie Zimmerman of the Bronx. While Zimmerman was being run down by Doyle he was hit on the shoulder, but Brannick called him out for interference. Heinie may have sworn off his former favorite diversion of passing the time of day with National League umpires, but he sure did hop on Eddie Brannick.

DODGERS IMPROVE AT BAT.

Brooklyn Players Collect 34 Hits in Practice Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 19.—By the time the Brooklyn Dodgers had gone through their daily practice stunts and played a seven-inning ball game today it was evident that there was no longer anything the matter with their batting eyes.

Manager Wilbert Robinson again lined his club up in two teams and the players showed better with the bat than any time since they have been in training. The two teams scored 25 runs and made 34 hits, which included two home runs, three triples, and eight doubles. This gala batting might not have meant so much had it not been that good pitching was served up on both sides.

Al Mamaux, the right-hander, obtained from Pittsburgh, pitched five innings and was relieved by Holtman. These hurlers were with the team Captained by Jimmie Johnston and were the losers. Clarence Mitchell and Lefty Russell did the pitching for Hi Myers's team.

Rube Marquard contributed the batting feature of the game by making a home run and a triple. He made the home run off Al Mamaux and the triple off Russell. It is probably the best batting day Marquard has enjoyed in several seasons.

Manager Robinson again paid special attention to Ollie O'Mara at second base. O'Mara is improving with every day and Manager Robinson now believes he will replace Cutshaw at the position. O'Mara made two hits, both of them doubles, and fielded his position nicely.

Mamaux made a rather impressive showing for three of the five innings he pitched. Mamaux made no pretense of pitching seriously, but he did put something on the ball after Marquard had banged out a home run.

The seven-inning game will be part of the daily program until the next exhibition game with the Boston Red Sox Saturday.

Jimmie Hickman is due to arrive tomorrow. He will be groomed for the position left vacant by Zach Wheat. He is the last of the outfielders to report.

YANKS' DOUBLE-PLAY TRIO REVEALS DASH

Pratt to Peck to Pipp Combination Displays Wares Before Huggins.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 19.—The Pratt-Peck-Pipp combination was in operation in the Yankee infield today for the first time. The infield is not yet complete, for Frank Baker is still absent, but with Beck at third, Peck at short, Pratt at second, and Pipp at first, it was the strongest cordon presented this Spring, and there was distinct class in the way the ball was handled.

Pipp had an eventful afternoon. He hit the ball over the fence repeatedly and over a nearby railroad train in addition, and he came away with black and blue spots from bad bounds. One bounding ball hit him in the mouth and made his lip swell and another smacked him in the stomach and knocked the wind out of him, none of which slowed him up.

There was only a single session, but a lot was crowded into it. In the forenoon rain made the ground too muddy for use, but Huggins marshaled his men out at 1 o'clock and put in an intensive afternoon. He took the pitchers in hand for another one of those elaborate drills in fielding. With himself playing second, Pipp at first, Joe Kelley batting, and Camp, High, Ward, and Lamar to do the running to first, he schooled Thormahlen, McGraw, and Monroe in every known variation of fielding when a ball is grounded toward right.

The pitchers had to run over and cover and had to field the ball when somebody else covered, and when it was a case of the second baseman and the first baseman handling the ball the pitcher had to be on his mental and physical toes until he found out just how the play was going to be made. Hug's pitchers will be expert fielders, if exhaustive practice can make them so. The lads who did the running to first, the trial horses for the plays, were tired when the work was over, and Huggins did not hesitate about giving instructions to the veteran Pipp when he thought the latter could improve in the way he tossed the ball to first.

Bob Shawkey took it easy today. His arm was tired from a stiff warming up yesterday, but Mogridge, on the mound in batting practice, put a lot on the ball. Russell, Thormahlen, and Monroe also hurled to the batters, and all came nearer to real pitching than they had done. Having better pitching to hit, the batters had better practice.

Caldwell hurt a tendon in his leg fooling around, but after a short rest the pain disappeared and the leg seemed all right. He had the same trouble yesterday. It is one of those twinges that come from a sudden twist or strain.

Ping Bodie, who is something of a pitcher, and, as has been seen the last two days, one who is never idle on the field, served to the batters after the regular pitchers were through. Neither Bodie nor Hannah, by the way, has signed yet, but that ceremony is expected hourly. Al Walters, who has been going easy since he got here, went behind the bat for receivership purposes, and did some conservative throwing to bases.

BAYSIDE YACHTS TO RACE.

Commodore Teller Says Club Will Be Active This Season.

Commodore William R. Teller of the Bayside Yacht Club, in a message to the members, yesterday stated that racing would be continued during the coming season. The club, through W. T. Haskell, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, has arranged for races among the birds, stars, bees and one-design classes. Last year the Bayside club was one of the few in the Metropolitan district to hold regular races.

Oliver and Nelson Win at Squash.

F. P. Oliver and J. Nelson were victors in the Crescent A. C. squash tennis tournament yesterday. The former defeated W. F. Atkinson at 15—12, 15—13, and Nelson triumphed over D. C. Bennett at 11—15, 15—12, 15—13.

HARVARD IS SQUASH VICTOR.

Clubmen Defeat Princeton Rivals by a Score of 4 to 3.

The Harvard Club squash tennis team defeated the Princeton Club in the Class B Metropolitan League series yesterday by a score of 4 to 3 in a match played on the Yale Club courts. Although the Princeton men won only two of their three matches on actual play there were several spirited contests in which the Harvard Club men were for a time hard pressed before gaining the upper hand.

The Harvard Club winners were A. E. Ells, who headed the team; J. W. Burden, F. M. Blagden, and J. W. Lee. For the Princeton Club the winners were A. G. Mitterdorf and Lieutenant Ellsworth. The third Princeton Club victory came to H. R. Mixsell, the Class B champion, as a result of the default of A. H. Lockett of the Harvard Club.

Ells was forced to a three-game contest before he could triumph over S. H. Bird of the Princeton Club by a score of 10—15, 15—9, 15—12. Blagden of the Harvard Club also lost the first game of his match with G. Graham, the score being 15—7. He was able, however, to place the other two to his credit at 15—7, 15—6.

The scores:

A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, defeated S. H. Bird, Princeton Club, 10—15, 15—9, 15—12; H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, won from A. H. Lockett, Harvard Club, by default; J. W. Burden, Harvard Club, defeated H. Harvey, Princeton Club, 15—9, 17—6; Dr. A. G. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, defeated G. O. Winslow, 15—8, 16—17, 15—9; F. M. Blagden, Harvard Club, defeated G. Graham, Princeton Club, 7—15, 15—7, 15—6; J. W. Lee, Harvard Club, defeated R. Monks, Princeton Club, 15—2, 15—12; Lieutenant Ellsworth, Princeton Club, defeated H. S. McKee, Harvard Club, 15—2, 15—11.

ROBESON LEADS ON LINKS.

Dr. Gregg Second at 36-Hole Mark of Pinehurst Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 19.—With thirty-six holes already played in the fifty-four-hole championship golf tournament of the Tin Whistles at Pinehurst, Irving S. Robeson of Rochester leads the field of seventy-one players with a total of 159 for the thirty-six holes. Robeson led yesterday with a 79 on the No. 1 course, and tied with Dr. George T. Gregg of Pittsburgh and Leslie Deane Pierce of Ekwanok for today's low gross at 80 on the championship course.

Dr. Gregg now stands second in the race at 81, 80—161 for the thirty-six holes, displacing Henry C. Fownes of Oakmont, who is now tied with L. D. Pierce for third position at 163. The race for the title has now practically narrowed down to the four leaders, as their nearest competitor, Louis A. Hamilton of Garden City, stands at 87, 81—168, nine strokes behind Robeson and five strokes behind Fownes and Pierce. M. B. Byrnes of New York, handicap 30, leads in the net score contest at 139 for the thirty-six holes, and is eight strokes ahead of the field.

700 IN ATHLETIC MEET.

Ray Among Stars Who Will Race at the Garden Tonight.

Schoolboys and prominent Amateur Athletic Union athletes are expected to furnish an abundance of interesting competition this evening at Madison Square Garden, where the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute will conduct its eighth annual indoor track and field carnival. Twenty-two events are on the program and for these no less than 700 entries have been received. This makes tonight's affair the biggest that has yet been conducted by the Commercial Institute officials. The list of entries exceeds by 300 that for last year's meet.

Two junior national A. A. U. titles will be decided, the championship committee of the A. A. U. having allotted the 300 and 1,000 yard events to the meet. For both of these competitions representative fields have entered.

FULTON IS TWICE VICTOR WITH CUE

Defeats Maloney and Munoz in National Pocket Billiard Tourney at N. Y. A. C.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.
J. H. Shoemaker	4	0	31
J. J. Maloney	3	1	21
A. Gardner	3	1	15
T. A. Plunkett	3	3	15
C. Shongood, Jr.	3	3	22
C. M. Munoz	2	4	17
C. R. Fulton	2	5	20
A. Wickers	1	4	17

Charles R. Fulton, who has been a consistent loser in the national amateur pocket billiard championship tournament at the New York Athletic Club, roused himself from the lethargy of mediocre play yesterday and defeated two veteran contenders, Cecil M. Munoz and James J. Maloney. In accomplishing this result, Fulton established himself as a player of remarkable endurance. The games in each instance were marked by much safety, which prolonged them far beyond the usual time allotment for a tournament match. Fulton started play at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with Munoz as his opponent, and from then until 8 o'clock at night he was in competition. He defeated Munoz by 125 to 110 and Maloney by 125 to 114.

The defeat of Maloney is the most startling upset that the tournament has brought forth. Until he met Fulton, Maloney had nothing but victories to his credit and it was confidently expected that he would be the opponent of J. Howard Shoemaker in the final match of the event, with the championship undecided up to that time. It is still possible that these two will play in the last game, but if they do Maloney will go into the match striving to gain a tie for first place rather than looking toward championship honors. Shoemaker is as yet undefeated.

In the evening game Charles Shongood, Jr., outplayed Thomas A. Plunkett of the New York Motor Cycle Club and champion of the Elks, by a score of 125 to 75. The winner was in fine stroke, and Plunkett could not match pace with him. For two frames at the start of the evening Plunkett had a slight advantage, but this dwindled quickly before the confident and successful work of his rival, and after the middle game Plunkett was hardly in the race at all.

The scores:

Afternoon Games.

Fulton—1 3 8 12 14 11 8 5 3 3 4 4 7 11 12 7 10 8 2. Total—125. Scratches—9. High runs—15, 14, and 13.
Munoz—13 11 6 2 0 3 6 9 11 11 10 10 7 3 1 7 4 6 1. Total—110. Scratches—11. High runs—13, 11, and 9.
Fulton—7 10 12 11 9 3 7 0 5 10 0 5 5 6 14 2 5. Total—123. Scratch—1. High runs—12 and 10.
Maloney—7 4 2 3 5 11 7 5 9 4 14 6 9 8 0 14 1. Total—114. Scratches—4. High runs—16, 10, and 8.

Evening Game.

Shongood.—9 0 14 13 0 14 14 2 12 5 6 14 3 11 13. Total—128. Scratches—3. High runs—17, 14, and 14.
Plunkett.—5 14 0 1 14 0 0 12 2 9 8 0 11 3. Total—75. Scratches—4. High runs—14, 14, and 13.

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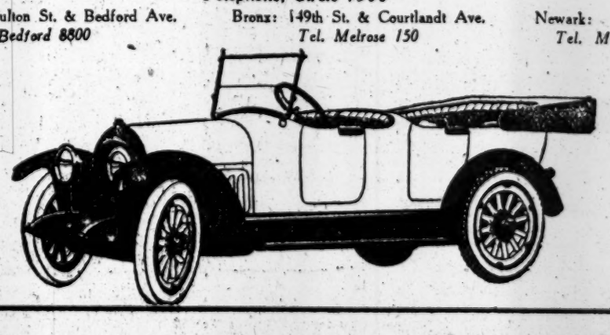

MOLIERE'S 'L'AVARE' AT THE COLOMBIER

One of the Most Famous and Popular of His Comedies Brilliantly Acted.

CHAS. DULLIN AS HARPAGON

A Test of Unusual Severity Brings Out the Full Strength of the Company.

L'AVARE, a comedy in five acts by Moliere. At the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.
Harpagon.....Charles Dullin
Cleante.....Henry Dhurtal
Elise.....Suzanne Bing
Valere.....Marcel Millet
Mariane.....Lucienne Bogaert
Anselme.....Robert Bogaert
Frosine.....Eugenie Nau
Maitre Simon.....Marcel Vallee
Maitre Jacques.....Robert Casa
La Fleche.....Lucien Weber
Dame Claude.....Jane Lory
Brindavoine.....Andre Chotin
La Merluche.....Jacques Vildrac
Le Commissaire.....Emile Chifolleau

Hitherto M. Copeau's productions of Molière have been minor plays, frankly farcical. To the student of the great master of comedy they have been highly interesting in themselves, and they have revealed in M. Copeau an artistic producer of rare originality and intelligence. But to the general public they have, perhaps, seemed of no great moment. Last night witnessed the production of "L'Avare," one of the undoubted masterpieces.

It was a test of unusual severity, and the result was most fortunate. There are a full dozen parts that require the touch of an artist, and each of them stood out distinctly in itself, yet remained always in its due relation to the work as a whole. It is, unfortunately, not always true that great plays make great acting; but they have a magic power of developing latent talent, and the piece in hand raised the company to a height it has not hitherto attained.

Molière's study of the passion of miserly greed is not, it is true, among his finest achievements. The play lacks the intellectual grasp and moral force revealed in several of the social studies that preceded it. It is frankly a histrionic play, remarkable for the opportunity it gives the actor. To the modern view it may seem to savor largely of a half farcical artificiality, which is, however, largely a matter of stage convention. Yet the character of Harpagon is psychologically sound and is developed in a variety of mood and passion consummately masterful.

The part was taken by Charles Dullin, one of the chief members of the company in Paris before the war, who has only now been released from military duty. It is possible that M. Dullin misses some of the larger opportunities. His denotement of the malignancy of the miser's greed was not intense, and in the moment when, as he thinks, he has lost his hoard of gold his repulsive rage and sordid desolation might well have struck a deeper note. The interpretation was psychologic rather than passional. Yet within its limits it was a finely modulated, deeply-imagined creation, sharp in its theatric effects and inerrantly comic. The audience followed it with tense interest, breaking frequently into laughter and applause.

In a performance of such even excellence, special mention must be voted as the result of opportunity rather than of personal distinction. Susanne Bing and Lucienne Bogaert played the young ladies very charmingly. Lucien Weber lent his joyous art the valet, La Fleche, and Robert Casa got full value out of the part of the servant who is by turns cook and coachman.

As an afterpiece, Prosper Merimée's comedy, "La Carosse du Saint Sacrement," was presented, with Jean Copeau, Gournac and Lucienne Bogaert in their parts of Viceroy and Périchole. It is one of the most successful pieces in the repertory and, together with "L'Avare," makes up a bill of unusual attraction.

BANK CLERKS AID RED CROSS

Grace George and Mme. de Cisneros in Benefit at Metropolitan.

An audience which crowded the Metropolitan Opera House last night attended a performance sponsored by the Associated Bank Clubs of the city, which this year arranged a Red Cross benefit with the funds customarily used for an annual dinner. Figures showing the amount netted by the performance were not available last night, as all tickets were sold privately by the bankers.

An interesting program included Grace George, Blanche Bates, Frances Starr, Eleonora de Cisneros ,and the Amateur Comedy Club pantomime, "Moonshine." Miss Bates came from the Lyric Theatre between the acts of "Getting Together" to make a patriotic address, and Miss George appeared in two scenes from "A School for Scandal." Mme. de Cisneros, with a hundred men of the army and navy massed behind her, sang "Rule Britannia," "The Marseillaise," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Sandby Plays His Own Compositions

Herman Sandby, 'cellist and composer, put forward his work in the latter capacity at a concert in Aeolian Hall last night, when, with Ilya Schkolnik, violin, and Louis Gruenberg, piano, Mr. Sandby presented a half dozen arrangements for trio from Scandinavian folk songs, including a Norwegian Spring song and bridal march. Mr. Sandby also played his transcription for 'cello from sketches entitled, "The Land of the 1,000 Lakes," by Sibelius. He was heard in other numbers by Valentini, Popper, Tschaikowsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and the late Cesar Cui.

MUSIC NOTES.

Charles Merwin Howe, Jr., a young pianist from Chicago, will give his first New York concert this afternoon in Aeolian Hall.

Philip Spooner gives a reception to Lieutenant Sousa, President of the Commonwealth Opera, tonight at the MacDowell Club.

Flora Goldsmid will give a song recital at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening, assisted at the piano by Frances Foster.

Four Y. M. C. A. orchestras of various boroughs of New York appear in concert tonight at the Brooklyn Central Auditorium.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The next attraction at the Astor Theatre, to follow "Why Marry?" on Monday night, April 8, will be a musical play entitled "Fancy Free," in which Clifton Crawford will be featured. The book of the piece is by Dorothy Donnelly, and the music and lyrics by Augustus Barratt. Marilynn Miller will be Mr. Crawford's leading woman.

Amelia Bingham has been engaged for a role in "The Man Who Stayed at Home," which will be brought to the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on April 1.

Louis Evan Shipman's comedy, "The Fountain of Youth," with which Henry Miller will open his new theatre on April 1, will have its first performances next week at Atlantic City.

"Out Hell," a war play by Berte Thomas which was recently produced in London, has been acquired for America by A. H. Woods. The piece has only four characters, played by two people.

"Love's Lightning," written by Robert Edeson and Ada Patterson, will have its first performance by the stock company at the Lexington Theatre next Monday night.

Carl Randall and Vivienne Segal of "Oh, Lady! Lady!" will have the principal roles in the new midnight revue to be seen in the Cocoanut Grove, on the Century roof, on March 30.

Yvonne Garrick and Frank Doane have been added to the cast of "Let's Go," the revue at the Fulton.

Among those who will appear at Sunday night's performance in aid of the Arts of Metiers Français, at the Century Theatre, are Jacques Copeau, Frances White, Nora Bayes, Roshanara, Florence Moore, Maurice Dumesnil, and Genevieve Vix.

Julia Arthur announced yesterday that she had abandoned her plans to continue on the speaking stage this season, and that she will be seen instead in motion pictures.

MUSICAL ART GIVES SONGS FROM TRENCHES

Society Stirs Its Audience with Choruses Written Under Fire by Carlos Salzedo and Others.

The Musical Art Society for the first time in its twenty-five years' history sang songs of present war in Carnegie Hall last night. Many season subscribers listened to Carlos Salzedo's strangely interwoven "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Marseillaise," to Maurice Ravel's "Trois Beaux Oiseaux" of some warbride of old folksong, and to Florent Schmitt's "Chant de Guerre," an almost wordless tone-painting of the French nation recoiling from the blow struck at its fairest fields in 1914, and its defiant rallying cry today. This music was all unusual, much of it was surcharged with profound emotion, and all of it was most difficult to sing.

Dr. Frank Damrosch adherred to the custom of a quarter-century in giving first the old Latin hymns, in which his chorus of seventy professionals had been a pioneer as far as concert performance was concerned. Among a group including Palestrino's "Stabat Mater," Lotti's "Crucifixus," and Bach's "Sing Ye," the favorite proved to be an "Ave Maria" of Bruchner, for which the choir had to stand up to acknowledge the applause.

Mr. Salzedo's new harmonies to America's anthem by the men of the chorus, which he accompanied at the piano, were less surprising than his introduction of the "Marseillaise" of France, by the women's voices, in opposing rhythm as well as harmony, that left the house rather breathless with surprise. There were four quaint choruses "in sonata form," that he wrote in the trenches and performed there with men's voices, as he had "over there." The men of the Musical Art kept admirably in tune, in spite of some searching harmonies, also touched occasionally by the composer himself playing a harp.

Ravel's "Nicolette," a gay trifle to be tossed off under fire, and his "Three Birds of Paradise," which was at once encored, enlisted not only the entire mixed chorus, but also individual voices here and there, with Marguerite Ringo singing the words of the little war bride. Lawrence Haynes carried the tenor of Schmitt's "Chant de Guerre," a song of the teeming fields swept by sounds of war, the soloist, the words of the chorus, all overwhelmed in cries of terror, in shouts of victory. Far from the popular war ballad, this was a musician's expression of feeling in war, and one that communicated that feeling to the crowd.

The jubilee season's program ended with other songs more familiar in other years of the society—Brahms's "Where'er I Go"; Elgar's "The Shower," and "Serenade," a Russian song of "Farewell, Carnival," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, and an ancient "Hymn of Thanks" from the folk-songs of the Netherlands.

Kreisler Cancels Charity Concert.

Clarendon H. Pfeiffer, in charge of conderts at Aeolian Hall, announced last night that an avening of chamber music by Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, with Hans Letz, Louis Svecenski, and Willem Willeke, scheduled for April 5, had been called off. The concert was to have been the third and last of a series that Mr. Kreisler has been playing for a charity with members of the former Kneisel Quartet.

Mr. Kreisler last Winter gave up all personal profit from his appearances as violinist during the war, in which he was wounded while serving as an Austrian officer. He recently was to have played piano accompaniments for a singer, Reinhold von Warlich, at a high school concert in East Orange. Local opposition developed, and Kreisler canceled his remaining charity engagements in consequence.

Next Week's Metropolitan Operas.

The closing month of the Metropolitan Opera season will start with next Sunday's concert, for which the soloists are Josef Hofmann, Mabel Garrison, and Arthur Middleton. On Good Friday afternoon Verdi's "Requiem" will be sung by Claudia Muzio, Sophie Braslau, Martinelli, and Mardones, with the opera chorus under Giulio Setti.

Three double bills mark a varied repertory, including, Monday, "Le Coq d'Or," preceded by "Cavalleria," Wednesday, Caruso in "Lodoletta," followed by "The Dance in Place Congo," and Thursday, "Shanewis" and again "Coq d'Or." Farrar sings in "Thais" on Friday, Caruso in "The Three Kings" at the Saturday matinée, and that evening Barrientos in "Puritani."

ASSEMBLY PUTS OFF PROHIBITION

Continued from Page One.

mean a definite knockout blow for prohibition so far as the present Legislature is concerned.

When the vote on the motion to indefinitely postpone action on prohibition was taken in the Assembly, twenty-one Republicans broke away from the majority and stood out for the Referendum bill. The ten Socialists and four of the Democrats joined them.

Voted Against Postponement.

Here is a list of Assemblymen voting against postponement:

Republicans: Amos, Meyer and Mitchell of New York, Blakely and Trahan of Westchester, Sattin, Caulfield and Fitzgerald of Kings; Crowley, Harris and Dobson of Monroe, Franchot of Niagara, Jenks of Broome, Martin of Clinton, Murphy of Suffolk, Quackenbush of Steuben, Shewers of Greene, A. Taylor of Erie, Thayer of Franklin, Welsh of Albany, and Williams of Oneida—21.

Democrats: Donnelly of Kings, Belknap of Westchester, J. M. Mead of Erie, and Shannon of Rensselaer—4.

Socialists: Claessens, Karlin, Rosenberg and Waldman of New York; Garfinkle, Gitlow and Orr of the Bronx; Shiplacoff, Feigenbaum and Whitehorn of Kings—10.

The absentees were: Burtnett of Kings, Fallon of Westchester, and Zimmerman of Erie, Republicans, and Kennedy of Queens, Democrat.

The amended McNab bill, providing for a referendum this Fall on ratification, was on the Assembly calendar today, as a special order, on second and third reading. It had the right of way over all other legislation.

The Assembly met under a closed call. Considerable time was spent waiting for members to appear, while the doors were locked to keep members from leaving the chamber. The hour or so before the bill could be taken up was spent by the Assembly in denouncing the Anti-Saloon League and its superintendent, William H. Anderson.

When the bill finally was called up its sponsor, Assemblyman Walter S. McNab of Schenectady, moved that action on the measure be postponed for a week in order to give members an opportunity to examine into the constitutionality of the proposed referendum. Apparently the Governor's message had shaken the faith of many members in the legality of the advisory referendum.

The proposal met with a storm of opposition from the Assembly. Assemblyman Martin G. McCue of New York said that postponement would be interpreted as cowardice and knuckling down to the Anti-Saloon League, which he denounced as a dishonest and immoral organization known all over the country for its policy of bulldozing "spineless legislators."

Leaders in Conference.

Speaker Sweet surrendered the gavel to Assemblyman Caulfield of Kings and, with Majority Leader Adler, Assemblyman H. Edmund Machold of Jefferson, Assemblyman McNab and others, withdrew to his room for a conference. This lasted for nearly two hours, during which time the Assembly did nothing but mark time.

The agreement for indefinite postponement was reached in the conference after Senator Hill had been called in. When the Speaker and the other conferees finally returned Assemblyman McNab immediately withdrew his motion for a week's delay and substituted a motion for indefinite postponement.

Assemblyman Edward F. Everett, Republican, of St. Lawrence, moved that the McNab bill be recommitted for a hearing. Assemblyman Clarence P. Welsh, Republican, of Albany, protested that that would be running away.

Motion to Recommit Defeated.

A member asked Assemblyman Everett why he wanted the bill recommitted.

"I want to know from him why the Governor tells me that in voting to submit this question to the people I have committed a dishonest act," he replied. "Let him come before the committee and tell us. They say this bill is tangled up with rattlesnakes. I want to be shown where the rattlesnakes are."

His motion to recommit was defeated 127 to 12.

Assemblyman Machold of Jefferson took the floor to urge indefinite postponement. It was on his motion a week ago that the McNab resolution for ratification was changed into a bill for a referendum.

Majority Leader Adler wound up the debate by declaring that adoption of the McNab motion would end the fight over prohibition for the session so far as the Assembly was concerned, unless the Senate should act favorably on some of the pending measures. The vote on indefinite postponement was then taken.

Issue in State Campaign.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, State Chairman of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said after the session:

"We are willing to have responsibility for beating ratification put up to the men in the Senate, who now must stand up and be counted, and then if necessary take our fight to the people in the campaign this Fall, when every candidate for the Legislature would have to declare himself."

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, said:

"We wish to emphasize that it was not ratification that was indefinitely postponed, but that it was the fraudulent so-called referendum on ratification that was killed. Ratification is still very much alive. If the Senate meets this issue squarely tomorrow and passes ratification, as we believe to be inevitable if the issue is honestly faced, the Assembly for the first time will have a chance to vote on the actual merits of ratification."

SOUTH DAKOTA "DRYS" WIN.

Prohibition Resolution Adopted Unanimously in State Senate.

PIERRE, S. D., March 19.—The South Dakota Senate today ratified the Federal prohibition constitutional amendment without a dissenting vote.

The measure is expected to meet with little opposition in the lower house.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Turner for Concrete"

ASSERTS LUSITANIA WAS LEGALLY SUNK

President of German-American Alliance Once Justified Belgian Deportations.

ACTED AS PROPAGANDIST

But He Tells Senators That His Organization Is Loyal Since We Entered the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Rev. Dr. S. G. von Bosse, President of the National German - American Alliance, startled the Senate sub-committee which is considering Senator King's bill for revocation of the alliance's, Federal charter, when he appeared before it today and justified the sinking of the Lusitania, the invasion of Belgium, and the deportation of Belgians into Germany. Dr. von Bosse qualified his position by stating that his justification of Germany's course toward Belgium represented his views prior to the entrance of the United States into the war.

"The sinking of the Lusitania was legally justified," said Dr. von Bosse in answer to a question from Senator Wolcott. "I do not know that I would say it was morally justified. I think it was a great mistake."

Belgium had herself abrogated her treaty with Germany guaranteeing her neutrality, Dr. von Bosse said, by making secret treaties with Great Britain and France. He at first denied ever having justified the deportation of Belgians, but Senator Wolcott quoted from a letter which Dr. von Bosse wrote to the editor of a Wilmington (Del.) newspaper, in which he said that Americans who condemned the deportation of Belgians showed a lamentable ignorance of their own history. He pointed out that in the civil war Union troops deported the inhabitants of three Missouri counties who had proved unruly.

"If the United States invaded Mexico we would have to deport some Mexicans to protect our forces," wrote Dr. von Bosse. "Belgians are in the same class with Mexicans."

Condemns Imperial Germany.

Dr. von Bosse read to the committee a part of a 6,000-word statement he had prepared. It was an emphatic denial of charges that persons of German extraction have proved disloyal to the United States.

"While I condemn imperial Germany for the beginning and conduct of the war," said Dr. von Bosse, "I have only the most hearty sympathy and brotherly affection for our fellow-citizens of German extraction. It is my opinion that there is no more loyal blood in human arteries than the blood pulsing in the hearts of those who either acknowledge Germany as their fatherland or the German people as their progenitors."

Dr. von Bosse said that, while "German-Americans have frankly favored Germany against her enemies," neither he nor the Alliance has fully indorsed all that Germany has done. He frankly admitted that, shortly after the beginning of the war in 1914, he became a propagandist for Germany in Wilmington, Del.

Defends Germans Here.

Senator Wolcott charged that Dr. von Bosse had tried to stir up Irishmen living in the United States against the allied cause. He read from letters written by Dr. von Bosse to show that the head of the alliance had talked of an alliance between Germany, Greece, and Ireland.

Dr. von Bosse said that some months ago, seeing the attack on the alliance coming, he had written a defense of its work which he tried to get several magazines to print. Finally Issues and Events, a weekly publication, issued in New York, printed it, Dr. von Bosse said.

In this article, which Dr. von Bosse read into the record, he stated that while the United States was looking with suspicion on German-Americans, it should watch that other "enemy within, the scandalmonger."

"In making my plea for unity I am also making a defense of that part of our nation which is at the present time enduring a Gethsemane of suffering with admirable loyalty and endurance for the right," wrote Dr. von Bosse. "A plea of this kind is needed in spite of the assurances which editorial writers in The New York Times et alia have thrown to these people as a crumb of consolation.

HANGAR FALLS; TWO KILLED

Thirty-three Other Workmen Injured in Storm at Miami Station.

MIAMI, Fla., March 19.—Two men were killed and thirty-three others were injured early today in the collapse of an unfinished hangar at the Dinnerhey naval air station, five miles south of here, during a storm. Nine of the more seriously injured were brought to Miami for treatment. The others were treated on the grounds. The dead are Matthew Mullen, Brooklyn, N. Y., and an unidentified man.

About forty workmen, whites and negroes, were on the night shift rushing to complete the plant, and were working around a concrete mixer beneath the hangar when it collapsed in a windstorm.

Although incomplete, the station already is being used for the training of naval air pilots and observers.

Federal Agents Arrest Oriental.

DETROIT, March 19.—Tom Gunn, an Oriental, was arrested here today at a leading hotel by agents of the Department of Justice. Gunn says he is a native of China, but the Government agents say they believe he is a Japanese. The agents declined to comment regarding Gunn's detention other than to say that they acted upon instructions from Washington. Gunn was arrested a few minutes after he registered at the hotel.

Bernstorff Loses Chicago LL. D.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The University of Chicago has rescinded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on Count von Bernstorff in 1911, not because the United States is at war with Germany, but because he, as a guest of this country, violated its laws and all the rules of hospitality.

KAHN TO HOUSE AND BOARD FRENCH ACTORS

Offers His Summer Home, Cedar Court, at Morristown, to M. Copeau and Company.

Otto H. Kahn, it was learned yesterday, has offered his Summer home in Morristown, N. J., to Jacques Copeau and the players of the Theatre du Vieux Colombier for the Summer, and Mr. Copeau and fifteen members of his company will live there from May to October while preparing the répertoire for the Vieux Colombier's second New York season. It seemed advisable, Mr. Copeau said yesterday, to hold the main members of the company together over the Summer months, and this resulted in Mr. Kahn's offer to house and board the entire organization at Cedar Court, his Morristown home. Mr. Kahn will spend the coming Summer on Long Island.

The local season of the French company will end on April 6, and the players will then visit Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and perhaps one or two other cities. Some of the company will then return to France, and the remainder, including all the principal members of next season's organization, will then go to Morristown. Included in this group will be Mr. Copeau, Louis Jouvet, Charles Dullin, Lucien Weber, Robert Bogaert, Lucienne Bogaert, Suzanne Bing, and Valentine Tessier.

In addition to rehearsing for next season's productions, it is probable that the company will also give several open air performances at Cedar Court during the Summer. The second season of the Vieux Colombier will begin in October and will last for about twenty-five weeks. The present season began on Nov. 27. About a dozen new productions will be made next year, and there will also be occasional repetitions of the earlier plays of the present season, based on the theory that the French theatre has been finding its public slowly this year and that many of its patrons are unfamiliar with its first productions.

Last night's production of "L'Avare" is not to be the final new production of the present season, as expected. Three new plays will be given on one bill during the week of April 1, these being "Le Testament du pere Leleu," by Roger Martin M. Gard; "La Paix chez Soi," by Georges Courtelline, and "La Chance de Francoise," by Georges Porto-Riche.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Thurs. at 2. TONIGHT—8th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"

44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 61. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. The Messrs. Shubert and A. H. Woods Present A PAIR OF PETTICOATS Comedy by Cyril Harcourt
With Norman Trevor—Laura Hope Crews
"POLITELY AUDACIOUS; WITTY, STARTLING."—Herald
"PLEASES. ACTORS IN FINE FETTLE."—Kramer, Sun
"AMUSING PLAY, VITALIZED BY SPLENDID ACTING."—Times
"UNUSUALLY GOOD PERFORMANCE."—De Foe, World

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8. Matinees Today & Sat., 2. 7TH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

BROADHURST 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. "FOLLOW THE GIRL"
"Light, Frothy and Frolicsome."—Alan Dale, American.

LYRIC 42d. W. of B'way. One week only. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. a BLANCHE HOLBROOK BATES BLINN in a new Thrilling War Play "GETTING TOGETHER"
And Notable Cast of 100 Players
Auspices U. S., British and Canadian Govts. Prices 50c to $2. Mat. Today, 50c to $1.50

44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead "THE STRONGEST AND MOST STIRRING PLAY OF THE SEASON."—Eve. World.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. "A true dramatisation of Broadway's curbstone scandals concerning studio Satans and their innocent prey."—Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail. The Squab Farm By Frederic and Fanny Hatton

39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today. 2:15. WM. HODGE In His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. POP. 50c to $1.50 MATINEE TODAY. FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL HIT

JULIUS CAESAR CORT THEATRE SPECIAL MATS. Next Fri. Aft. at 3:30 & Sat. Morn., 10:30. with Tyrone Power, Walter Hampden, Cyril Keightley, Howard Kyle and Alma Kruger.

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents Nazimova in "The Wild Duck" By HENRIK IBSEN

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Today & Sat., 2:10.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evgs. 8:20. POP. MAT. TODAY, 50c to $1.50 The LITTLE TEACHER Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master." By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. POP. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50 OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO. BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today and Sat., 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.30. THIRD MIRTHFUL MONTH of THE STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S SEVENTEEN

POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY. LAST 22 TIMES. If you miss it you'll never forgive yourself. WHY MARRY?
By Jesse Lynch Williams.
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EDMUND BREESE ESTELLE WINWOOD
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BEATRICE BECKLEY LOTUS ROBB.

ASTOR 44th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop. Prices), Sat., 2:15. Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today. Today $1.50 EYES OF YOUTH
With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Weeks Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY!
Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
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PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece." OH, LADY! LADY!!

Comedy, W. 41 Evs. 8:45. Mts. Tom'w & Sat. Only One Week More MARY SHAW & WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION BY G. BERNARD SHAW. "A notable performance."—Globe.

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STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Today, 25c and 50c. DAVID BELASCO'S "THE BOOMERANG"

Loew's 7th Ave. At 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Thurs., 25c & 50c "THE GIPSY TRAIL"

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YORKVILLE ADOLF PHILIPP'S THEA., 86 St., n'r Lex. Av. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Oh, Emilie!

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WHY are we OVER THERE? Germany's plots and intrigues exposed by the man best qualified to make Americans realize Prussian menace. AMBASSADOR JAMES W. GERARD'S "MY 4 YEARS IN GERMANY." Directed by William Nigh. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE Broadway & 38th St. Twice Daily—2:30, 8:30. Prices: Matinees, 25c to 75c. Evenings, 25c to $1.50.

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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY. LAST 6 TIMES Greatest Musical Show on Earth THE COHAN REVUE 1918

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30. COCOANUT GROVE New Amsterdam Roof, West 42d St.

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GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY. TOOT-TOOT
A New Musical Comedy Based on Capt. Rupert Hughes' Merry Farce "EXCUSE ME." Don't Miss "THE LAST LONG MILE."

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The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

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Combining a Gorgeous Spectacular Pageant and the Biggest, Most Bewildering Array of World Astounding Features and Sensations Ever Assembled in Circus History!
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The Neighborhood Playhouse 466 Grand St. Tel. Orch. 1171. Friday Eve., Mar. 22, at 8:30 P.M. THE BEN GREET PLAYERS in "The Merchant of Venice" Company includes Grace Halsey Mills, Erskine Sanford, and Albert J. Carroll. Tickets, 50, 25 and 15 cents. Sat. & Sun. Eves., Mar. 23 and 24 LAST TWO PERFORMANCES THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYERS in "Tamura," with Michio Itow "Fortunato," 3-act play. Tickets, 60 and 30 cents.

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A Musical Tale of the East. Now in its 2d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Economic Prices—Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Circ. $1; Balcony 75c-50c; Fam. Circle 50c-25c. EASTER MON. MAT., APR. 1st—25c to $1

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 8:15, Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar, Curtis; Martinelli,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Office, Times Square, (Tel. Bryant 1000)
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem...2,100 Seventh Av., near 125th St.
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918.

BACKWARD AIRPLANE PRODUCTION.

Somewhere in France, on Monday, Secretary BAKER beheld 100 planes in the air, every one driven by an American. How many were training machines and how many bombing and fighting machines is not disclosed. If there were any combat planes flying, they were not of American make. Mr. BAKER was so profoundly impressed by the spectacle that he made this statement:

> Just before leaving America I investigated the progress of our aviation program. I found our manufacturers enthusiastic as to the outcome. When they learn of the preparations which have been made in France for the utilization of the material which they send, they will have a further incentive to speed up their efforts.

The enthusiasm of the manufacturers has been exceeded only by the optimism of the Council of National Defense and the prophetic fervor of the Aircraft Production Board. Thus, on Dec. 24, the parent body announced: "A fleet of 22,000 planes is being built." That was three months ago, lacking five days. The parent body must have got its information from Chairman HOWARD E. COFFIN of the Aircraft Production Board, for three days earlier he had said: "The whole program is progressing favorably, and, while I cannot disclose all the details, I can say that if the people of the country knew exactly what has been accomplished they would be highly satisfied." As long ago as Nov. 2, 1917, the Aircraft Production Board gave out the information that the first fighting machine, American in materials and workmanship, had made successful test flights. It is well to remember that they occurred almost, if not quite, five months ago. Nearly three months after those fighting machine tests Secretary BAKER announced that the first American-built planes "are today en route to the front in France." They were equipped with Liberty motors, he said. It is an example of the confusion that baffles any attempt to get at the facts of our airplane production that in the previous November the Aircraft Board authorized the statement that the Liberty motor would be used on scouting machines only, while foreign types of motors would be put into the battle planes.

Mr. BAKER, to check elation, was careful to say in his announcement in late February, on the eve of sailing for France, that the first shipment of American battle planes was "not large." There has been a report that it consisted of one machine. Perhaps the Liberty motor of the "first shipment" was an improved model, but as many of our planes are being assembled in France, the presumption is that French and British motors are installed in any that are designed for combat. Mr. BAKER, aglow with the still fresh impression made on his mind by the aerial review held in his honor, was sure that the manufacturers at home would now "have a further incentive to speed up their efforts." His message seems to come in the nick of time, for aircraft production is just now in a bad way. As a matter of fact, it had slumped when Secretary BAKER on Feb. 20 announced buoyantly that the first battle planes were "en route to the front in France." It is rather surprising that Mr. BAKER was kept in the dark. On Jan. 22 Mr. GUTZON BORGLUM, who had been conducting an authorized investigation, made a disillusionizing report of production figures to the President. That was about a month before the Secretary of War gave out his cheerful budget, and doubting Thomases were told to go to the rear and sit down.

Within a few days the War Department, that is to say the President, has appointed a committee headed by H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, recently United States District Attorney, to make a thorough investigation of aviation production. As Mr. MARSHALL is known to have a keen scent for the truth and always calls a spade a spade, the Government will soon have all the facts, although they may not be published in their unvarnished state. Mr. BORGLUM, a specialist in aeronautics, proposed the investigating committee, and what he says about backwardness of production is pertinent. "Reports" which I have seen, that we are 74 "per cent. behind," he declares, "are "not by any means exaggerations." Perhaps he has not allowed for Mr. BAKER'S "first shipment" when he says that there are no American military (battle) airplanes in France. He declares that there is "no reason why "there should not have been 5,000 "American airplanes in France by "April 1 of this year." Expert opinions may differ about that, but when, in view of past hyperbole, Signal Corps officers say that before July "the "flow of fighting planes to France "will tax available shipping to carry "it," the President will want to be "shown."

Our airplane production, heralded as record-breaking and soon to give the Americans control of the air at the front, has been a mirage of iridescent tints. The reality has undeceived even those who were least credulous. What is wanted to bring order out of what threatens to be chaos, if not remedied, is a central authority, a strong man with ideas and energy, to take charge of the industry, and regulate, direct, and accelerate it to the maximum of production.

ALBANY MORALISTS.

It took Governor WHITMAN a week to screw his courage to the sticking point of preparing and serving upon the Legislature that message, a curiosity and a delight, in which he shuddered at WILLIAM M. TWEED'S method of defeating "the provisions "of the Constitution of the United "States." The Governor's objections to a "so-called referendum" of the prohibition amendment are amusing when his own great designs are brought to mind. There are seven years in which to ratify or reject the prohibition amendment. The Governor thought—he may have been a little mistaken—that he needed prohibition in his business in 1918. Therefore it is the sacred duty of this Legislature to act upon that amendment.

"When ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States," says Article V. of the Constitution. Does that mean that the Legislatures must ratify, or reject on sight, so to speak? Is it unconstitutional for a Legislature to seek to find out by a so-called referendum what the so-called people think about prohibition? Nobody in the Legislature will be "bound," to be sure, by that knowledge. Something will be known, something which it is desirable should be known.

In what words of sorrow or wrath would Governor WHITMAN express his horror of the Constitution-scorners of Florida and Tennessee, whose State Constitutions forbid a convention or Legislature to act upon a proposed amendment to the Constitution, of the United States unless such body was elected after the amendment is submitted?

But it would be idle to discuss solemnly the Governor's belated new bid to the Drys. He has put his feline, velvet foot in it. Yesterday the Assembly "passed the buck" to the Senate. A lovely contest of finessing moralists wherein at present the Governor stands second best.

MR. BORAH'S SPEECH.

The speech made by Senator BORAH in the Senate Monday, on the issues of the war, was almost a model, judged by the portions published in THE TIMES, of clear statement, of solid reasoning suffused with patriotism. He showed the war as a conflict of life or death between deadly opposites, between the monstrous, tyrannous, swollen "State for power" and free civilization, to continuation on an unparalleled scale of the wars of Greeks and Persians, Saracens and Franks, "Old FRITZ'S" faithlessness, ruthlessness, treaty breaking, seizure of territory infinitely extended, made a science and a religion.

Shall free institutions go down before conscienceless craft and violence, irresponsible power?

> Shall men, shall the people be governed by some remorseless and soulless entity called "the State" or shall the instrumentalities of government yield alone and at all times to the wants and necessities, the hopes and aspirations of the masses?

If this onset of economic-military despotism against the peace and freedom of the world, this supreme peril and test of democracy fighting for self-preservation, this necessity and resolution of Americans to carry the war to victory, have been often stated before, and most splendidly by Mr. WILSON, seldom have they been clothed with a form more impressive than Mr. BORAH has given them. It is permitted to doubt if Senator BORAH is correct in believing that the American people don't understand, and fully understand, what they are fighting for. THE TIMES holds that they thoroughly understand what they are fighting for, and are impregnably resolved to fight to a fruitful and triumphant end. The value of Senator BORAH'S speech, strong without rant and rich in that deep, essential eloquence that so transcends the flourishes of mere brilliant rhetoric, is that at a moment of swaggering enlarged plans of world-throttling, it comes like a sound of trumpets to hearten Americans, to edge their hope and valor by reminding them of the cardinal, invaluable, indispensable objects they are fighting for, things without which America can have no honorable, no secure, no independent life.

The manner and the substance, the intellectual content, the charm, the vigor, and the spirit of Mr. BORAH'S speech are additional, if superfluous, evidence of his value to the Senate and the country. He is needed in the Senate. Can't he be induced to change his determination to retire at the end of his term next year? There ought to be a right of eminent domain by which such a man could be commandeered to hold office.

THE REGULATION OF PRICES AND PROFITS.

The question of the resettlement of iron and steel prices begins at Washington today. Whenever this question comes up there is a revival of the old problem of how to make a price high enough to induce the production the country needs from the inefficient without also allowing exorbitant profits to the efficient. That was the obstacle to the regulation of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has bequeathed the problem of the relations between the strong and weak roads to the Federal Administration. The same question lies at the root of the trouble in the shipbuilding trade. The unions demand that there shall be an average wage, and will not allow the more efficient workers to do what otherwise they would gladly do. Any company which pays by results antagonizes the unions and invites stoppage of all work. A conspicuous case of that sort is now pending. Just at this critical moment Canada affords a possible solution applicable outside Canada.

March 15 an advance of railway rates by 15 per cent. went into effect throughout the Dominion. It was allowed long ago by the Railway Commissioners, but was delayed by an appeal to the Government. If the advance was allowed, superabundant profits were assured the Canadian Pacific. If the advance was overruled, there were greater difficulties ahead for the already embarrassed roads under public management, which are both less developed and less efficient than the privately owned and operated competitive road. Canada solved the difficulty by an Executive Order in Council, a device explained in last Sunday's TIMES. The advance was allowed to all roads but the Canadian Pacific. Its profits were reduced by specific taxation applied to that road alone by name. According to the official statement, under the War Measures act, "all increased net revenue "to the Canadian Pacific from and "after Jan. 1, 1918, over the revenue "of 1917, that arises by the increase "in rates shall be paid by the com"pany in the form of taxation to the "Dominion Government, * * * levied "on the basis of 50 per cent. of all "net earnings over and above the "amount required to pay 7 per cent. "on their common stock alone." That applies to the railway operating profits. Other revenues from lands, hotels, steamships, telegraphs, must pay income war tax, which is 25 per cent. on $100,000.

That is not very different from the result reached by us in a different way. The exception of the weaker roads from the tax on the Canadian Pacific's prosperity is an admission that their income will not be increased by the increased rates beyond a fair allowance to capital. The opportunity is not availed of to enlarge the Dominion's dubious position regarding public ownership, for all roads are left undisturbed respecting their operation. The Canadian Pacific's 10 per cent. is rather fortified, as is that of our Union Pacific, with the difference that the Government is rather more exacting regarding Canadian Pacific's incidental profits than is our arrangement regarding the profits from other than railway operation by all roads.

It is an ingenious adjustment of a troublesome situation, and might be applied with profit, perhaps, to the general difficulties set out above. For instance, on one page of THE ANNALIST is set out the rising costs and falling profits of the railways. An increase of gross revenue by $415,761,868 through increased costs resulted in a decrease of net by $121,433,137. But on the next page representative industrials report increases of earnings applicable to surplus by scores per cent. in many cases. It is not to be supposed that we shall much longer hesitate to adopt some solution of the relations of profits between railways and industrials or between efficient and inefficient undertakings of the same sort. Canada suggests that the profits should be allowed and should be reduced to reasonable proportions by taxation. As a war measure, there may be trouble in finding a better way. Under normal conditions there are obvious objections to penalizing excess profits, for the result would be to discourage enterprise and to dissipate earnings in the effort to avoid taxation. The saying that all laws are suspended in war is less applicable to economics than to rules of conduct. Yet even in economics there may be a temporary suspension, with a penalty for it. The payment of the penalty may be preferable to the crippling of industry by legal starvation, as exemplified by the railways, and by coal among industrials.

THE ENTERING WEDGE.

The Liberty Loan Committee has had its way. No one on the Board of Estimate would take the responsibility yesterday of putting a foot down on the project to dig up the most valuable park the city has for the purpose of making a great war show of trenches and a No Man's Land. No other plot of ground in the city outside Central Park would be accepted. It had to be Central Park or nothing; if any other plot of ground was substituted, the consequences to the Liberty Loan would be serious. Central Park suddenly became essential to the success of the loan, and the board did not have the wisdom to treat this argument as it deserved.

Of course, if Central Park is really essential to the success of the loan, if this preposterous argument has any foundation in fact, then we may as well bid good-bye to the park. For if it is essential to this loan it will be essential to the next, and the next. No loan can get along without cutting up some more of Central Park, and by the time all the loans and drives are over the park will be a memory. No one will make such an argument seriously, at least now; but if made it would have at least this much truth in it—that when the next loan or other patriotic drive comes to be made, the present attack on the park will be cited as a precedent, as an irrefutable answer to objectors, as an estoppel to critics.

And so park invasion has begun. Where countless others have tried and failed, the Liberty Loan Committee, making a sad misuse of a patriotic cause, has succeeded. How many thousands of dollars' worth of bonds the war show will sell Mr. GUY EMERSON, Chairman of the committee, does not know, but he thinks the amount will be large. Does Mr. EMERSON think that his work would fail if he did not use the park? Of course, the exhibit will attract great attention. But that is the worst of it for the park. What thousands upon thousands of all kinds of visitors will do to the park is well known. Each visitor may not buy a bond, but every one will contribute his mite to the damage of the park.

Mr. EMERSON says that no harm will be done to the park which cannot be repaired. It is hard to accept this assurance when one considers what an army of diggers and a multitude of visitors can do to park ground. But in any case, it is not the main point. The main point is that in the name of a patriotic campaign Mr. EMERSON is setting aside a principle of the utmost value to the city, the principle that park land is not to be used for any foreign purpose. If digging up Central Park will sell Liberty bonds, dig it up, one of the advocates of this scheme tells us. But that, too, is beside the point. The Liberty bonds can be sold and the park protected at the same time. To assume that the park project is essential to the success of the loan is to assume a preposterous thing.

The park invasion should be stopped where it is. The Liberty Loan Committee, even armed, as it is, with the permit of the city and the large grant for repairs, should drop the plan before a spade of earth is turned. The committee is hurting the city, offending thousands of citizens, and creating a feeling that will not work good for the success of the object which all good people have at heart. It is to be hoped that some of the civic societies which appeared yesterday in opposition to this first driving of the wedge will not rest satisfied with that creditable action; that they will take further steps to save the park before it is too late.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Suppression of Truth Their Plan.

A real, though probably unconscious, disingenuousness has marked all the talking that has been done by the people who advocated the digging in Central Park of trenches to illustrate war as it is conducted on the western front. Always they have put forward and emphasized, as the self-evident fact it was, that these trenches, in themselves, would do but a slight and easily remediable injury to the field in which they were excavated. That once admitted, they went on discoursing eloquently about patriotism and Liberty bonds.

Then they were on firm ground, as they well knew. Nobody could deny what they said, or wanted to do so, and thus for almost everybody attention was diverted from the other fact that the digging of the trenches was very far from being all that the execution of their plan involved. The large remainder is that the trenches and the intensely interesting operations to be conducted in them would have attracted to the park enormous crowds, concentrated in a comparatively narrow space. The lamentable consequences of that have been demonstrated whenever it has been done, and they would be visible long after the trenches had been filled in and sodded over again.

When crowds are scattered over the park, as they naturally and always are when only legitimate park attractions are offered for their edification and pleasure, they do no appreciable harm, no matter how large they may be.

The model trench idea is an excellent one. To see trenches, occupied by soldiers doing the work of war more or less as it is done in Belgium and France, would vivify realization of what war is, even for those of us who think we already know both war's terrors and war's heroism and glory. What it would do for the too numerous others among us for whom the war is still a vague and distasteful something 3,000 miles away—that would be of still greater value. But Central Park is not the place for the accomplishment of these highly desirable ends, and only under the stress of a now nonexistent necessity should worthiness of intention be made an excuse for diverting from its proper uses this most precious of our municipal possessions.

Discussing Sunday Baseball.

There is not a little to be said on both sides of the Sunday baseball question. The arguments for permitting on that day the games played by professionals on grounds to be entered only on payment of an admission fee were presented yesterday in Albany before the Joint Codes Committee by the representatives of the corporations exploiting baseball as a source of profit. They dwelt, naturally enough, on the large amount of innocent pleasure given by the league clubs, told how it was only on Sunday that a considerable portion of the interested public could enjoy that pleasure, and denied that the games interfered to any appreciable degree with the rights of people who have different ideas as to how Sunday should be spent.

These statements and others like them, however, do not tell the whole story. There are many worse things than watching a baseball game that can be done on Sunday, and the doing of some of them would probably be prevented by permitting the playing of professional ball on that day. But this, after all, is not saying much. On the other hand, Sunday baseball means that the hired players work seven days a week, as well as the much larger number of men in one or another way required for the conduct of the game as a business or trade. And such continuity of employment is bad for all upon whom it falls, and therefore a social detriment. This is well realized by the players themselves, all, or nearly all, of whom are vigorous supporters of the present restrictions.

The case of the amateur players is entirely different, or at least it is when they are real and not pretended amateurs, and treat baseball as a sport instead of a moneymaking device. All the good there is in baseball as amusement and exercise can be obtained from it without charging admission fees, and while in one sense the amateurs of the vacant lots do not play ball as well as the professionals, in several other and more important senses they play it much better.

To the thoughtful observer there is something distinctly distasteful, something almost disgraceful, in the possession of such skill as the men in the league nines display, and the waste of their great abilities on a futility was never as obvious as in these days. The admission fee is the key to the whole problem of Sunday baseball, as it is to that of college athletics.

Never Was a War So Photographed.

When the history of the Great War comes to be written in the days after the tumult and the shouting have died away, the fortunate chroniclers of the momentous events now in progress will have access to enormously valuable and enormously numerous "documents" of a kind with which their predecessors of the nineteenth century were but scantily supplied, and those of earlier times next to not at all.

Photography can hardly be called new, and as long ago as our war between the States we had photographers, notably the never to be sufficiently thanked BRADY, who immortalized the leading figures and some of the events in that conflict. But what was done with the clumsy cameras of that era can hardly be mentioned in comparison with the achievements of the men who today follow every army, often to the very front of battle. The products of their courage and skill will constitute a priceless treasure in the future, and the students of this war, even in remote ages, will be able actually to see its every phase and operation.

The reproduction of photographs by printing processes is equally far advanced beyond the old standards of excellence, and reproductions have become wonderfully cheap. Indeed, so cheap are they, and so abundant, that few of us realize the need of their preservation, and the result is that already foresighted collectors of carelessly treated magazines and supplements are storing away the foundations of fortunes not to be scorned even in these days of multimillionaires. With the war less than four years old, copies of periodicals that cost only a few pennies now fetch as many dollars, and "complete sets" are becoming hard to get at any price.

"BATTLE HYMN" AS IT IS.

The Author's Daughter Protests Against Any Additions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, as the daughter of the author of the "Battle-Hymn of the Republic," to enter an earnest protest against the proposed addition to it of a new verse. This national song of ours is a classic, perfect and complete in itself, so far as anything human can be said to be perfect. It has been a part of the sacred literature of patriotism for more than half a century, endeared to our people by a thousand associations. To add a verse to it would be like making an annex to Lincoln's Gettysburg speech or to Hamlet's famous soliloquy.

Though struck out in the white heat of patriotic fervor, in the midst of civil war, it contains no word of sectionalism, nor does it mention any special war or occasion. Its appeal is to lovers of freedom everywhere. The "Battle-Hymn of the Republic," as Kipling long ago pointed out, and as all recognize in the present terrible conflict, is international; indeed, it is universal. The proposed new stanza dealing with the Huns is purely occasional. It would localize and so cheapen the song, thus destroying its universal character. It is entirely out of keeping with the spirit of the "Battle Hymn," which deals with great principles, not with individuals, nor even with nations as such.

I sympathize deeply with Dr. van Dyke's indignation against the Kaiser and the Hun. Let him by all means give expression to this in a twentieth century hymn or song of his own composition and we will gladly sing it. But the "Battle-Hymn of the Republic" is a part of the sacred inheritance of mankind in general, and of America in particular, on which no hand must be laid.

FLORENCE HOWE HALL.
High Bridge, N. J., March 18, 1918.

He Misses The Times in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is an extract from a letter received from a Lieutenant in the Engineer Reserve Corps now in France:

"We hear very little about the war except from the European editions of The New York Herald, Chicago Tribune, and London Mail. These are heavily censored, and do not contain any military information except the official communiques. How I would like to see a daily copy of the good old NEW YORK TIMES. One must be here to appreciate what such a paper offers to its readers each morning, and when I look back and see how lightly I treated each copy I can almost think it a sacrilege. However, I am sure the war will bring out strongly many things which we accepted so lightly as due us, which in reality are things we should have been made to work hard for in order to get."

E. W. BULKLEY.
Pinehurst, N. C., March 18, 1918.

NO PARK TRENCHES.

The Liberty Loan Committee Should Go Somewhere Else.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every daily, weekly, and monthly publication that carries illustrated matter of any kind has published from the beginning of the war, and continues to publish, authentic pictures in detail of every conceivable kind of trench, trench fighting in all its phases, of trench exteriors, trenches in action and in repose, and much else besides of the accompanying horrors of war, and I confess I cannot understand why it should be thought necessary to dig up Central Park in order to bring about a still more intimate realization or understanding of the matter through personal observation on the part of the general public.

We are asked, entreated, and admonished to save money and food; to conserve in every way possible that we may be enabled to give and give again to the Government, until it fairly hurts; yet the proposition referred to would involve at least thirty to fifty thousand dollars in the end, which represents a good many War Savings stamps, and would be more valuable invested in that way, I believe, than in the manner proposed.

As a matter of fact, I may be dull of comprehension, but cannot understand how such a thing can be made either a profitable investment or a justifiable expenditure.

If, however, it is deemed necessary to dig trenches here to convince the people that we really are at war, they should be dug in some other place than the one proposed. Dig them in Union Square, which is already ruined and cannot be made any worse than it is, or, as some one suggests, they might be dug on the Court House site, which would be actually improved by that means; but Central Park should be left alone. There is little enough green grass in this town as it is, and in the matter of trenches and trench fighting it really seems to me that there is no lack of either knowledge or information on the subject, and that everybody down to the smallest schoolboy is made conversant with it.

Why, therefore, need real trenches be introduced any more than some of the other numerous and dreadful realities of this most awful conflict?

W. W. HALLOCK.
New York, March 19, 1918.

A Childish Scheme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with satisfaction your editorial entitled "A Stigma on Patriotism." Where is the Government of New York and of this country? We see every day, "Buy Thrift Stamps," "Buy Liberty Bonds," "Save, Save." To what end, when a lot of supposedly intelligent men consider the squandering of $25,000 on a scheme so childish?

ROBERT D. SHAW.
Norfolk, Conn., March 17, 1918.

An Ill-Advised Project.

From The Herald.

The proposal to reproduce a sector of the French trenches in Central Park with the purpose of stimulating interest in the third Liberty Loan was ill advised. * * * It is an admirable project, but the city's finest park is not the proper place for its execution.

A Boycott for a Generation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Washington correspondent communicates a plan of genius to punish criminal Germany: "I swear, so long as I live, never knowingly to buy anything made in Germany." This oath, if taken by all enemies of Germany the world over, would bring about the most terrible punishment for the Kaiser's country. The trade of an individual is worth $500 to Germany. Multiply this by hundreds of millions of the German enemies and you will find that the punishment will amount to many billions. This would make an indemnity for German outrages against civilization, they say. Yes, civilization is a great thing. But what particularly touches us are the lists of the American soldiers killed, wounded, and maimed for life. There is no punishment large enough for such crimes. Germans proved to be insensible to any moral suffering. But they feel deeply and bitterly when struck at their pockets. Then let this generation at least boycott everything made in Germany. Only then Germans will realize the great moral principle: crime and punishment are inseparable.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., Mar. 19, 1918.

TO FINLAND.

Stout-hearted daughter of the inclement North,
Beneath the recurrent strokes of war and want,
Immalleable as thy granite floor,
From thy white solitudes must thou now go forth,
With disenchanted eyes and cheeks grown gaunt,
To mourn war's madness thundering at thy door.

O ancient handmaid of the eternal snows,
Interpreting their splendor to the world;
Grave bride perennial of quiescent lakes,
Gemmed with lone, pine-clad islets, dear as those
Long hymned in sunnier climes—why art thou hurled
In this mad vortex where creation quakes?

Have not thy dauntless heart's unnumbered woes
Of sword and flame, of famine and of flood,
Obscurely chronicled by some poor son;
Stealthy oppression's undeserved throes,
Dark, unrequited sheddings of thy blood,
And age-long tasks through threatening penury done—

Have not these centuried trials, calmly borne
Alone with proud and melancholy brows—
Sung to thy kantele in rune and psalm—
Deserved at last the long-awaited morn?
Should not thy head be one that placid bows
To grateful peoples, prompt with bay and palm?

Alas! not yet, O Finland! Thine the need
Of long-deferred felicity and peace,
Though for a fleeting hour thy goal seemed won!
Upon its fugitive heels the tide of greed
And lust surged forward with a new release.
Till—last, worst fall!—thou kneelest to the Hun!!

Yet, Finland, I, child as I am of thine,
Natheless impute not infamy nor guile,
But lay to duress all thy present shame.
Not bootless in the house of slaves did shine
Thy former torch of Freedom! But a while,
And thou, still bleeding, shalt relume its flame!

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

OPPOSE WEST SIDE BILL.

Aldermen Ask Assemblymen to Vote Against Ottinger Bill.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday, by a vote of 52 to 4, adopted a resolution providing that each member of the Legislature be requested to oppose the passage of the Ottinger-Adler bill, now before the Legislature, which seeks to solve the west side improvement proposition. The bill provides for the appointment of a Terminal Commission, to be named by the Governor, with the Mayor, Controller, and two Public Service Commissioners, as members, to dispose of the city's waterfront properties, to enter into agreements with the New York Central and other transportation companies for improvement of the freight terminal facilities of the city, especially on the west side.

The resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen stated that under the terms of the bill the City of New York "is subject to grave abuse and would permit the diversion to railroad and terminal purposes of public funds imperatively required for public schools, hospitals, police and fire protection, and other necessary and vital matters." It also referred to the bill "as a pernicious and unwarranted intermeddling with the property and affairs of the City of New York for the interest of the New York Central Railroad Company."

President Alfred E. Smith of the board explained that he had been informed that a joint committee of the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission were having plans drawn in conjunction with officials of the New York Central. He added that he did not know when they would be ready.

Ira A. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, in a statement issued yesterday declared that the city officials were doing nothing in regard to the so-called West Side Improvement, particularly as it related to the company's tracks and terminals. At the hearing on the Ottinger-Adler bill before the Aldermanic Legislation Committee on Monday the New York Central was not represented. Conditions, Mr. Place said, were constantly growing worse, both with respect to freight transportation facilities and real estate.

In his statement on realty values Mr. Place quoted Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, as saying that the real estate situation was becoming intolerable. He stated that the owner of a parcel of land which the company wanted to acquire for the improvement, who asked $60,000 for it at a time when it was thought there would be no more delay, intimated recently that it could be bought for $20,000.

Mr. Place recalled the fact that last Winter hundreds of cars were held on the tracks of the New York Central lines because of the inadequacy of the terminals, and that consignees, shippers and the city suffered in consequence. He said the statement made by a "highly responsible official" that when the company gathered together all of its separate parcels of land it had practically an unbroken waterfront between Fifty-ninth Street and the city line on the north, was untrue.

Mr. Place asserted that the distance described was more than eight miles, and that the company, in this distance, had access to the water at only Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second Streets. He admitted that between these two points the railroad company owned most of the property, and that the property it leased was leased from the city. The company, he said, had asked for no more. All that it wants, he declared, is to have its title made safe enough so that it could confidently set about spending the several millions of dollars necessary to improve its facilities for handling freight on the Hudson Division.

"At Manhattanville more than ten full blocks are owned in fee, giving access to the water," said Mr. Place. "More than half of this the company has offered to surrender to the city, retaining only an easement on the water front of the remainder, to be used for handling heavy freight. In other words, out of this long stretch from Fifty-ninth Street to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, the company has access only at these points, leaving more than seven miles to which it has no access to the water beyond its westerly line it does not claim any and does not ask any, and could not afford to pay for it if the city wished to sell it."

FRENCH AID SOCIETY SPLIT.

Miss Anne Morgan to Devote Time to Reconstruction Work.

The American Fund for French Wounded, a society through the medium of which many prominent New Yorkers have ministered to injured French soldiers almost since the outbreak of war, yesterday split into two bodies. One of these, under the old name, will continue the work of caring for the unfortunate of the battlefields, while the other establishing new headquarters and incorporating as the American Committee for Devastated France, will devote itself to the work of rehabilitating villages recaptured from the enemy.

Incompatibility of interests and the desire of each of the two groups within the society to devote itself and its resources to that branch of the work which claimed the greater part of its interest were the reasons given for the division, and the meeting at the 73 Park Avenue headquarters yesterday, at which it was agreed upon, was an amicable one. That the difference of aims between that group which had adhered to the original purposes of the organization and that led by Miss Anne Morgan, which had become more concerned about the civilian work, had reached the stage of open dissension, was admitted, however, by those in most intimate touch with the situation.

Miss Morgan, who is the daughter of the late J. P. Morgan, was until yesterday the Treasurer of the original organization, and probably will be the Treasurer of the new one. She has spent much of her time abroad directing the work of the body, and of late has devoted herself almost entirely to reconstruction. It is this work that Miss Morgan and her associates in the new body will carry on, utilizing the existing machinery created by them as part of the old organization and extending the work to such extent as the available funds will enable them. The incorporators of the new body, besides Miss Morgan, are Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Henry W. Taft, Myron T. Herrick, Herbert Satterlee, Philip Ashton Rollins, Mrs. A. M. Dike, Miss Elizabeth Scarborough, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Lewis Stillwell, Mrs. Ogden Armour, and Mrs. William Crocker.

It was stated in an announcement issued by the American Fund just before its dissolution yesterday, and signed by representatives of and lawyers for both factions, that the work formerly done by the civilian committee and now taken over was recognized by the French Government and under the direct patronage of the French Minister for Liberated Provinces. A letter from General Pétain praising the work of the fund was also made public.

Japanese Mission in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Acting Secretary of War Crowell welcomed the Japanese Military Mission, headed by Lieut. Gen. K. Chikuski, to Washington today and assigned Colonel H. H. Paterson as an aid during their month's visit. After a stay of a few days here the mission will make a tour of the eastern part of the country, visiting industrial cities and West Point.

WAR FINANCE BILL ADVANCED IN HOUSE

Scores of Amendments Are Voted Down and Measure Soon Will Go to Conference.

DEBATE ON PARTY LINES

Gillett Likens Bill to Greenbackism —Refers to President and McAdoo as "Reigning Family."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—No important changes were made in the War Finance Corporation bill, the consideration of which occupied the entire time of the House today. Scores of amendments were offered, but all were rejected except one fixing the salary of the four members of the board at $12,000.

Much progress was made by the House, acting as a committee of the whole, with indications that the bill would be adopted by the House by Thursday and go to conference.

Representative Edmund Platt of New York contended that the offices of the War Finance Corporation should be located in New York, which he said was the financial centre of the world today. He offered an amendment to that effect, which was defeated by a small majority.

"This is a great financial institution, a tremendous bank of banks," said Mr. Platt. "There is no good reason why it should be located in Washington, which is already overcrowded, and which is not nearly as accessible a place as the City of New York. It should be located at the financial centre of the country, where all great financial enterprises obtain their capital.

"There is no reason why it should be located here, except that the Secretary of the Treasury is Chairman of the Board of Directors, and he is in New York almost as much as he is in Washington. When the Directors meet he could just as well attend a meeting in New York as here. Business men from all over the United States will be coming here and overcrowding the hotels, trying to get accommodations from this corporation, which ought to be located in the financial centre of the country, New York City."

Speakers today congratulated the Ways and Means Committee for reporting a bill that so completely conformed to general opinion. Representative Carter Glass, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, voiced this sentiment in an extended speech.

"The Federal Reserve Banking system was not intended to meet war emergencies of this description," he said. "No strictly commercial banking system could possibly meet emergencies such as the refunding of the indebtedness of great private corporations. If we were to do as England did and as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Gillett) has suggested, we might declare a moratorium in matters of that kind, and we might appreciably get over our difficulties. The Federal Reserve Banking system might in an instance of that sort meet every requirement. But it was not intended to meet emergencies of that sort, and ought not to be asked to do it.

Points to Vreeland-Aldrich Bill.

"Gentlemen talk about the extraordinary power that this bill confers on the Secretary of the Treasury. One gentleman this morning congratulated the Ways and Means Committee on the fact that it had not manifested abject servility to the suggestions from the Executive branch of the Government. I admit that we are improving in that respect, but, singularly enough, another gentleman, my friend from Ohio, (Mr. Longworth,) interposed the statement that the original draft of this bill contained seventeen instances in which the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury was required. I took my copy of the National Banking act, and in about two minutes of cursory reference to the Vreeland-Aldrich bill I found sixteen instances embodied in that act requiring approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. That was about one-third the length of this proposed bill."

Representative Longworth said the trouble with the pending bill is that "it gives an opportunity for discrimination in favor of certain interests."

"If the gentleman will take the pains to examine the Vreeland-Aldrich Currency bill," responded Mr. Glass, "he will find that that bill afforded unprecedented authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise whim and prejudice in the matter of credit and the issuance of currency.

"When it comes to the exercise of power in an emergency you have got to trust somebody, in the last analysis. Take the banking business, from its foundation to its capstone. All along the line the power of discretion and quick action is vested in a few men.

"I congratulate the Committee on Ways and Means that it did not fall a servile victim to Executive suggestion and that, as the gentleman from Ohio says, it struck out fourteen of the seventeen phrases in the bill that gave power to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate and of the House and the Senate Finance Committee twelve years ago fell a victim to that sort of subserviency, if it may be called subserviency, which I very much doubt.

"We have got to trust to the patriotism and the wisdom and the courage of the man who may have put in power, and if he were a Republican rather than a Democrat I would stand here and say that well may we trust to the wisdom and the courage and the discretion of the present occupant of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and I would despise myself if I could conceive of the appointment by the President and the confirmation by the United States Senate of any man as Secretary of the Treasury who, in this time of all other times, could not be trusted to wield his power in behalf of the public weal, and with an intent to win this war for the United States and the Allies."

Calls It Greenbackism.

Representative Gillett, acting Republican leader of the House, said he would vote for the bill with misgiving, and suggested that its purposes might be achieved by proclaiming a moratorium. He regarded the bill as dangerous because of the power it gave to one man.

"The bill is founded, after all," said Mr. Gillett, "on the same old principle that the Greenbackers always indorsed —that the Government should furnish money for the people, and it is subject to the charge, if not to the accomplishment, of favoritism and discrimination and graft. While I am disposed to follow the judgment of the Ways and Means Committee, I have great misgivings and fundamental antagonism to allowing such an opportunity for favoritism and

CITY BANK'S TRIBUTE TO JAMES STILLMAN

Resolutions Review His Successful Efforts to Build Up the Institution.

HAD PROPHETIC VISION

President Cleveland Put Great Confidence in Him When Monetary System Was Threatened.

Directors of the National City Bank, at their meeting yesterday, adopted resolutions commemorating the distinguished career and services of the late Chairman of the board, James Stillman, who died last Friday. The meeting was presided over by Cleveland H. Dodge, one of the two present-day Directors who served on the board in 1891 when Mr. Stillman was elected President of the bank.

The resolutions, introduced by John W. Sterling, life-long friend and counsel of Mr. Stillman, were as follows:

Whereas, the hand of death has removed from among us and from the honored position which he had long held either as President of the bank or as Chairman of this board, our beloved friend and associate, James Stillman; and,

Whereas, his varied and distinguished career in the business world, his eminent position as a financier, his public spirit, world-wide philanthropy and unselfish devotion to the highest ideals of American life, no less than his extraordinary services to this bank, and the sentiments of personal regard and affection which we cherish for his memory, require that appropriate action be taken by the Board of Directors in commemoration of his most useful and honored life; it is therefore

Resolved, That the following sketch of his business life and tribute to his character be spread upon the minutes of this board in reverent and grateful appreciation of the association which it has been our privilege to enjoy.

James Stillman, tenth in line of Presidents of the City Bank and its successor, the National City Bank of New York, was in 1871, at the age of 21, admitted to the firm of Smith, Woodward & Stillman, cotton commission merchants, which two years later became the firm of Woodward & Stillman. Both firms transacted a very large business and enjoyed the highest credit; and it was only very recently that the latter firm was dissolved.

Showed Business Ability at Early Age.

His father, the late Charles Stillman, was engaged in the shipping business between New York and Texas, and conducted all his commercial affairs through the City Bank. As the infirmities of age overtook him, he leaned more and more in these transactions upon his son, who thus came to know the late Moses Taylor, then President of the bank, and one of the great figures in the financial life of New York. The latter was quick to recognize the capabilities of the young man and became his firm friend and counsellor.

Mr. Stillman thus became associated in various enterprises with the greatest merchant of his time. The friendship so created and the mutual confidence in which it held the other were of the greatest possible advantage to Mr. Stillman, who often stated that he owed to Mr. Taylor, more than to any one else, his success in after years.

In 1891, upon the retirement of Percy R. Pyne, who had succeeded Mr. Taylor in the Presidency of this bank, the choice of the Directors and principal stockholders fell immediately upon Mr. Stillman. Fearing that he might not possess the requisite training for the position, he hesitated to accept its responsibilities, but was finally prevailed upon by the Directors to do so. It was already recognized by those who best knew his capabilities, and it was soon demonstrated to the public, that he possessed rare qualities of mind and character. He had the sure poise, the reserve strength, the sound judgment, and all the steadfast attributes which inspire the confidence of men. He then was only 41 years of age; but he already had a wide acquaintance among the most important men of affairs in the country.

The years from 1891 to 1898 were trying ones in the banking business and for the whole country. The panic of 1893 had marked the end of a period of railroad building in the West, and of overexpanded industrial enterprises in all sections. The foundations of confidence were shaken by an agitation which threatened to change the standard of value. Foreign capital was leaving the country, enterprise was paralyzed, confidence was shaken, credits were uncertain. It was a time of alarm and liquidation, calculated to test the courage and resources of the ablest leaders in the banking world. The aggregate capital, deposits and loans of the national banking system were lower in the latter part of the year 1896 than at the date five years earlier, when Mr. Stillman had entered upon the Presidency of this bank. The integrity of our monetary system depended for a time upon President Cleveland, and Mr. Stillman was one of the few men in whose judgment the President had great confidence. His advice was sound, disinterested, and patriotic. Throughout the eventful second administration of President Cleveland, when the national credit was repeatedly imperiled and was only saved by the stern resolution of the President, when bond issue after bond issue was necessary to maintain the gold reserves of the Treasury, Mr. Stillman gave his best efforts to support the Government. The only reward he desired or received was the absolute confidence which the President reposed in him.

Saw New Era of Development.

Finally, when the struggle for sound money was won and peace established after the war with Spain, Mr. Stillman saw with prophetic vision an era of unequaled development and prosperity opening before the United States. At this time, when many others were still hesitating in their judgment, and the common tendency among bankers was to keep down the capital of the banks, Mr. Stillman, in February, 1900, raised the capital of the National City Bank from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000, and, not satisfied with this, he, in July, 1902, raised it to $25,000,000. This was the beginning of a new and unequaled period of growth for the bank. With the additional facilities thus provided, and with Mr. Stillman's extended acquaintance and relationships among the financial and industrial leaders of the country, business flowed to the bank in a rapidly increasing stream. His judgment that a period of great business organizations had opened, that transactions of magnitude, heretofore unparalled, were to be common, and that great banks would be a necessity of the time, was speedily vindicated.

Early in 1899 Mr. Stillman began planning a new and larger home for the bank, and shortly afterward purchased from the United States the old Custom House, which was thereafter remodeled into the present building. Upon the completion of the improvements the bank moved across the street from the old building, 52 Wall Street, which it had occupied since 1812, into the new building.

Had Tact and Judgment.

The period of rapid growth which followed the year 1898, accompanied as it was by the addition of new departments, involving constant changes in the working organization and the incorporation of many new members in the official and clerical staff, was a period requiring superior executive ability and the exercise of great tact and judgment in the selection and management of men. These were qualities which Mr. Stillman possessed in the highest degree. His judgment was unerring, and he inspired the enthusiasm and devotion of his subordinates. His gift of $100,000 to the City Bank Club in recent years is an illustration of the sympathetic interest with which he has watched every effort to cultivate the esprit de corps of the bank force and to raise the standard of efficiency and character.

After years of anxious and arduous labor for the interests intrusted to his charge, Mr. Stillman wished for greater freedom from the incessant demands of business detail, and, wishing to be relieved from the responsibility of immediate and direct management, sought a younger man for the position. His choice fell upon Mr. Vanderlip, who was elected President Jan. 12, 1909. Mr. Stillman, on the same day, became Chairman of our board.

After his retirement from the actual management of the bank, Mr. Stillman decided to take up his residence abroad, making his headquarters in Paris. He continued to follow closely the affairs of the bank, and his advice was constantly sought and given upon all important policies, and he continued to give the officers the benefit of the ever increasing knowledge and experience gained by close acquaintance with Continental banking matters and business affairs. More time was also free to him to indulge his taste for art and humanitarian work and also for reflection upon the larger questions affecting the business and social world.

Did Much for the French.

During his residence in Paris, Mr. Stillman conceived a great liking for the French country and people, which in the first year of the war deepened into a devoted affection, which, however, detracted nothing from his devotion and loyalty to his own country. At the beginning of the war, he gave his Paris residence to the French Government for a hospital, and afterward made a gift to President Poincaré of $200,000 for the support of orphans of members of the Legion of Honor. As it became more probable that the United States would be drawn into the conflict, he felt that duty called him home, and he returned to New York and entered again intimately into the affairs of the bank. When President Vanderlip was invited by the Government to assume public responsibilities at Washington, Mr. Stillman approved of his acceptance, and undertook upon his own part to resume a share of the executive duties in his former's absence.

Mr. Stillman was a man of remarkably well-balanced judgment. Although he was conservative, he was receptive to new ideas and prompt in decision when confronted with new situations. His determination, to which allusion has already been made, to greatly increase the capital of the bank when the turn to prosperity came after the long depression from 1893 to 1898 was a striking example of the prescience which characterized his career. He possessed the natural powers of concentration and resolution which make a strong, unswerving personality. He had great faith in the future of this country and of New York City. He was a constructive business man; his investments were made and his gains achieved in railroad, industrial, or commercial enterprises. He had the most scrupulous sense of business honor and good faith and the highest sense of public responsibility in the conduct of the banking business. His intellectual interests were broad, including deep appreciation of the fine arts and ready sympathy with activities in behalf of social amelioration and progress. He give generously but quietly for public and philanthropic purposes. He was modest, simple, and reserved in manner, preferring to avoid public attention and comment, but he was a warm, devoted, and faithful friend and an earnest, public-spirited, patriotic American citizen. His nature was grave, earnest, and sincere, with great depth of sentiment for the persons and objects near his heart, and among the latter the bank held first place. His devotion to it became a master influence in his life. No labors were too exacting that would contribute to its growth and prestige. It was more than a business to him, it was a living institution, with possibilities of growth and usefulness, which awakened his enthusiasm and inspired in him almost filial regard.

Under his direction this bank entered upon a new era of usefulness, far exceeding in scope of operations and volume of business anything that had been approached before.

Mr. Stillman has proved a worthy successor of Moses Taylor, the greatest of his predecessors at the head of this Directorate, and has laid deep and strong the foundations for an even greater institution in the future.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these minutes be sent to Mr. Stillman's family.

James A. Stillman, son of the late Mr. Stillman, came down to the bank yesterday after staying away on Saturday and Monday. Mr. Stillman is General Executive Manager, and is the ranking officer of the institution in the absence of Frank A. Vanderlip, the President, who is on his way home from California and is expected to reach the city tomorrow or Friday.

Hewlett Scudder Left $470,000.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 19.—Howlett Scudder of Northport and Manhattan left an estate valued at $470,000, according to papers filed with the Surrogate here today. The children of his brother, H. J. Scudder, with whom he lived, are to receive most of the estate.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

P. E. Church of the Incarnation
25th Street and Madison Ave.
Until Passion Week services will be held and the Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D. will lecture on every Monday and Thursday afternoon at five o'clock.
The lectures on Monday afternoons will be on "THE HISTORY OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER," and on Thursday afternoons on "THE FIRST THREE GOSPELS."

CATHOLIC WAR DRIVE BRINGS IN $1,414,976

More Than Half of Fund Already Pledged — 150,000 Children Canvass City.

CARDINAL PRAISES WORK

Enrico Caruso Among Contributors Reported Yesterday—W. D. Guthrie's Team Leads.

On the second day of the drive for the New York Catholic War Fund of $2,500,000 to carry on the work of the Knights of Columbus and other Catholic organizations in France and at cantonments in this country the contributions totaled $1,414,976. Contributions reported yesterday from the parish teams reached a total of $904,455, but a number of the 207 teams have not yet been heard from. The Downtown Committee, of which Judge Morgan J. O'Brien is Chairman, collected yesterday a total of $140,900, as against its record of $363,522 for the preceding day. Cardinal Farley, who attended the luncheon of the Downtown Committee yesterday, said that he was highly pleased with the results of the two days of effort.

A large sum was raised by 150,000 children, who worked in the streets and canvassed office buildings yesterday and obtained hundreds of thousands of small subscriptions to the fund. The large task of bookkeeping involved in totaling these figures had not been completed yesterday, and the full amount derived from this source could only be guessed at.

One of the subscriptions yesterday was $1,000 from Enrico Caruso, whose check was obtained by Mrs. James B. Regan, Captain of one of the teams of the parish of the Church of the Holy Innocents. The largest total for the day reported for any of the downtown teams was raised by the one under the command of W. D. Guthrie, which collected $50,080. The team commanded by Joseph P. Grace was next with $39,850. The Publicity Committee issued the following partial list of those who contributed to the fund yesterday:

S. Cochran	$25,000	J. L. Hill	$2,500
John D. Ryan	25,000	Publishers Printing Co.	2,000
James Byrne	25,000	Michael Gavin	2,000
Cornelius Tiers	10,000	Ellen Billings	1,000
A. C. Bedford	10,000	J. W. Mackay	1,000
R. J. Cuddihy	5,000	J. V. McDonnell	1,000
C. K. G. Billings	5,000	McDonnell & Fratt Brothers	1,000
H. F. Sinclair	5,000	Truda	1,000
F. Lorillard & Co.	2,500	Edith Roosevelt	1,000
		W. Va. Paper Co.	1,000

Some of the sums raised by the parishes were made public as follows:

St. Ignatius Loyola	$73,500
Our Lady of Lourdes	27,461
Church of the Blessed Sacrament	30,000
St. Thomas the Apostle	23,882
Sacred Heart of Mary, Highbridge	20,553
Holy Spirit Parish	18,420

The campaign will continue during the rest of the week. A total of $1,085,023 is still to be raised to carry the campaign through to success.

Legislature Indorses Catholic Fund.

ALBANY, March 19.—Incentive to the campaign of the Knights of Columbus and other Catholic organizations in New York City for a fund of $2,500,000 to look after the moral and spiritual welfare of America's fighters abroad was given today, when the Legislature adopted a resolution offered by Assemblyman Peter A. McElligott of New York approving the undertaking. The Legislature in its resolution recommends that "the citizens of this State give generously of their means toward this worthy and patriotic object."

LONDONERS PROTEST CURB.

Restaurant and Amusement Owners Fear Early Closing Move.

LONDON, March 18.—The proposal for the closing of eating and amusement places at 9:30 P. M. has not yet been definitely adopted. The Coal Controller was in conference today with committees from the restaurant and amusement organizations on the subject.

All the industries affected assert that the plan will be ruinous to them, the music hall and restaurant proprietors especially expressing their opposition.

Every proposal for wartime restrictions has met the same sort of outcry when it was first broached, but it is pointed out that the disaster which the saloon keepers and various others had predicted has not occurred as a result of the restrictions upon their activities. If the latest scheme is adopted, London, it is believed, will accept it in the same spirit in which it has borne other infringements upon old customs during the war.

RIOTS IN AUSTRIAN REAR.

Slav and German Troops in Furious Conflicts, Rome Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—An official dispatch from Rome today says German and Slav troops have been in conflict behind the Austrian lines on the Italian front.

"During the recent transfer of troops in the enemy rear lines," says the dispatch, "serious conflicts took place among the regiments of various races. A typical episode occurred at Assling, where a detachment of German troops met the soldiers of the 36th Battalion of the 27th Regiment, composed of Slav elements almost entirely, who were singing their national hymns. The Germans began to insult the Slavs, and furious fighting followed. Other troops were hurried to the station, and the Slav soldiers, having been overpowered, were locked in railroad cars and sent to the front under the escort of German guards."

Capt. Mendenhall Marries in Haste.

Miss Anne Louise Killinger, daughter of Mrs. John H. Killinger of Pelham, N. Y., was married yesterday to Captain John R. Mendenhall of the 7th Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., at the home of her mother, the Rev. Warren E. Nevins officiating. Plans for the wedding were made hurriedly.

Captain Mendenhall is a graduate of West Point, class of '15, and is stationed at Charlotte, N. C.

Brooklyn Chamber Elects Officers.

James S. Davis, President of the Cross, Austin and Ireland Lumber Company, was elected President of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held last night at 127 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. Following his induction into office several addresses were delivered. Darwin R. James spoke on the Red Cross drive, and Edward P. Maynard, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, spoke on the forthcoming issue of the Liberty Loan.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PRINTING AND BINDING MACHINERY WANTED.

Advertiser in market for folding machine to handle 38x46 sheet, three folds; gathering and stitching machine for book 11½x16½, 64 pages and cover; also a two-color cylinder press to handle sheet 38x48. Quote rock-bottom price F. O. B. Toronto, Canada, erected, in good running order. Box K. L. M., 178 Times.

CARTER FOR SPARTANBURG.

General's Visit Awaited with Anxiety by 27th's Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 19.—Announcement that Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the Central Department, had been ordered to proceed to this post immediately, aroused a great deal of anxious interest among the officers of the 27th Division today. General Carter's commission is in the regular army, and he was formerly in command of Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., where he established a record as a disciplinarian of the most rigid school.

The 27th Divisional Headquarters statement was to the effect that General Carter would serve as the principal officer on a board that is to test the ex-New York Guard officers, but that as yet no officers had been designated to appear before the board. It was intimated that this was to be the final examination of officers for overseas duty.

Officers here who are familiar with General Carter's methods at Camp Grant credited him with originating the theory that officers should not get more time off than enlisted men during the war. He was said to practice getting up before anybody else in camp and starting out on an exploration trip of inspection, seldom failing to catch some officer napping.

TO CHANGE FREIGHT SYSTEM

Business Interests Meet to Relieve Congestion at This Port.

Conferences were held all day yesterday by the joint committee which is seeking some plan for relieving the freight congestion at this port. Representatives of various business interests were questioned and at the conclusion of the talks a statement was issued by James S. Harlan of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the effect that the delivery of freight in this city had grown up in a haphazard manner and that it was without system or organization.

"The time has now come," he said, "when the great and vital interests of New York City in the war are such as to require a radical change in the methods of freight handling and warehousing so that the maximum efficiency may be got out of the railroad facilities leading to this port.

It was said that one of the most important features of the plan which would be put into effect at once would be that of store-door delivery. The members of the committee, besides Mr. Harlan, are Travis H. Whitney of the Public Service Commission and Ralph W. E. Donges of the Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey.

FAVORS MOTOR TRUCKS.

Defense Council Asks States to Repeal Road License Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—State Defense Councils and State officials were asked today in a resolution adopted by the Council of National Defense to take steps to encourage motor truck transportation and to remove all regulations restricting the operation of motor trucks over public highways.

Many States now require almost prohibitive license fees for motor trucks. In Maryland the Legislature has under consideration a measure virtually doubling the present tax, which itself is declared so high as to hinder the operation of motor trucks engaged in transporting essential war materials.

MRS. POTTER FINED $280.

Court Holds Theodore Havemeyer's Granddaughter in Contempt.

Mrs. Emily Havemeyer Potter, granddaughter of the late Theodore Havemeyer, was fined $280 and $30 costs for contempt of court yesterday by Justice George V. Mullan in the Supreme Court, Bronx County. The fine was the culmination of a dispute over the service of a court order on Mrs. Potter by a professional process server.

Stern, Baer & Tyler, counsel for Louis Cerlain, a tailor, contended that Mrs. Potter was properly served with an order to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt. Cerlain still holds an unsatisfied judgment against her for $932.61 for goods.

HOLMES MALLORY DEAD.

Sergeant in Intelligence Police Was to Wed Miss Helen Barrett.

Sergeant Holmes Mallory of the Intelligence Police at Governors Island and son of Robert Mallory of the Mallory Steamship Company, who is also a member of the banking firm of Spencer Trask & Co., died suddenly on Monday in his apartment in the Hotel Biltmore from a heart attack following a severe case of the grip.

Sergeant Mallory, who was in his twenty-third year, was engaged to Miss Helen Barrett, daughter of John D. Barrett. They were to have been married this Spring. The young man's parents, who live at the Hotel Biltmore, are on their way from Florida to attend the funeral.

Sergeant Mallory was born in this city and was graduated from the Hotchkiss School, after which he attended Yale. He was a member of the senior class at Yale when he recently volunteered for service with the Intelligence Police. Besides his parents he is survived by two brothers, Charles H. Mallory and Robert Mallory, Jr., and a sister, Mrs. George E. Hite of this city.

DR. AUSTIN KILLED BY FALL.

Physician Who Had Practiced Here 55 Years, Breaks Skull in His Home.

Dr. David Penfield Austin, who had practiced medicine in this city for fifty-five years, died in his home at 12 West Ninety-fifth Street yesterday as the result of a fall downstairs. He was found lying unconscious at the foot of the main stairway of his home, and died soon afterward from a fractured skull. Dr. Austin, who was in his eighty-fourth year, had complained to his wife that he suffered from vertigo when he awoke yesterday.

Dr. Austin had lived at 12 West Ninety-fifth Street, with his wife, his daughter, and his son-in-law, Oscar Falk, for twenty-three years.

Mrs. L. J. Plummer Dies in Theatre.

Mrs. Lucinda Jones Plummer, a retired school teacher of Evansville, Ind., died suddenly last night in the manager's office at the Century Theatre, where she was taken when she became ill while standing in line for tickets at the box office with her granddaughter, Mrs. Maude Chambers, of 10 Sherman Avenue. Mrs. Plummer had been visiting Mrs. Chambers. She was 75 years old.

Easter Cards
Putnams 2 W. 45th St., N.Y. just west of 5th Ave.

DAVISON DESCRIBES NEW AIMS OF RED CROSS

Will Keep Soldiers in Touch with Their Families and Look After Their Business.

PARIS, Monday, March 18.—"There are many things in the way of comforts that money cannot buy," said Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, to The Associated Press correspondent today. "Our Government has taken care of our boys and their families, but it is in the way of money. The purpose of the Red Cross is to supply our boys with those things like moral help and sympathy, which money does not supply.

"We have come here to see if there are things that can be done and which have not been done that would help along the efficiency of our soldiers. Before we can take our place in the front lines in such strength as can be expected from a nation as potentially powerful as our own, we want to help along the morale of our allied friends by close cooperation and other services. Our presence here is for the purpose of showing our allies that we want to play the game to the finish, and also to play every game that can be honestly played to help the one big game to a successful finish.

"Our boys are here from 3,000 to 6,000 miles away from their homes, and we have organized a service to obtain news from their families, and another service has been established for the writing of their correspondence when they are incapacitated through wounds or sickness."

Mr. Davison pointed out that a large percentage of the American soldiers were property owners in America, and that most of them left so hurriedly there was no time for them to transfer their property or take such measures as securing the appointment of guardians, many of them being greatly worried over the taking care of mortgages, the payment of taxes, and possible legal procedures that might be necessary.

"The Red Cross," continued Mr. Davison, "has organized a service especially to look after such cases. The property of our boys will be looked after as if they were there."

Mr. Davison expressed himself as greatly pleased with the praise and gratitude voiced by the French press for the work of the Red Cross in connection with last Friday's explosion.

"We wish to show the French people," he said, "that America's heart and soul are in this war, that we are willing to give our lives as freely as we have given our dollars, and we hope the sight of American soldiers entering the blazing fields among exploding grenades for the rescue of the wounded has given them proof of this."

Mr. Davison will be received tonight by President Poincaré, and then will leave for the American front.

Senator Chamberlain Recovered.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, returned to the Senate today fully recovered from the effects of an operation for appendicitis, performed a month ago.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JOHAN A. RONAYNE, 44 years old, of Long Island City, died in Polyclinic Hospital from pneumonia on Monday night.

BURTON ZIMMERMAN, a reporter for the Bradstreet Agency for thirty-four years, died on Sunday at his home, 151 East 184th Street.

AUGUSTUS V. WEISSMAN, a contracting carpenter of Orange, N. J., died on Monday at his home there, aged 25 years.

A. TRACY LAY, 93 years old, millionaire lumberman, died yesterday at his home in Highland Park, a suburb of Chicago.

Mrs. FREDERICKA SPEYRER, owner of a dairy products store in Long Island City, died at her home there yesterday, aged 60 years.

ADOLPH SEIDT, for twenty-five years a produce and meat dealer in Far Rockaway, died at his home there on Monday, aged 57 years.

LOUIS G. HASSETT, since 1893 custodian of the County Courthouse in Manhattan, died from pneumonia yesterday at his home, 1,243 East Tenth Street, Flatbush.

Judge A. N. LINSCOTT, who was Prosecuting Attorney in Chicago forty years ago, died at his home in Thomaston, Me., yesterday. He was 83 years old.

M. C. BARBER, a brother-in-law of the late President McKinley, died on Monday at Canton, Ohio, from apoplexy. The late Mrs. Barber was a sister of President McKinley.

The Rev. LOUIS J. KUSTERS, rector of St. Cecelia's Church, Rockaway, N. J., died yesterday in the Dover General Hospital. He was ordained at the University of Louvain, Belgium, in 1880.

CHRISTIAN LANG, a civil war veteran and for many years in the produce business in Manhattan, died on Sunday at the home of his daughter in Edgemere, L. I. He was 89 years old.

Mrs. KATHERINE JONAS, one of the oldest residents of Coney Island, where with her husband, the late Jacob Jonas, she operated shooting galleries, died on Monday at the age of 85 years.

RICHARD BARRY O'BRIEN, a barrister and author, a prolific writer on Irish land and political questions, and editor of biographies of Irish leaders, is dead in London. He was born in Ireland in 1847.

ABRAHAM PRAGER, 65 years old, for the last twenty years employed in the Department of Bridges, died at St. Mary's Hospital on Monday after an operation. He lived at 714 East Second Street, Flatbush.

JOHN PATTISON WATKINS, a stockholder in the Watkins Automatic Fire Alarm Company of Manhattan, of which his father was the first President, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 1,200 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He was 58 years old.

EDWARD T. BURROWES, who established a wire screen factory at Portland, Me., in 1873, and which at the time of his retirement from business six years ago was the largest plant of its kind in the country, died at his home in Portland yesterday. He was 66 years old.

JOHN P. SPARROW, 58 years old, a mechanical and electrical engineer, died on Monday at his home, 279 East Sixteenth Street, Flatbush, and the body has been sent to Portland, Me., his birthplace, for interment. Mr. Sparrow was chief engineer of the New York Edison Company's plants.

Sergeant BYRON M. THURSTON of the Headquarters Company, 307th Infantry, at Camp Upton, died at his home in Floral Park, L. I., on Monday, from peritonitis, following an attack of pneumonia contracted in the army service. He was 22 years old and was the youngest son of Wallace and Sarah R. Thurston.

VICTOR P. P. ERSLEV, formerly for many years head of the Hecla Iron Works in Brooklyn, died in his eighty-second year on Sunday at his home, 463 Kosciusko Street. Mr. Erslev was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and was for several terms President of the Scandinavian Society and one of the founders of the Danish Home for the Aged in Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY DAWSON CRANDALL, 86 years old, wife of Jesse A. Crandall, a well-known Brooklyn inventor and maker of toys, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, 563 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, from shock caused by a fall in her room last Sunday. She was born in England and had lived in Brooklyn since her marriage to Mr. Crandall sixty years ago.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, widow of Felix Campbell, a former Congressman from Brooklyn and late President of the People's Trust Company, died yesterday at her residence, 1,315 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. She was born in this city eighty years ago and was the daughter of the late Charles L. Martin.

FRANCIS A. DONAGHY, 21 years old, who was attached to the U. S. S. Amphitrite, died in the Naval Hospital at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday from pneumonia. Mr. Donaghy was a graduate of St. Alphonsus' School and the Commercial High School in Brooklyn, and enlisted in the Naval Militia immediately after war was declared. He lived at 319 Fifty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge.

An appreciation of a beloved writer.
—BOOTH TARKINGTON—
By Robert Cortes Holliday
Net, $1.25
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Died.

ADLER.—On Monday, March 13, 1918, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Marcus Adler, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, 355 West 119th, on Wednesday, March 20, 1918, at 10 A. M.

AHRENS.—On Monday, March 18, 1918, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Keil, in Mamaroneck, N. Y., Jacob H. Ahrens, in his 78th year. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edward Brandt, 687 Park Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, 2 P. M.

ARONSON.—Jack, husband of Flora Aronson, March 19, 1918. Funeral Thursday at 12 o'clock from his residence, 555 West 160th St.

AUSTIN.—On March 19, Dr. David Penfield Austin, beloved husband of Sarah Adelaide Austin, and father of Adelide A. Falk. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St. (Campbell Bldg.,) Friday evening, 8:30 P. M. Members of Pyramid Lodge, 490, F. and A. M., and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society invited to attend. Funeral private.

AYER.—At Thomasville, Ga., March 14, 1918, Frederick Ayer, in his 86th year. Services at his late residence, 396 Commonwealth Av., Boston, on Thursday, March 21, at 12 noon. Friends invited. Burial at Lowell Cemetery, Lowell, Mass.

BARRETT.—On Tuesday, March 19, 1918, Frank Barrett. Funeral from the residence of his brother, James J. Barrett, 76 Alexander Av., McLean Heights, Yonkers, on Friday, March 22, 1918, at 10 A. M.

BATE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., March 17, 1918, Maude Fay, widow of William Stivers Bate. Funeral services at her late residence, 328 Rahway Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, March 20, at 2:30 P. M.

BECKLEY.—On March 17, Albert James Beckley, in his 67th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 333 Elm St., Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 20, at 3 P. M.

BELL.—At Tampa, Fla., March 19, 1918, James M. Bell of 16 West 63d St., New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLACKADER.—In Montreal, Canada, on the 15th inst., Mary Ross, wife of Louis E. Blackader of New York.

BOTHWELL.—Suddenly in Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, March 19, 1918, Ada, daughter of Catherine C. and the late George W. Bothwell. Funeral services on Friday, March 22, at his late home, 570 East 28th St., Paterson, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—On Monday, March 18, Kate Ross Brown, wife of Henry C. Brown of Hastings-on-the-Hudson. Funeral services on Wednesday at Grace Church, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, upon the arrival of 2:10 P. M. train from Grand Central.

CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, March 19, at her residence, 1,315 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Mary Elizabeth Martin, widow of Felix Campbell and daughter of the late Charles L. Martin of New York. Requiem mass on Thursday, March 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Nativity, Madison St. and Clarson Av., Brooklyn. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

CAPSTICK.—At Montville, N. J., March 18, 1918, John H. Capstick, Member of Congress, Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey. Funeral services at his late residence, Montville, N. J., Wednesday, March 20, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Hoboken, D., L. & W. R. R., at 1:13 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CHURCHILL.—On Tuesday, March 19, 1913, at her residence, 515 Madison Av., Harriet S. Churchill, widow of John A. Churchill. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Av. and 53d St., on Thursday morning, March 21, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

CLARKE.—At Tenafly, N. J., March 18, 1918, Lydia Mason Wight Clarke, wife of the late Stephen G. Clarke, in her 81st year. Funeral Wednesday, March 20, at 2 P. M., from her late residence. Interment Gilmanton, N. H.

CLAYTON.—Chester A., in his 38th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 29 Eldert St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Maple Grove Cemetery.

COUPER.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on March 18, Richard Hamilton, husband of Mildred and son of William and Eliza C. Couper, aged 31 years. Funeral private.

DUNHAM.—At St. Petersburg, Fla., March 17, 1918, Austin C. Dunham of Hartford, Conn., in the 83d year of his age.

ECKERSON.—On Tuesday, March 19, 1918, Sophia, widow of Benjamin Eckerson. Services from her late residence, Nyack, N. Y., Friday, March 22, at 3 P. M.

FERNANDEZ.—Joseph Alexander, of London, aged 23, on Monday, March 18, 1918, after a brief illness, at Jersey City. Service will be held at funeral parlor of Harry A. Wyse of 36 Tuers Av., Jersey City. London papers please copy.

GALBRAITH.—Suddenly, on March 18, 1918, William H., aged 16 years, son of Samuel F. and Rebecca H. Galbraith. Service at his late residence, 218 Edgecombe Av., Wednesday, 9 P. M.

GLEDHILL.—Van Horn, suddenly on Sunday, March 17, 1918. Funeral from the home of his son, John H. Gledhill, 1,707 West 8th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 20, at 2 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

GRUMMAN.—At Norwalk, Conn., March 19, 1918, Thebe M., daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Keeler of Ridgefield, Conn., and widow of the late Samuel Grumman of Ridgefield, Conn. Services in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Ridgefield, Conn., Thursday, March 21, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Ridgefield, Conn.

HAIGHT.—On Monday, March 18, 1918, Susan Richards, wife of William Burroughs Haight, at her resident, 383 Park Avenue. Funeral services on Wednesday, March 20, at 2 o'clock, at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and 53d St. Interment private. Galveston papers please copy.

HARRISON.—March 19, 1918, Mary A., wife of William A. Harrison. Services at her late residence, 138 West 104th St., Thursday evening, March 21, at 8:30 o'clock.

HASTINGS.—Mattie A. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank Campbell's,) Thursday, 4:30 P. M.

HECHT.—Suddenly, March 19, at his home, 226 Leonard St., Brooklyn, Anton Hecht, 54 years old; survived by widow, Esther; children, Henrietta, Dorothy, Meyer, and Sarah. Interment Washington Cemetery, Wednesday, March 20.

HILDESHEIMER.—On Monday, March 18, Amelia Hildesheimer, beloved wife of Joseph. Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, March 20, at 10:30 A. M., from Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Av. at 120th St.

JACOBS.—Fanny, on Tuesday, March 19, widow of Abraham Jacobs and beloved mother of William Jacobs. Funeral services Thursday, March 21, at Temple Rudolph Sholem, 63d St. and Lexington Av., at 10 A. M.

JOCKEL.—On Monday, March 18, Minnie Marie, beloved wife of A. M. Jockel, at her residence, 715 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Funeral Friday, March 22, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Interment at St. John's Cemetery.

JOHNSTON.—Entered into rest at Monrovia, Cal., Friday, March 15, 1918, John Wyndham Johnston, son of Robert Johnston. Funeral service Thursday, March 21, from residence, 5,111 Raymond Av., St. Louis, Mo.

KNOWLES.—On Tuesday, March 19, 1918, Margaret Watson Knowles, widow of William F. Knowles, in her 81st year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Percy H. Knowles, 874 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 22, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

KLEIN.—Bessie, beloved wife of Simon Klein, mother of Hattie, Ruth, and Sophie, and daughter of Flora and the late Samuel Harris. Funeral from her late residence, 136 East 96th St., Wednesday, 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KRONBACH.—Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 604, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral and pay our last tribute of respect to our beloved brother and life member, Henry Kronbach, on Thursday, at 2 P. M., at Meyer's Funeral Chapel, 228 Lenox Av., near 121st St. By order of WILLIAM I. SIROBICH, Master. NATHAN UNGER, Secretary.

LYON.—On Tuesday, March 19, 1918, at her residence, 857 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Ellen M. Lyon, widow of the late William H. Lyon. Funeral private. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

McCAFFREY.—Tuesday, March 19, 1918, Mary Meehan, beloved wife of Thomas McCaffrey of 2 Romaine Av., Forest Hills. Funeral Friday, March 22, at 9:30 A. M., and thence to Church of Our Lady, Queen of Martyrs. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

McGUINNESS.—George, on March 18, 1918, member of Salve Regina Council, K. of C., Harlem Yacht Club, and Letter Carriers' Association. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. James Smith, 219 West 120th St., on Thursday at 9:45 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

MACKENZIE.—At Westchester, New York City, on Tuesday, March 19, Jane, widow of William Mackenzie, in her 76th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,252 Gleason Av., on Thursday, at 1 P. M. New Jersey papers please copy.

MALLORY.—Suddenly, on March 18, 1918, Holmes Mallory, Sergeant U. S. A., beloved son of Robert and Elise Holmes Mallory, in his 23d year. Time and place of funeral services in Friday's issue.

MOTT.—On March 19, Lillie J., beloved wife of James B. Mott, at her residence, 170 West 94th St. Funeral service Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

MOWBRAY.—At her residence, 521 West 122d St., Matilda Hawkins, widow of Anthony M

HOTEL SAN REMO

CENTRAL PARK WEST
74th TO 75th STREETS
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK'S
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SPECIAL PLATE LUNCH .45
Served 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Good Food Good Service
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Parlor, bedroom and private bath with meals for two	$40
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Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
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Special Rates Week, Season, or Year.
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Near Fifth Ave.
Just off Fifth Avenue, on one of the city's quietest streets, and within five minutes' walk of 40 theatres and all the principal shops.
Newly Decorated and Completely Refurnished
Apartments of any number of rooms with one to three baths.
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A QUIET FAMILY HOTEL.
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH AND SHOWERS.
Bachelor Rooms.....$1.50 Day
Large Rooms, Private Bath, $2.50-$3
2-Room Suite, Private Bath, $3 to $4
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Restaurant, Club; a la Carte or TABLE D'HOTE. Moderate prices. Phone Columbus—1390. J. A. JEPSON.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

HYMAN MINTZ VS. SAMUEL A. GOLDMAN et al.—Supplemental Order of Notice.—State of Connecticut, County of New London, ss., March 15th, 1918.

Upon the complaint of the said Hyman Mintz, claiming for the reasons therein set forth a foreclosure and the possession of certain mortgaged premises, now pending before this Court, having been returned thereto on the first Tuesday of June, 1917;

It appearing to and being found by this Court that Samuel A. Goldman, one of the said defendants, is absent from this State and gone to parts unknown, that no person is in charge or possession of said premises, and that notice of the pendency of the complaint was given as required by order of notice heretofore issued, and now the plaintiff asks for a further order of notice in the premises.

Therefore ordered, that notice of the pendency of said complaint be given by publishing this order in the New York Times, a newspaper printed in New York, New York, once a week for two weeks successively, commencing on or before the 28th day of March, 1918.

By order of Court.
HIBBERD R. NORMAN,
Assistant Clerk of the Superior Court for New London County.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES MEETING PUT OVER

Court Grants Injunction Prohibiting Election of Directors Till March 26.

INTERESTS BANDY CHARGES

Stockholders in Bitter Controversy —Government Agent Said to Have Been Present.

Dramatic features marked the annual meeting of the Aetna Explosives Company at 120 Broadway yesterday as one of the most unusual gatherings of stockholders in this city in many years. The shareholders met primarily to elect a Board of Directors. The vital matter before them, however, was a test of strength between the bondholders and shareholders who favor the plan of readjustment proposed by J. & W. Seligman & Co., and those opposed to any alteration of the company's financial structure. An injunction postponed the vote and in the lengthy, but informal, proceedings which followed bitter words were passed, and an exchange of blows was so narrowly averted as to cause bystanders to hold their breath.

When the meeting was called to order by Lamar Hardy, former Corporation Counsel, he read a restraining order issued by Judge Julius Mayer in the United States District Court which directed that the election of Directors be postponed until thirty days after the present receivers, ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell and ex-Judge George Holt, are discharged. The order prescribed that a hearing be held on March 23 to decide whether the injunction be made permanent. Mr. Hardy said the only thing he could do, in view of the court action, was to declare the meeting adjourned, and he did so.

The first point, then, was scored by F. H. Prince & Co., who had got the order, and had been leading the opposition to the Seligman adjustment plan. Some of the stockholders went away, believing nothing more would happen. Twenty minutes later Royall Victor of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, representing bondholders, appeared with an amendment of the restraining order which provided that a meeting be held on March 26, subject to the result of the hearing before Judge Mayer. With Josiah Howard, former Vice President of the Aetna Company, in the chair, the partisans of the adjustment plan called a hurried meeting and formally voted to hold the postponed meeting on the day prescribed by the court.

It was then that the human element entered. The fifty stockholders, lawyers, bankers, and others seethed back and forth in the two small rooms where the meeting was held, relieving their feelings in acrid conversation. A young man in a gray suit who had been busily taking notes throughout the formal proceedings, was referred to by the opponents to the adjustment plan as a representative of the Department of Justice sent to the meeting to see that nothing was done to affect Government contracts in the company's hands. He went away without revealing his name.

Frederick Strauss of J. & W. Seligman & Co. and F. H. Prince met as they tried to pass through a crowded doorway.

"Why, hello, Prince," said Mr. Strauss, jocularly, "what are you doing around here?"

"I am here to protect the interest of common stockholders," replied Mr. Prince, severely. "I requested you several weeks ago to keep your hands off this company, and I told you then that I would see you just as far as you wanted to go."

"I will not debate the matter now," said Mr. Strauss.

"Well, who started it?" retorted Mr. Prince, and the men were pushed apart by the surging of the crowd.

Mr. Strauss and William P. Philips of his firm started to leave the room, when their way was blocked by the large figure of ex-Mayor J. M. Curley of Boston, who attended the meeting as the representative of 1,500 shares of stock. Mr. Curley inquired of Mr. Philips whether it was true that J. & W. Seligman & Co. had assisted in the flotation of $10,000,000 German notes early in the European war.

"Is that question asked with a purpose?" demanded Mr. Phillips.

The Boston man admitted that it was, whereupon Mr. Philips became too excited to reply for a moment, but soon found voice to say that it was a highly improper question, and started on.

"Don't you think," asked Mr. Curley, "that any effort to interfere in the company at this time will be likely to impair the morale of the organization while it is working on important Government munition orders?" Mr. Philips was through the door by that time, and no reply was made.

While these by-plays were going on Severo Mallett-Prevost, attorney for certain sponsors of the readjustment plan, found much fault with a printed statement which had been circulated anonymously among the stockholders. It developed afterward that F. H. Prince and his associates were responsible for the statement, which said that the best interests of the country would not be served if the company's funds were to be used to pay commissions or pay off bonds or preferred stock at a time when the Government was advancing money to the company. The injunction to restrain the stockholders from transacting any business at the meeting, the statement said, was applied for on the theory that nothing should be permitted which could possibly interfere with the efficiency of "this great war industry."

A feature of the meeting was the imposing army of legal talent present. The law firm of Curtiss, Mallett-Prevost & Colt had four representatives there, while two were on hand from the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, and John E. Stanchfield, with two associates, attended in behalf of F. H. Prince & Co. The supporters of the readjustment program were firm in the belief that the reason their opponents sued out the injunction was the thought that in case of a stockholders' vote the Directors favoring the plan would be elected. On the other hand, the Prince contingent let it be known that they already had enough proxies to head off the plan.

The consensus was that a long legal battle lies ahead. In view of the fact that the 55,000 shares of preferred stock has nine votes per share, because the dividends are more than six months in arrears, and there are 1,256,000 shares of common widely distributed throughout the country, the factions are believed to be uncertain of where the weight of the vote would lie.

MORE PAY FOR POSTAL MEN.

Senate Bill Calls for Flat 15% Increase—$4,400,000 for Tubes.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Flat pay increases of 15 per cent. for all employes in the postal service, whether on an annual salary or day pay basis, and including those of all grades and classes, was recommended today by the Senate Post Office Sub-Committee in revising the annual Post Office Appropriation bill. The recommendations are subject to approval by the full committee, but are expected to be adopted. The increases were declared to be necessary to meet the increased cost of living.

The sub-committee also added provisions authorizing the Postmaster General to readjust pre-war contracts of mail wagon and other contractors, and provides for relief of contractors making stamped envelopes by recommending an increase in appropriation from $1,800,000 to $3,000,000.

A new appropriation added would provide $4,400,000 for purchase by the Government of the pneumatic postal tubes in the larger metropolitan cities.

In all the committee increased the $333,000,000 House bill by $32,000,000.

TO DRILL FOR OIL IN ENGLAND

Lord Cowdray Will Spend $2,500,000 to Make Test.

LONDON, March 19.—Active tests to discover oil will be made soon in England with the Government's approval, according to the morning newspapers. The Daily Express says that drilling operations must await the arrival from the United States of machinery ordered last July, but which is still in storage in New York.

Lord Cowdray, owner of important British petroleum interests, according to The Daily Mail, will spend £500,000 in drilling for oil in England.

Some Folks Worry
daily over choosing a place for luncheon, but the initiated solve the problem pleasantly by going to Shanley's.
90c—With Music—12 to 2:30 P. M.
Evenings, seven to one—a sprightly cabaret of twenty unusual acts.
SHANLEY'S
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BROADWAY AT 47TH ST.
NEW YORK'S FINEST DINNER
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Each Course Carefully Prepared with the Market's Best Grade Foods
Served 6 to 8:30. Served 6 to 8:30.
ALSO A LA CARTE AND AFTER THEATRE SPECIALTIES.
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STRAND ROOF
B'way at 47th Street
No Admission Charge.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.25 Per Cover
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW and ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING

QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
Jamsaen wants to see you
EXCELLENT KITCHEN
TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. DANCING AFTER 8 UNTIL CLOSING.

VOTES CAST BY WOMEN OUST VILLAGE OFFICERS

Mrs. Brasher, Aged 86, Helps to Obtain New Government for Hempstead, L. I.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 19.—Defeat of the incumbent village officials at today's election was attributed to the votes of women, and particularly to the members of the Hempstead Civic Club. All but five members of the club voted. To make sure that the club members could find the time to vote members of the organization volunteered to look after the children while mothers went to the polls. The first vote was cast by Mrs. Thomas H. Holman, who stood in line for two hours. Directly behind her was Mrs. Mary Brasher, 86 years old, who remarked as she left the polling place: "I've waited a long time for this, but I knew it was coming." Thirteen hundred votes were cast, those of the women being more than 500. The successful candidates were Dr. Francis P. Hamlet for President, Theodore N. Ripson and Thomas J. McLaughlin for Trustees, William Plyer for Treasurer, Charles Aekley for Collector.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 19.—Many women voted today at the village elections. In Patchogue, Dr. Egath Foster was re-elected Village President without opposition. There were 453 votes cast, 115 by women. There was a contest for Tax Collector between Fred D. Skinner, Democrat, and Robert H. Valentine, Republican. Skinner won by 28 majority. Only 61 votes were cast in Bellport. Seventeen women voted. C. H. Hulse was re-elected President of the village without opposition.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., March 19.—More than half the total number of ballots cast at the village election today were those of women. The women used automobiles to get out the vote. They acted as watchers at the polls and tonight were on hand when the ballots were counted. Edward Wallace was elected Village President, receiving 1,049 votes, against 737 for Edwin G. Wright.

BRIGHTWATER, L. I., March 19.—Half the votes at Brightwater were cast by women. T. B. Atkerson was re-elected Village President, as were the Trustees.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 19.—Of 500 women who registered here but three voted today. There was only one ticket in the field and it was headed by Village President George Schmidt.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., March 19.—Thirty-three women voted today. The total vote cast was 233. Frederick B. Powell had no opposition for Village President.

BABYLON, L. I., March 19.—Miss Agnes Leslie, a poll clerk at the election at Babylon, claims to be the first woman to cast a ballot in the State outside of New York City. She voted No. As soon as the polls were declared formally opened this morning. There was but one ticket in the field. The total vote was 166, and twenty-three of these were cast by women.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., March 19.—Fifty-six women voted here out of a total of 169 votes cast. The proposal to establish the office of Police Justice was defeated.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, March 19.—At the village election here today more than 500 women voted for the first time. Thomas J. Goodwin was re-elected Village President. The women were at the polls early and many of them used their own automobiles to get out the vote.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., March 19.—Mrs. Mary J. Snell was elected Tax Collector in the village election in Fonda today. Baby Snell was cast by Miss Belle Boeth, who on Feb. 27 celebrated her eighty-second birthday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 19.—Six hundred women voted at the village election held today at Wappinger Falls. Almost as many women voted as men. They showed themselves fully capable of splitting tickets, few straight tickets being cast. At Millerton the women helped to defeat two of the regular candidates by writing in the names of two fusion candidates. At Rhinebeck fifty women voted out of a total vote of 300.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 19.—Approximately 2,500 of the 3,400 women registered in Glens Falls took part in the city election here today, which resulted in the re-election of Mayor Edward Reed by a plurality of 410 votes. All Republicans were elected with the exception of one Councilman and one Supervisor.

CITE WAR NEED OF WOMEN.

Public Utilities Oppose Lockwood Eight-Hour Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—War's drain on men served as argument today against the Lockwood-Caulfield Eight-Hour bill applying to women workers at the hearing on the measure before the Senate Labor Committee. Male help in New York City, the committee was told, is insufficient, and in order to keep industry normal female employes should not be limited as to working hours, opponents of the bill said. The New York Telephone Company, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and the Interborough furnished the bulk of the opposition.

The New York Telephone Company, through its representative, Ross M. Lovell of Elmira, contended that it would be impossible to run its New York City exchange after 10 P. M. should the bill be enacted into law. Eleven hundred girls would be affected in that exchange alone. Mr. Lovell said that the company had tried men and boy operators unsuccessfully.

New York City's surface cars would have to stop if the Eight-Hour bill went into effect, George W. Morgan of the Interborough Company said.

M. B. Hoffman, representing the B. R. T., made the same argument, and asserted further that it would be unfair discrimination to work men ten hours and women only eight hours. With the limitation as to women employes, they argued, more men would be needed, and it was contended that because of the war men could not be gotten for work on surface cars.

Women printers want special exemption if the bill becomes a law, Mrs. Ada R. Wolff, President of the Woman's League for Equal Opportunity, told the committee. She said that she represented 600 women printers, but later this assertion was challenged by Pauline Newman of the Woman's Trade Union of New York City, who said that Mrs. Wolff certainly never represented 600 women who would stand in the way of benefiting 1,500,000 women in the State Mrs. Newman and Mrs. Wolff engaged in an energetic argument, but threatened developments were sidetracked.

Advocacy of the bill was expressed by Mrs. Nellie Swarts of the Women's Trade Union. Mrs. Swarts read a telegram which she had received from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. It said that the "safeguard of the nation in peace and in war depends on the eight-hour day."

Mrs. George D. Pratt, wife of State Conservation Commissioner Pratt, represented the Woman Suffrage Party, and Florence Kelly the National Consumers' League. Both organizations favored the measure.

The Wagner Minimum Wage bill was unopposed at the hearing. There is every likelihood that it will be killed in committee. Representatives of various organizations in New York City appeared in favor of the measure.

PAPER PRODUCTION DROPS.

Fuel Shortage Cut Output Heavily in January and February.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—News print paper production in the first two months of the year is put at 192,998 tons, against 222,840 for the same period last year, in estimates given out today by the Federal Trade Commission. Standard news production decreased from 206,333 tons to 178,882.

The decrease is ascribed to the fuel shortage. Total mill stocks on hand March 3 were: News print, 36,192 tons; standard news, 24,886.

JEWS IN PALESTINE SERVICE.

Squad of 350 Sworn In at British-Canadian Recruiting Office.

Three hundred and fifty men of the Jewish faith, who have enlisted in the Jewish Battalion for service in Palestine, were sworn in yesterday at the headquarters of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission at 220 West Forty-second Street, and later paraded from the Beth Zion Building, at 1,686 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, to Burland's Casino, where they were the guests at a dinner given by Jewish organizations.

These recruits were enlisted in Philadelphia, Cleveland, and other cities, as well as New York. The men in the battalion are friendly aliens, none of them being subject to the draft in this country. They will leave at once for Canada, where they will be in training for a few months before being sent to Palestine. They are the second contingent of this battalion from the United States, the first body of 150 having been sent to Canada three weeks ago. Some of the men who paraded yesterday were the insignia of the battalion, a David's shield. They will wear the cap of the Royal Fusileers.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Jewish Welfare Board that Jewish families in the vicinity of army and navy cantonments would act as hosts to Jewish soldiers and sailors on March 27 and 28, when most of them will have leaves of absence for the Passover.

TO FIGHT OVERMAN BILL ON FLOOR OF SENATE

Hoke Smith Preparing a Substitute Measure to Restrict President's Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Opponents of the Overman bill in the broad form in which it was submitted to Congress by the Government today began preparing for their last stand—a fight on the floor of the Senate. This measure gives the President the widest powers in reorganising the executive Government, including the shifting of bureaus from one department to another, and the use of funds appropriated as he sees fit.

These opponents have practically given up hope of materially amending the bill in the Judiciary Committee. Upon every vote before the Committee on Amendments, the strength of the Administration bill's advocates has appeared to grow. On a minor amendment offered today, the vote was 10 to 8 in favor of the course Administration members wished to pursue. Although the amendment was trivial, and would not change the scope or purpose of the bill, the vote was regarded by opponents of the measure as a pretty good test of strength.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, therefore, began tonight to draw a substitute bill, which he will offer in the Senate. It would limit President Wilson's power to reorganize, shift, rearrange, and coordinate war agencies to the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, and the Bureau of Mines.

The Judiciary Committee will meet again tomorrow with every prospect of a final vote on the bill, either then or within a day or two. The battle to restrict the broad blanket powers asked by the President will reach its climax when the bill comes up for action by the Senate. Members of the Judiciary Committee who oppose the broad grant will be seconded in their stand by several not on the committee.

WOOD'S SON ENLISTS.

Harvard Sophomore, Who Is Under 21, Joins Regulars as a Private.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 19.—Otis I. Wood, son of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, enlisted today as a private in the regular army and will report for duty at Fort Slocum, New York, on Saturday morning. He is a sophomore at Harvard University and a Captain in the Harvard regiment.

Because he is under 21 years of age he was unable to obtain admission to a reserve officers' training camp. Determined to enter the army, however, he went to a recruiting office in Boston today and enlisted in the infantry.

THOMPSON LEADS IN WISCONSIN VOTE

Continued from Page One.

question of whether Wisconsin is heart and soul part of America unified and integrate.

"Alien forces, sometimes hidden, often bold and impudent in their openness, have been at work in Wisconsin for many years seeking to weaken and undermine the Americanism of her people. They have been well organized and in a systematic manner they have striven to achieve their purposes. They have gained and wield large powers.

"Have Bowed to Alien Power."

"This is the reason why so many public men of the State have failed in their duty to America during the last three years and longer. They have bowed to alien power. They have been hesitant and cowardly. Many of them have failed to support American rights and uphold American interests. Some of them have gone so far as to vote to surrender American rights and interests. The effect of their acts and utterances has been most helpful to the country which, it is clearly established, has all along been the deadly foe of America, just as it is the common foe of the free civilized nations of the world.

"We in Wisconsin are face to face with another duty. That duty is to fight and crush the foes within. We must grasp the fact that the powers which almost succeeded in wrecking Italy have long been at work in the United States. At the present time, with the country at war, they are more active, not less active, than they were before. If they should succeed, and unless we fight them resolutely there is danger that they will succeed, then America will face the same fate which has overtaken Russia.

"The aim of Germany's agents and agitators and propagandists here is to divide and destroy America. It is a fate that we shall richly deserve if we remain blind and passive. It is our duty to hunt out and throttle all who preach sedition."

Intense Interest in Result.

With loyalty an issue in the campaign, citizens of Wisconsin poured from factories, stores, and farming districts to register their views. Even the lumber camps kept a stream of voters on the road to polling places.

Sharp interest in the campaigns was maintained by the respective candidates up to the last minute, the loyalty forces laying stress upon the recent action of the Legislature in censuring Senator La Follette for his attitude in the war.

Congressman Lenroot declared in his speaking campaign that a vote for him was a vote to support the Federal Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war unhampered by political considerations, and that a vote for Thompson was a vote of confidence in La Follette and his stand on the war.

Both Democratic candidates ran on loyalty platforms, and Davies had the backing of State Democratic organizations.

Thompson made but one speech during the campaign, but used publicity freely. His platform declared that "profiteers" should be taxed to the extent of all excess profits before any additional burden of war expenses was placed on the ordinary taxpayer.

WILSON STRONGLY FOR DAVIES.

Democrats to Fight for Him as the Administration Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—President Wilson will be strongly behind the candidacy of Joseph E. Davies for United States Senator from Wisconsin. Mr. Davies is a close friend of the President and his family, and was regarded as the Administration candidate. His overwhelming election as the Democratic nominee in today's primaries caused satisfaction to Joseph P. Tumulty and a considerable number of Democratic politicians. Mr. Tumulty received returns from Wisconsin from the Democratic National Committee, at whose headquarters there was a gathering of Government officials.

The National Committee will begin a drive tomorrow to elect Davies to the Senate as the Administration and war candidate. A long list of speakers of national reputation has been prepared for the Wisconsin campaign and will be announced tomorrow. It was said tonight at the Democratic National Headquarters that they would go to every portion of the State to fight for Davies on the straightout loyalty issue.

The Executive Committee of the National Committee will meet here tomorrow to consider the Wisconsin situation and perfect plans for the campaign in Davies's behalf. Nearly all the members of the Executive Committee are in Washington.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK—Long Island.
The Irving The Latch and Cottages Southampton, L. I.
Opens March 29th. Superior accommodations for permanent and transient guests, special Spring rates to Motor parties. IRVING L. TERRY. Phone 450.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

All Clocks to be Put Forward an Hour on March 31—Benefit of the Plan.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Daylight Saving bill was signed today by President Wilson. It puts all clocks forward an hour on the last Sunday in March and turns them back again the last Sunday in October.

The daylight saving plan will go into effect and be observed without the slightest disorganization or impairment of existing conditions. Trains will run as usual, and every feature of daily life into which the element of time enters will remain unchanged.

Before retiring on the last Saturday of this month the American householder will set his clock an hour ahead, and then may go to sleep and forget entirely about daylight saving until the last Saturday of October. On that date he will reverse the process, turning back the hands of the clock an hour, and the next day the nation again will run on "sun" time.

In the Summer the American man actually will rise, transact his daily business, and retire at an hour earlier than has been his custom, but, with his clock an hour fast, he will not know the difference. An hour of daylight thus will be conserved in the afternoon.

The plan's practicability and efficiency have been effectively demonstrated in twelve European countries. Advocates of the plan in presenting their case to Congress explained that the following beneficial results would be achieved by the system:

A great saving of illuminants, such as oil, gas, and electric power.

Marked conservation of coal.

Increased manufacturing production as the result of improvement in working conditions.

General benefits to the national health because of an additional hour of daylight, which may be devoted to recreation.

Reduction in the cost of living to some who can raise garden truck for domestic consumption.

Improvement of the training conditions for the fighting forces.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced today that there would be no change of time tables on any portion of the system, either east or west of Pittsburgh, in connection with the inauguration of the daylight saving plan by the Federal Government. Alteration of schedules will not be necessary, as the hands of the clocks will simply be turned ahead one hour on the morning of March 31, and the existing train schedules will automatically apply to the new standard time.

AMERICANS SENT 100 CARS.

Red Cross Workers Labored All Night After La Courneuve Explosion

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 19.—The part played by Americans in emergency relief following the explosion at La Courneuve was even greater than was at first realized. American Red Cross ambulances, doctors, nurses, and other relief workers hurried from all points without waiting for orders.

"You sometimes forgot you were not in an American city," said Miss Margaret Curtis of New York, chief of relief work in Paris. "Everywhere you looked you saw American stretcher-bearers, nurses, and aids at work."

Dr. Helen Woodroffe of Pasadena, Cal., was in the subway en route to a Red Cross dispensary in a neighboring factory. In a creche of the same factory six babies were injured by flying glass, but a mirror was unbroken. No babies were killed.

Alfred Stadlener, a German-American of Woodhaven, L. I., attached to the Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly, was wounded by exploding shrapnel when helping to transport French wounded. John A. Kingsbury personally supervised the transport of emergency cases to Paris, and with Miss Curtis directed organization of relief and shelter for hundreds of homeless families.

The American Red Cross furnished beds on the day of the explosion for seventy-seven refugees and housed them in an abandoned hotel, and the next night supplied blankets, food, and clothing to French emergency stations. The chief doctor at a big French hospital at Aubervilliers, near the scene of the explosion, expressed gratitude for American help, saying:

"Over a hundred American cars, with full personnel and equipment, were among the first to arrive, and they worked all night. France thanks you."

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

JACOB MARKSAMER, mfr. of women's hats at 192 Greene St.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Maxwell L. Werther, $500; Isber & Ginze, $4,060, and Olivier & Co., $862. Judge Hand appointed Emar Chrystie receiver.

WALTER L. HART of 534 West 124th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as partner in the firms Ambrosia Co. and Hart & Lloyd, with liabilities of $16,624 and assets consisting of accounts, $1,223. Also the firm of Hart & Lloyd, and an interest in woodlot at Cornwall, Conn., $50. The debts were contracted mainly at Kissanburg, N. J.

ARCHIBALD T. MACKENZIE of 2,224 Ryer Av., Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,212 and no assets.

MOSES SIMON of 582 West 160th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,255 and no assets.

THOMAS F. MAGNER.—Thomas E. Magner has filed schedules for Thomas F. Magner, dealer in women's toggery at Yonkers, because he is in California. They show liabilities of $13,444 and assets of $13,762, consisting of stock, $10,560; fixtures, $3,035, and cash, $147.

ATLAS AUTO GARAGE of 63 New York Av., Brooklyn. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: George R. Rodeman, $450; Pure Oil Company, $275.

MORRIS JOCOBER, a waiter of 137 46th St., Corona, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,272, and assets of $250.

LIBBIE JOCOBER, a housewife of 137 46th St., Corona, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,522, and assets of $250.

MAX LEEF, a salesman of 456 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,572, and assets of $56.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Biltmore Construction Co., William Polak and David Greenwald—L. Greenberg $530.45
Same—same 535.42
Busch, Christine F.—B. Altman & Co. 202.72
Bruns, Harriet E.—W. F. Layton et al. 387.41
Briesacher, Wm. H.—A. M. Slattery 465.44
Collins, James G.—L. P. Scannell, costs 108.10
Chanes, Wade—H. H. Manville 102.55
Collins, Matthew G.—M. Black 1,737.10
Drapkin, Moses—L. Sutta 198.21
Dickerman, Geo. M.—J. N. Pigot 383.90
Doernberg, Julius—G. Lindenmeyr et al. 127.70
Firestone, Charles—United States Realty Improvement Co. 613.00
Goodwin, James E.—E. C. Augustine 242.26
Gable, Ludwig—M. Sauter 201.43
Goldner, Jacob—J. W. Gastelger et al. 196.13
Gold, Israel—B. Yockelson 5,144.06
Griffith, Wm. M.—O. Kelsey 1,652.04
Hawes, J. Lyman—E. B. Delamater 200.58
Hopwood, Clifford M.—United Electric Light and Power Co. 135.96
Harnanten, William—E. Mason 126.50
Hriber, Peter—R. Gyomber 1,856.76
Knight & Struck Co.—J. M. Keller Co. 130.65
Laurent, George, and Harry Katz—People, &c. 109.60
Lockwood, Emma K.—Jenny S. Murphy 148.45
Long Island R. R. Co.—F. X. Ullman 2,634.74
Moore Motor Co.—Texas Co. 2,543.04
Manart, Victor—J. Siegbert 328.80
Meany, Frank—Sinclair & Valentine Co 228.19
Nordstrom, John M., (Swedish Venetian Blind Co.)—Curtis & Yale Co. 277.91
Nunes, Mariano—W. Holding 143.85
Plaza Contracting Co.—A. Gruter 168.07
Rock, Joseph—B. Frank 145.45
Scranton Foundry and Engine Works—N. Walkoff 1,045.60
Ryan, Michael D.—J. McManus 2,345.36
Ruskis, Petronela—Press Pub. Co., costs 108.85
Rau, Seymour L.—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. 4,120.42
Schustek, Rudolph—H. D. Greenwald, et al. 256.76
Steglich, Fred E.—A. Weitzman 13.66
Sylvian, Mary—M. Lustig 253.15
Savino, Joseph—J. Pino 748.70
Stahl, John M.—Bauman & Co. 119.26
Third Av. Ry Co.—A. Eck 500.00
Taylor, James A., and Maryland Casualty Co.—People, &c. 500.00
Terker, Iron Works—F. W. Dodge Co. 108.39
Tide Water Transportation — Flower Lighterage Co. 376.08
Vix, Genevieve—Musical America Co. 880.18
Weitzenkorn, Louis M.—M. S. Weitzenkorn, costs 104.62
Wald, William—A. Rubick 317.95
Woytisek, John—E. B. Booth 3,883.05
Wilson Flag Co.—H. M. Diamond 755.61
Wienerman, Ann—L. M. Feingold 111.91

In Bronx County.

Ashkenas, Robert—M. Friedman $19.72
Ambriola Const. Co., Inc.—M. Falin 29.71
Abramowitz, Solomon—M. Neidsch 50.60
Same—G. Neidsch ..... .08
Brody, Joshua—M. Nelson 6,636.72
Cohen, Julius—Eltona Investing Corp. 39.72
Cohen, Max—State Industrial Commission 28.85
Kuehnel, Edward and Dorothy—M. Leff, as guardian 1,134.72
Kraus, Morris—M. J. Shea 7,880.38
Marmor Const. Co. and Morris Herman—P. Stein 80.25
Richardson, Francis C.—A. C. Ruff 100.79
Rosenberg, Max—J. Rugule 27.47
Smith, Andrew A.—M. Strohmenger 250.80
Vide, Harry S.—A. Kogut 882.98

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Central Union Gas Co.—E. W. White, Feb. 8, 1918 ..... $2,677.28
Williams, John J.—Syenite Trap Rock Co., Feb. 16, 1918 ..... 102.31
Lugar, Frank, and Frederick L. Wagner—J. K. Duryea, Feb. 16, 1914, (canceled) 600.07
Scarborough, George M.—Hudson Motor Car Co. of New York, March 11, 1918 ..... 225.58
Miller, Frederick E.—M. J. Smith, Feb. 28, 1917 ..... 172.44
Kallscher, Louis—T. Gray, Feb. 15, 1918 ..... 2,136.99
Same—J. Gray, Feb. 15, 1918 ..... 50.00
Brew, George P.—H. H. Uris, Oct. 16, 1917 ..... 1,080.53

In Bronx County.

Rosen, David—Elem Coal Co., March 30, 1917 ..... 47.02
Salmowitz, Samuel—A. Gordon, assignee, March 9, 1918 ..... .06

If you can
Use More Money
with
Bigger Profit
in a sound manufacturing or jobbing business, get in touch with
The Finance Trust
Successors to Lichtenhein & Stern,
26 Exchange Place Phone
New York Hanover 6590.

Auctions.

Clarke's Art Rooms
Only address—entire Bldg.
5 West 44th St.
Adjoining the 5th Av. Bank.
'Phone 4029—Vanderbilt.
SALE TODAY—2:30 P. M.
Chinese Porcelains
Potteries, Bronzes, Wood Carvings, Cloisonnes, Jades, Rock Crystals, Ivory Carvings, Lacquer, Mandarin Coats, Embroideries, etc., etc.
The Collection of His Excellency
Hwang Tze Cheng
of the Late Manchu Court.
To be Sold by Auction within the above Galleries (Today) Wednesday, March 20th, and three following days, each afternoon at 2:30.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by
Mr. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE

Liquidation Sale
Interesting things just received from Italy, including a most wonderful collection of Hand Tooled Leathers, Replicas, Ceramics and Majolicas of the Etruscan Period. Reproductions of works of Luca Della Robbia and Carved Antiqued Woods portraying works of Correggio, Da Vinci, Lippi and their contemporaries. Also large assortment of Italian Linens.
DELLA ROBBIA STUDIOS
10 Fifth Avenue New York
N. W. Corner Eighth Street.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 minutes from Grand

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—High grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4138.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin, 3412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Also poplins, velours, and serges; any quantity; all makes; cash. Call, with samples, ninth floor, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted, and other materials suitable for girls' Fall coats, for cash. H. Biermann, 17 West 17th. Chelsea 3695.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H. and Oxford suiting, triconets 0802, Am., taupe, reindeer, navy. Orchard 4278.

CHECKS Wanted.—All wool black and white, also 0036 dark navy. Big "G" Cloak & Suit Co. Chelsea 4571.

CHIFFONS, VELVETS Wanted.—Black; all qualities. Madison Square 3564.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—All widths, colors. Madison Square 3313.

CLOTH Wanted.—Timney's or Dobson's cheap mole from last year; will buy any quantity, spot cash. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Farragut 4717.

COATINGS Wanted.—All shades in 29-inch width coating; also cheap coating in 54-inch. Farragut 4983.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Fall samples cloth and pile fabrics ladies', misses', and juniors' coats. 8 and 10 West 19th St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at cloth and plush coats for Fall, ladies', juniors', children's and infants'. Third floor, 42 West 18th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, cloth and fine fabrics, ladies' coats. 10 West 32d. Chas. Gottlieb, between 3 and 5 P. M.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall in ladies' and misses' coats. 22 West 32d St., thirteenth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Plush: Western jobber in the market for 5,000 coats. P 3 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on Fall coats, 8th floor, 12 W. 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at plush and other pile fabric coats. 4th floor, 12 W. 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Fall, Fourth floor, 45 West 27th St.

COTTON GINGHAMS Wanted.—Desirable patterns for dresses; will pay spot cash. A. H. Morgen & Co., 22 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing advance orders on better grade Georgette and wash dresses; especially interested in high class novelties; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Georgette and cotton-wool dresses of the better grade. Call all week, 127 Madison Av., seventh floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Will exchange all colors for navy. Farragut 3139.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Printed, will buy large quantities on orders placed for future delivery. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 81 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

GEORGINE Wanted.—Quantity white flesh and colors. 1,170 Broadway. Room 715.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open to buy several hundred pieces fine gingham plaids for cash. Schwartzreich-Goodman, 29-35 W. 32d.

GINGHAMS, Plaids, and Checks Wanted.—For cash. Essanay, 14-16 West 17th.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Cash; phone Rosenfield, Chelsea 2598.

JAP SILK Wanted.—Any quantity, 7½ to 10 Monnie; cheap for cash. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Open for quantity wool jersey. Harry L. Roman, 11 West 32d. Madison Square 6719.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

KERSEY Wanted.—Stevens 7522; also Juilliard's broadcloth 110. Joseph Durst, 1,333 Broadway.

KHAKI Wanted.—Cotton, big quantity, for uniforms; pay spot cash. Phone Stuyvesant 7221.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted.—Government weight, 64-60 khaki. Room 26, 2 West 15th.

LINENS Wanted.—Sheers, whites, naturals; submit samples, with lowest prices. O 111 Times.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—300 pieces; cash if necessary; hours 10 to 12, 8th floor. Herbert Potar Silk Mills, 1,133 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Alex Horvitz, 41 West 25th St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco plush; will pay cash. Farragut 3139.

POM POM Wanted.—Liberal cash price paid for 0816-11. Gramercy 1060.

POPLIN Wanted.—6709¼, American cotton warp, in black only, or will exchange navy. Chelsea 6018.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 06077-974 Pekin. Chelsea 9629.

SATEENS Wanted.—Black and colored of any description and any quantity. Juvenile Cloak Mfg. Co., 329 East 29th. Murray Hill 260.

SATEEN Wanted.—Will pay cash for cheap gray sateen. Stuyvesant 3039.

SATEENS Wanted.—Black and colors, for cash. Franklin 1862.

SATIN-STRIPED FANCY TAFFETA Wanted.—Light patterns preferable. Manhattan Petticoat Co., Inc., 3 West 29th St.

SATINS Wanted.—Ray or Baronet satin, all colors. Halpert Brothers, 3954 Farragut.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for any quantity of No. 57 navy serge or similar grade at a price for immediate and future delivery; cash basis. R 319 Times Downtown.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy quantity botany 809 or American woolens 0936. S. L. Silver & Co., 6 East 32d St.

SERGE and POPLINS Wanted.—6234, 0036, 20810, black and navy; also heavy velours and pompoms; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity of 7120, 54289 in colors; cash basis. Shapero, Lewis & Co., 150 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—French serges, poplins, velours. Spring 6151.

SERGE, SILVERTONE Wanted.—U. S. 235. Holden Leonard 602 Sand. Farragut 2616.

SERGES Wanted.—90-104; cash; tricotines, velours for sale. Waldman, Farragut 9337.

SERGES Wanted.—Any part 500 pieces for spot cash. Canada Dress Co., 116 W. 32d.

SERGE Wanted.—American 0936; will exchange navy for clay. Chelsea 7834.

SERGE Wanted.—All wool, Copenhagen, for cash. Chelsea 9039.

SILK SUITS Wanted of the better kind; looked at from 8:30 to 10 A. M. and from 3:30 to 5 P. M., 1,333 Broadway, 36th St. entrance, 10th floor.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plaids, plain taffeta; any quantity for cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SILK Wanted.—Open for a quantity of striped silk at a price. Simon, 44 East 32d.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes and plaids for cash; any quantity. Chelsea 4976.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted. — Open for quantity; Spring shades. Telephone Geeley 2138.

VELOURS AND MIXTURES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 0369, Pekin and Rose Fisher Kennedy—1600 mixtures. Madison Square 1510.

VELOURS, Kerseys Wanted. — Heavy weights; all descriptions. N. Becker Sons, 34 West 22d.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360, 0359, Garfields, velours; will pay spot cash. Mad. Sq. 4845.

VELOURS Wanted.—All shades. Phone Murray Hill 5458.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Mixtures, plaids, checks, fancies, or staples. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway.

WOOL JERSEY wanted, 14 to 16 ounce, all shades. Seltzer & Goldberger, 6 West 22d St.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WAISTS Wanted.—Line of Georgette and crepe waists wanted by Chicago representative, suitable for mail order and jobbers; strictly commission; no advances. H. W. O., Hotel Flanders, New York City.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG 4002, Pacific SBGL in black, blue, Copen.; also WSG, C94, VSL, MDS, CFL, C8, SPA, BPNL, PPL, SCLX, MB, 4408, A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th St.

BEACON ROBE CLOTH.—3,000 yards for immediate delivery. L. M. Mirsky, 138 West 17th.

BURELLA.—Buckley & Cohen 711 and 715 in Pekin and tan. Lieberman & Dorf, 48 West 25th.

BUTTONS.—Will close out, black and white satin and taffetas, all styles and sizes; sell quantities; opportunity for jobbers. University Button, 149 West 36th.

CELLULOID sheet material of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

CHINESE SILK embroideries in lots, artistic colors, to close out; importers and jobbers invited. The Chinese Curio Embroidery and Jade Company, 432 4th Av., Room 1405-1406. Madison Square 2159.

CLOAK and SUIT RACKS, 25 oxidized, revolving, will be sold at less than one-third of present price. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

COATS.—Girls' and misses' in all leading materials and shades for immediate delivery, style and price will appeal to you. Isaac Sternberg & Son, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—5,000 coats and suits on the racks for immediate delivery; best leading shades in demand. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Hundreds of ladies' and children's coats on rack for immediate delivery. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th. Farragut 4630.

COATS.—2,000 poplin, velour, serges; all high shades; to sell at a price. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS. — 3,000 infants', children's, and juniors' for immediate delivery. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade on hand; specializing our famous taffetta suits. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—The best selling number on racks for immediate shipment. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Few hundred select garments at very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values on racks for immediate delivery; coats, $5-75; suits, $8.75. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Up to date styles, good values, for immediate delivery. Silverman-Bloom, 141 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values on racks for immediate shipment. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th.

COATS.—5,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values on rack for immediate shipment. L. Schwartz & Son, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silvertones, all silk lined, $18.50; also various other good coats to sell. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

COATS.—1,000 coats in all shades, all kinds of materials, for immediate delivery. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Delivery today; big values; best sellers, from $10 up. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS on hand for immediate delivery; velours and serges; all colors. Gottlieb & Latkind, 38 West 21st.

COATS.—Serges, Delhi, poplins; immediate delivery; also jobs. Schoen, Weissman, 33 West 24th St.

COATS.—Poplins and serges for immediate delivery at the price. I. Zeilkow & Sons, 19 West 24th.

COATS, junior, for immediate delivery; good styles and values. 39 East 19th St., top floor.

COATS, SUITS.—All shades, exceptional styles; immediate delivery. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; immediate delivery. Cass-Rosenthal, 153 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best sellers for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—For immediate delivery, in every description. M. Morowitz, 1,181 Broadway.

COATS.—White and colored, 2-6; sacrifice. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS.—Stouts and automobile coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS.—$9.75-$20; immediate delivery; also jobs. Smith Co., 39 West 32d St.

CORDUROY.—All shades of wide wale corduroy, 50c. net. Apply Charles Lavine & Co., 30 East 23d St.

CORDUROY.—3,500 yards white, wide wale in 36 in. and 31 in. widths. Call H. R., Spring 8542.

COVERTS. — Deering, Millikes; reasonable price. Farragut 3176.

CREPE.—Japanese striped crepe, 30 inches wide, 22c. Katen & Nahass, 80 Washington St. Bowling 9262.

CREPE DE CHINE.—1,000 pieces $1.06 net 70; Eagle 684; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 9364.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DELHI.—Tan delhi and green taffeta. Chelsea 1859.

DRESSES to sell off the rack; large assortment of satin crepe meteor, taffetas, plain and striped Georgette, latest Spring models; reasonable. Regents Dress Suit and Skirt Manufacturing Company, 138-140 West 29th St. Chelsea 8167.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta, crepe de chine, striped and foulards, ginghams, taffetas, for sale purposes; to close out. Nathan Nathanson, 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1328.

DRESSES.—See our newest creations in Georgette and wool jersey; big value; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress & Costume, 5C West 38th St. Greeley 5995.

DRESSES.—Large sizes always on hand in crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, foulards, and taffetas; $5.50 to $18.50. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Better kind, reasonable prices on silk, gingham, Georgettes, meteor, taffeta, pongee; latest styles. Schwartz Bros., 30 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jersey, meteors, georgettes, silk, cotton ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Appiebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES. — 300 to close out; silks and serges, snappy styles, at reasonable prices. B. Herman, 146 West 28th St.

DRESSES. — Immediate delivery; taffetas, Georgettes, smart satin combinations, Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Satins, georgettes, taffetas, immediate delivery; also jobs. Seid Co., 32 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out at a price. Essanay Dress Co., 14 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Georgette; immediate orders given; bring samples all day. G. Seid, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Closing out, jerseys, serges, coverts, silks. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Closing out 200 silk, 100 serge; low price. Golonib & Cohen, 104 W. 25th St.

DRESSES.—(500), serge, poplin, silk, cotton; close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 dresses at a price. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 12 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—3,000 silk; close out for price. Groos & Leibowitz, 134 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges, to close out. Elegant Dress Co., 17 West 17th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG 4002, Pacific SBGL in black, blue, Copen.; also WSG, C94, VSL, MDS, CFL, C8, SPA, BPNL, PPL, SCLX, MB, 4408, A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th St.

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COATS. — 3,000 infants', children's, and juniors' for immediate delivery. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade on hand; specializing our famous taffetta suits. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—The best selling number on racks for immediate shipment. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Few hundred select garments at very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values on racks for immediate delivery; coats, $5-75; suits, $8.75. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Up to date styles, good values, for immediate delivery. Silverman-Bloom, 141 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values on racks for immediate shipment. L. Schwartz & Son, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—5,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values on rack for immediate shipment. L. Schwartz & Son, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silvertones, all silk lined, $18.50; also various other good coats to sell. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

COATS.—1,000 coats in all shades, all kinds of materials, for immediate delivery. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Delivery today; big values; best sellers, from $10 up. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS on hand for immediate delivery; velours and serges; all colors. Gottlieb & Latkind, 38 West 21st.

COATS.—Serges, Delhi, poplins; immediate delivery; also jobs. Schoen, Weissman, 33 West 24th St.

COATS.—Poplins and serges for immediate delivery at the price. I. Zeilkow & Sons, 19 West 24th.

COATS, junior, for immediate delivery; good styles and values. 39 East 19th St., top floor.

COATS, SUITS.—All shades, exceptional styles; immediate delivery. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; immediate delivery. Cass-Rosenthal, 153 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best sellers for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—For immediate delivery, in every description. M. Morowitz, 1,181 Broadway.

COATS.—White and colored, 2-6; sacrifice. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS.—Stouts and automobile coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS.—$9.75-$20; immediate delivery; also jobs. Smith Co., 39 West 32d St.

CORDUROY.—All shades of wide wale corduroy, 50c. net. Apply Charles Lavine & Co., 30 East 23d St.

CORDUROY.—3,500 yards white, wide wale in 36 in. and 31 in. widths. Call H. R., Spring 8542.

COVERTS. — Deering, Millikes; reasonable price. Farragut 3176.

CREPE.—Japanese striped crepe, 30 inches wide, 22c. Katen & Nahass, 80 Washington St. Bowling 9262.

CREPE DE CHINE.—1,000 pieces $1.06 net 70; Eagle 684; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 9364.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DELHI.—Tan delhi and green taffeta. Chelsea 1859.

DRESSES to sell off the rack; large assortment of satin crepe meteor, taffetas, plain and striped Georgette, latest Spring models; reasonable. Regents Dress Suit and Skirt Manufacturing Company, 138-140 West 29th St. Chelsea 8167.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta, crepe de chine, striped and foulards, ginghams, taffetas, for sale purposes; to close out. Nathan Nathanson, 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1328.

DRESSES.—See our newest creations in Georgette and wool jersey; big value; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress & Costume, 5C West 38th St. Greeley 5995.

DRESSES.—Large sizes always on hand in crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, foulards, and taffetas; $5.50 to $18.50. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Better kind, reasonable prices on silk, gingham, Georgettes, meteor, taffeta, pongee; latest styles. Schwartz Bros., 30 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jersey, meteors, georgettes, silk, cotton ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Appiebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES. — 300 to close out; silks and serges, snappy styles, at reasonable prices. B. Herman, 146 West 28th St.

DRESSES. — Immediate delivery; taffetas, Georgettes, smart satin combinations, Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Satins, georgettes, taffetas, immediate delivery; also jobs. Seid Co., 32 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out at a price. Essanay Dress Co., 14 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Georgette; immediate orders given; bring samples all day. G. Seid, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Closing out, jerseys, serges, coverts, silks. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Closing out 200 silk, 100 serge; low price. Golonib & Cohen, 104 W. 25th St.

DRESSES.—(500), serge, poplin, silk, cotton; close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 dresses at a price. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 12 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—3,000 silk; close out for price. Groos & Leibowitz, 134 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges, to close out. Elegant Dress Co., 17 West 17th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—Taffeta and serges, newest model to close. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—100 serge and silk to close out. H. Ringel, 123 East Broadway.

DUVET DU LANE.—F. & H., 5 pieces 847 Pekin, 1 piece of 893, $2.85 net. Madison Square 7425.

GABARDINE.—Garfield 4036, navy, color 451, and Rookie. Farragut 240.

GEORGETTES.—$1.05, all colors, immediate delivery; best value in market. Salomon & Kerner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Square.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—43 white, 3 flesh, $1.12; bargain. Farragut 4229.

GINGHAMS, plaid and check, all widths and qualities; C. S. Textile, 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAMS.—500 pieces Amoskeag assorted patterns. Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway.

GINGHAM DRESSES for immediate delivery, $2.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

GINGHAMS, Plaids, Checks, Chambray.—For spot delivery. L. M. Mirsky, 138 West 17th.

GINGHAMS—Plaids, for spot delivery. Room 411, 25 West 27th St.

JOB SILK.—500 pieces of 5, 5½ and 6 mummie, job habutai, at prices below market. Samuel Haggett, 1,178 Broadway. Madison Square 8441.

LINEN.—French union and Ramie linen, 36-inch, colored. Cashman Princess, 158 West 27th.

MACKINAWS.—50 pieces, 6-4 American. Lyman, 4622 Spring.

MADRAS.—Have 10,000 yards white madras, white woven stripe, to close at 25c; also 3,000 yards tan, blue, and lavender sateen at 18½c net. Philadelphia Exchange, 147 North 12th St., Philadelphia.

METAL GOODS.—We are in a position to take on more business for a short time on stamped, blanked, drawn, or pierced metal goods of all kinds, such as buttons, medals, fountain pen parts, badges, checks, and similar articles that are produced automatically; send samples of whatever you might be in the market for and we will render quotations upon receipt of same. The Geo. S. Kelley Co., Inc., 85 Sprague St., Providence, R. I.

MODEL.—Size 36, fur coatees and novelty. Jrauer & Herskovitz, 127 West 26th.

OXFORD SUITINGS.—Velour, poplin, Fall and Spring colors; ¾ melton. Gramercy 4408.

PONGEE.—Stripe tussahs for sale. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th St.

POPLIN.—06077, American Woolen Co. rookie and putty, Polret twill 8050, F. & H. tan and chinchilla, velour A. & W. Co. putty, sammy and Pekin. Murray Hill 3799.

POPLINS.—Silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; $1.40; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Square.

POPLIN.—American Woolen Co.'s poplins and Delhis, in all shades. Phone Farragut 4539.

POPLINS.—American, gray, tan, and Pekin Rose. Farragut 2620.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.35; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—787 and 9056 Gera; 700, 720 Lausser's; 106 Whitman's; 9288 Cleveland; 7512 Amoskeag. Stuyvesant 5380.

SERGES.—American 0936, $2.27½ net cash; U. S. 235, $2.40 net. Mr. Katz, Madison Square 8829.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7120, $1.85 net; American 0936, $2.30 net. Phone Madison Square 4845.

SERGES.—U. S. 838. Chas. Goldman Co., 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 5759.

SERGES.—Richmond 99, 104, 9, American velours K544, 13046. Gramercy 4552.

SERGE—54289, three pieces rookie, two copen, at $1.85. Farragut 9433.

SERGES.—Botany 780, Whittens 106. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES.—11433, W F S; also storm serges. Farragut 4963.

SHOES.—500 pairs of ladies' and misses' shoes, odd sizes, will be sold at a sacrifice. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

SILKS.—400 yards 40-inch silk and wool voile gabardines, 200 yards 42-inch silk gabardines, 1,000 yards 36-inch satin brocade; will sell way below cost. A. Gluck, 2 East 29th St.

SILK UNDERWEAR, bloomers, camisoles, chemises; immediate delivery; good values. A. Stein Co., 220 5th Av. Phone Mad. Sq. 1050.

SILK POPLIN.—Susquehanna Mills, Copen., navy, Cleveland tan, and black, to close out. Madison Square 5263.

SILK SKIRTS, plain and fancy, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—1,500 all colors, to close out cheap. New Model Skirt Co., 8 East 18th St.

SILVERTONE, burellas, tricotines 0360, American woolen velour, all high shades. Madison Square 8574.

SUITS of the better grade, in all prevailing materials, for immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—1,000 for immediate delivery; assorted styles, sizes, and materials. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d.

SUITS.—$6.90 to $22.50; all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—High-grade American woolen poplin suits, to close out in job. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Moderate prices; immediate delivery. Hussey & Co., 6 W. 32d

SUITS.—Serge and poplin suits, to close out. J. D., 51 West 13th St., near 6th Av.

SUITS.—Poplin and serge, to be sold at a price; also jobs. J. D., 51 West 13th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Well assorted stock of popular priced goods; immediate delivery. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d.

SUITS.—We have serge and poplin suits in all colors for immediate delivery. J. & M. Yellin, 136 West 21st St.

SUITS AND COATS.—2,000, all colors, for immediate delivery, at low prices. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS.—2,000, popular price, for immediate delivery. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,183 Broadway, city.

SUITS AND COATS.—To close out; snappy styles at reduction prices; all shades. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS AND DRESSES. — Tailored, high class, for immediate delivery. Harry Greger & Co., 25 West 31st St.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 garments on the racks for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 26th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—In high shade poplins on racks for immediate delivery. Harry Gelfond Co., 122 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Job high grade suits, coats; close out cheap. Manufacturing Clearing House, 1,170 B'way.

SUITS.—Wonderful suits at $13.50; peau de cygne lined. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS ready for today's shipment. W. Philips, 145 West 28th St.

SUITS for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

SUITS.—300 to close out. Goldberg & Eisen, 129 West 22d.

TAFFETA, charmeuse, satin Duchess, wash satin, silk jersey, and crepe de chine for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA SUITS, better kind, on hand for immediate delivery; jobbers only. A. Leff, 18 West 21st. Farragut 3558.

TAFFETAS.—All grades, all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

TRICOTINES.—Botany 5933, tan, gray, Pekin, and navy poplins; Joel 6500, gray and tan. Madison Square 7425.

TRICOTINES.—Botany 5889, all colors, $2.85; Copen. silvertone. Mad. Sq. 3960.

TWEEDS AND JERSEYS in various colorings adapted for coats and suits. Gramercy 5174.

TWEEDS.—Tan, Fisher-Kennedy or similar. Greeley 4321.

VELOURS.—Fall shades, below market price; also gabardines and serges. L. I. Zirinsky, 22 West 32d. 2607 Madison Square.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS.—American 544, 11050, at $3.25 cash. Igstaedter. 3284 Stuyvesant.

VELOURS.—0360, high shades, any quantity, $2.42½ net. Madison 6016.

VELOURS.—Juilliard's 2054, all Spring shades. Farragut 9805.

VELOUR.—American 0360, all colors, at low price. Chelsea 7089.

WAISTS.—$2.25 crepe de chines and $3.75 Georgettes for immediate delivery; also extra size waists. Original Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 26th.

WASH SATINS.—Ivory, flesh, $1.15; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

WOOLENS.—Velour, all high shades; delhi, copen and tan; Lorraine serge 2678 in gray. Chelsea 890.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All colors, $1.50 a yard. Farragut 3190.

YARNS. — Woolen knitting yarns, khaki, gray, blue, and heather; ask us to quote prices; immediate delivery. Grant S. Kelley, 354 4th Av. Tel. 5525 Madison Square.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted on cotton handkerchiefs or mufflers, imitation madras, 33 in. square; blacks and purple preferred; lot of 500 dozen. Nacif P. Hache, 32 Broadway.

CONTRACTOR wanted on gingham dresses; bring samples. Call all week, 11 to 5 P. M., A. A. Beles, 1,161 Broadway.

CONTRACTORS on ladies' tailored silk waists; must make good work. 6 West 18th St., 8th floor.

CONTRACTORS on very fine satin, beaded Georgette and lace dresses. 11th floor, 33 East 33d.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Contractor wanted on silk skirts. Flower Dress Co., 19 West 24th. Bring samples.

WAISTS.—Contractor wanted on $16.50 cotton waists. Farragut 4229.

Help Wanted.

ASSISTANT MANAGERS wanted; must be experienced; chance for advancement. Address F. & W., Grand 5, 10 and 25 Cent Stores, 8 East 14th.

BILL CLERK.—Manifold billing experience, good handwriting desired; opportunity to advance; state salary and experience. R 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, and ledger clerk, one who is accustomed to operate Burroughs ledger posting machine preferred; must be draft exempt; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 315 Times Downtown.

GIRL wanted, to make herself useful in hosiery department. Frank Bros., 588 Fifth Av.

OFFICE BOY for general office work and errands in Christian clothing concern; no previous experience necessary; salary $7 a week to start; good chance for advancement. Call Employment Department, 734 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKERS.—Experienced young men as clothing packers; salary $12-$14 for 50-hour week; extra pay for overtime; steady work and rapid advancement. Apply employment department, 754 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

PORTER, to assist in shipping department. Q 196 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced on hats and caps, to sell to retail trade; commission. Greenbaum & Greenberg, 175 Greene St.

SALESMEN, traveling, to carry men's neckwear as side line; good commission. V 282 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN (female) wanted, with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

SHOE SALESMEN wanted, with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, rapid, willing worker. Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d.

YOUNG LADY, bright, high school education, good at figures, writes good hand, for office work with large importing house; good opportunity; experience not necessary; state salary. R 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, possessing initiative, desires position with reputable house; opportunity of becoming salesman; men's wear preferred. W 82 Times.

Situations Wanted.

WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR BUYER. The advertiser is at present associated with one of the leading mail order houses in the country as buyer and manager of a women's wearing apparel department doing business of over a million dollars; he is desirous of making a change with any progressive mail order or retail concern where big things could be accomplished and appreciated; salary no object for the present; would go out of town if necessary; highest credentials. P 7 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 p. c. for the best names.
Monday.....6
The quotations are for six months paper.

***

High Prices Check Burlap Sales.

The advances in burlap prices in this market in the last week have had a marked deterrent effect on buying. Eight-ounce spot forty-inch goods were quoted here yesterday at 18½ cents, while ten-ounce goods were held at 22½ cents and 10½-ounce goods at 23. West Coast prices were firmly held on the bases of 18 cents for eight-ounce 40s and 10½-ounce cloth of the same width. The Calcutta market continues very high, with merchandise steadily getting harder to obtain.

***

Crude Rubber Prices Mount.

Prices have moved up sharply in the local market for crude rubber as a result of a burst of buying following a considerable period of stagnation. While the advances went into effect both on the Brazilian and plantation grades, they were the more marked on the latter. Up-river fine, spot, was quoted here yesterday at 61 cents, with similar positions of up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball priced, respectively, at 55 and 54½ cents. The spot price on both first latex and smoked sheets was 64 cents.

***

Phonograph Needles Scarce.

Due primarily to the difficulties manufacturers are experiencing in obtaining carbon steel, there is said to be developing a scarcity of phonograph needles. And in face of this condition, the demand for needles of this sort in this country is constantly increasing. In export fields also, it is reported, phonograph needles from this country are sought in constantly increasing quantity. There have been a few lots of needles imported to this country from Japan, but there also the shortage of carbon steel has militated against any increased production.

***

Gray Goods Demand Slackens.

The demand for gray goods was none too active in this market yesterday, but prices continued very firm. April sales of 39-inch 68-72s were put through at 18¼ cents, and for May-June delivery business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 16¼ cents. Spot goods of this construction sold in the North at 16½ cents. Twenty-one cents was bid for April-May lots of 39-inch 80 squares, with no sales. Sheetings were without especial feature, but there was a pretty good demand for sateens, twills and other specialties at full prices. Printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	*21¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	19½c
39-inch, 68-72s	18¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	14c
38½-inch, 64-60s	*16½c
39-inch, 64-64s	16c
38½-inch, 64-56s	*16c
38½-inch, 60-52s	14½c
38½-inch, 60-48s

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD
LONDON

The American Gas Co.
7% Convertible Bonds
January 15, 1928
To Yield 7%
Circular on request
Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

$500 and $1000 Denomination
Two-Year 6%
Secured Gold Notes
To Yield About
7½%
The direct obligation of a Company which owns and controls valuable hydro-electric properties, the earnings of which are largely in excess of all fixed charges. The present installed capacity of the plants is over 58,000 horse power, of which 47,000 horse power is hydro-electric and the balance generated by oil-burning engines.
Circular on Application
Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

INCOME TAX FREE
Exempt from inclusion in Income Tax Report
NEW LOAN
CITY OF
FLINT, MICHIGAN
5% Bonds
Due March 15, 1928-'40
Population 75,000
PRICES TO YIELD 4.75%
CITY OF
CANTON, OHIO
5 1-2% Funding Bonds
Due Dec. 1, 1919-'34
Population 65,000.
PRICES TO YIELD 4.80%
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

High Grade Securities
are intrinsically cheap. If you have not sufficient funds to take advantage of present prices why not look into our partial payment plan?
List of securities and booklet sent on request.
Herrick & Bennett
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
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Harris, Forbes & Co.
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NEW YORK

High Grade Investment Securities
Knauth·Nachod & Kuhne
Equitable Building, New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull; Price Changes Narrow—Banks Agree on Interest Rates.

A question that had threatened to open the door to dangerous banking practice through unrestricted competition for funds was definitely, and for most bankers, satisfactorily settled yesterday when the Clearing House adopted the new amendment under the terms of which the rate of interest that can be paid on inactive bank balances will be 3½ per cent., and the rate on out-of-town bank deposits a fluctuating one controlled by the Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate. The new rule will work no important change in the practice of most institutions today, though it provides for a slight increase in the rate on bank balances, but it will act as insurance against abuses which might easily have resulted from the desire of a few banks to build up their deposits by bidding fancy rates for large accounts. An instance recently came to light of a large and attractive account which was taken away from the banks in which it had long rested by an offer of a substantially higher rate. The consequences of such rivalry, if allowed to continue, might easily assume a serious aspect for the banks, and the agreement reached yesterday, which meets the ideas of the Federal Reserve Board, is expected to be followed by banks in other cities.

The stock market was for the most part listless, and the price changes fractional. The fears on which the short interest fed when the report was circulated that Holland was about ready to become a belligerent were nearly forgotten, judging by the recovery which set in wherever new buying appeared. The public is still holding aloof.

The market for Liberty 4s broadened quickly in response to reports of plans under way in Congress for legislation authorizing a new issue of 4¼ per cent. bonds, and a rally carried the price back to 96.24, from which it shaded off at the close. The plans which are going forward are not based on anything but the most general information as to the Secretary's intentions, judging by the latitude with which it is proposed to draw the new bill. It is not likely that the next offering will run to much more than half the amount which it is proposed to authorize.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money Scarce While Banks Are Handling War Loan Subscriptions.

LONDON, March 18, (Delayed.)—The stock market was quietly cheerful today with a slight hardening in war loans and good support to rubber, tin, and oil shares the chief features. Grand trunks were firm, increased freight rates offsetting the disappointing dividend announcement. Russian issues were better.

Money expected to be temporarily scarce while the banks are paying over £130,000,000 war bond subscriptions. Discount rates were quiet.

Louisiana Port Board Issues Bonds.

An issue of $3,500,000 State or Louisiana Port Commission serial 5 per cent. gold bonds has been awarded to William R. Compton Company and Halsey, Stuart & Co., and is being offered by them at 100 and interest, to yield 5 per cent. The bonds mature serially from 1929 to 1958, are exempt from all Federal income taxes, and are tax exempt in Louisana. Previous issues of these bonds have been accepted by the Government as security for postal savings deposits at par value.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....5½ Renewals 5½
Low .....5½ Last 5½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days .....4¼@4½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days .....4%@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days .....5¼@5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5%
4 to 6 months 6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.72%	5.72%	5.72%	—.00¼
Cables	5.71%	5.71%	5.71%	—.00¼

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7530	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.72%	5.71%
China—		
Hongkong	72.75	73.00
Peking	110.50	110.75
Shanghai	103.50	103.75
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	45.75	46.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.62	8.60½
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	13.50	14.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	32.75	33.25
Copenhagen	30.50	31.00
Christiania	31.25	31.75
39.30 Spain	25.00	25.25
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.37	25.67
42.64 Buenos Aires	43.94	44.04
5.1826 Switzerland	4.42	4.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71½	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $568,884,517; balance, $49,216,401; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,560,011; Federal Reserve credit balance, $31,212,139.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¼d. unchanged; in New York, 87¼c, off ¼; Mexican dollars, 70c, unchanged.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.60
Spelter	8.10	8.35	8.00	8.20
Antimony	12.75	13.12½	12.75	13.12½
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminum	32.00	....	32.00	....
Iron, No.2X f'dry	34.25	....	34.25	....

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	320	0	0	320	0	0
Tin, futures	319	0	0	319	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$9,961,019	$117,613,001
Inc. & exc. profit tax	13,166,045	83,983,328
Miscellaneous	56,883,023	501,027,993
Miscellaneous revenue	8,645,058	148,438,000
Total receipts	$82,385,147	$851,062,334
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	382,963,155	3,425,832,285
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	219,580,964	283,606,441
Expenditures	465,338,303	4,276,894,569

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	283,260	1,327,413	621,165
Year to date	30,005,932	41,242,663	39,217,674

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1⅞	2	200	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	....
24⅝	25	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24½	24½	24½	24½	....
80½	80¾	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	....
90	93	25	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	90	90	90	90	....
42½	42⅝	5,500	Am. Can	42½	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
75	75⅞	3,500	Am. Car & Fdry	75	76	74⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
31	31½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	31¼	31½	31½	31½	....
12½	12⅞	100	Am. H. & Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
57¾	58	100	Am. H. & L. pf	58	58	58	58	—1⅝
52	53	1,000	Am. International	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52½	— ⅛
32	32¼	800	Am. Linseed	32½	32⅝	31⅞	32	— ⅝
72½	74	100	Am. Linseed pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	—1⅝
64	64⅜	600	Am. Locomotive	64½	64½	64	64	....
9¼	10	100	Am. Malting	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
49½	52	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	51	51	51	51	—1
79⅛	79¼	7,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79	79½	78½	79	+ ½
63	65	500	Am. Steel F'dries	63¼	63¼	63	63	— ½
103½	105	100	Am. Sugar Ref	104	104	104	104	....
91½	92	4,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	91¾	92½	91½	92	+ ⅝
101	101¼	2,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	100¾	101⅛	100⅛	100⅜	+ ⅜
135½	136	100	Am. Tobacco	154	154	154	154	—2
50½	51¼	700	Am. Woolen	51½	51½	50⅝	51	— ¼
95⅞	96	100	Am. Woolen pf	94	94	94	94	....
23	24	200	Am. Writing P. pf	24	24	23½	23½	—1½
63	63½	2,900	Anaconda Copper	63½	63⅝	62⅝	63	— ⅛
84	84½	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	84¼	84⅝	83⅞	84	— ¼
106½	106⅝	5,500	At. Gulf & West I	106½	110½	108¼	109¼	....
60	64	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	....
76⅞	77	16,500	Baldwin Loco	77	77½	76½	76⅝	+ ⅛
54⅛	54½	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	54½	53⅝	54¼	— ⅛
78⅛	78¾	19,000	Beth. Steel, class B	78⅝	79	77⅞	78⅝	+1⅛
100⅜	101½	300	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	100⅜	101	100⅜	101	— ¼
39½	40	200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	38⅞	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
123	124	100	Burns Brothers	123	123	123	123	....
9¼	9½	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9½	9½	9½	9½	....
20⅞	21⅛	1,200	Butte & Superior	21½	21½	20½	20⅝	—1⅛
15½	16	200	California Petrol	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
136¼	137	5,800	Canadian Pacific	137½	137½	135¾	136⅝	+ ½
35	35¼	1,800	Central Foundry	32	35½	32	35½	+3½
46⅞	47⅜	400	Central Foundry pf	45½	47	45½	46½	+1½
68⅛	68⅝	2,600	Central Leather Co	69¼	69¼	68¾	68⅝	....
57⅜	58¼	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	58¼	57⅜	58	....
41	41⅜	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41	41⅜	40⅜	41	— ⅛
72	72½	2,800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	72¼	72⅝	71½	72½	— ⅛
91	92	500	Chi. & Northwest'n	92	92	91⅝	92	— ⅛
21	21⅜	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ¼
67⅛	67½	300	C., R. I. & P. p.c. pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	....
57	57½	600	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	57½	57½	56⅝	57	— ⅛
15⅝	16	100	Chile Copper	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
40½	40¾	100	Chino Copper	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	....
38½	39½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	38⅜	38⅞	38¾	38⅝	+ ⅛
32	32⅜	100	Columbia Gas & El	32¼	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
86	88½	100	Consolidated Gas	86¼	86¼	85¾	86¼	— ⅛
70	71	100	Continental Can	70	70	70	70	—1
102	103¼	100	Continental Can pf	103	103	103	103	....
35⅜	35½	4,500	Corn Products Ref	35⅛	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅜
99½	99⅞	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	+ ⅛
63½	64	5,300	Crucible Steel	64¼	64⅜	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	28¾	4,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	28¾	29⅛	28⅜	29⅛	+1
70¼	70¾	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	+1¼
38½	39	200	Distillers' Secur	38½	39	38½	38¾	+ ¼
26⅝	27¾	200	Elk Horn Coal	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ¾
15⅛	15⅞	300	Erie	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	....
28⅛	28⅞	2,200	Erie 1st pf	29½	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	— ¼
20	21⅜	100	Erie 2d pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
75½	80	900	Fisher Body pf	77	77	76	76	—2
34⅝	35	200	Gaston, W. & W	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34½	....
40	43⅞	300	General Cigar	40	40	40	40	....
137½	138	800	General Electric	137½	137½	136	137	....
121¼	121⅝	2,200	General Motors	122½	122½	120¼	121¼	+ ¼
81	82½	100	General Motors pf	82	82	82	82	....
43	44⅞	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	43⅝	43¾	43⅛	43¾	— ⅛
76¼	77	100	Granby Consol	76½	76½	76⅛	76½	....
83¾	84	1,100	Great Northern pf	89½	89½	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅜
27⅞	28⅛	1,800	Gt. N. Ore Ctf. P	28⅛	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
38½	39	300	Haskell & Barker	39	39	38½	38½	—1⅜
95	95⅞	300	Illinois Central	95	95	95	95	....
44¼	44¾	100	Inspiration Copper	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44½	....
117	121	100	Int. Harvester. N.J.	120	120	120	120	—3½
27⅝	27⅞	5,400	Int. Mer. Marine	27⅜	27⅞	27	27½	— ⅛
96⅛	97⅝	21,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	96⅜	97	94½	95⅞	— ⅜
28⅛	28½	300	Int. Nickel	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
31¼	31½	300	Int. Paper	32	32	31⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
61	63	100	Int. Paper pf., sta	61	61	61	61	—1½
16	16½	100	Kansas City South	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—1
48	50	100	Kan. City South. pf	48	48	48	48	—1
20	20	100	Kelsey Wheel	....	20	20	20	—1
31¼	31½	2,200	Kennecott Copper	31¾	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	....
77⅝	78¾	100	Lackawanna Steel	78	78	78	78	—1
60¼	61	100	Lehigh Valley	60¼	60½	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
19	20	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
27	29	200	Maxwell Motors	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
58	59½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	— ⅛
22¾	22¾	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	22¾	22½	22½	22½	....
92¾	93	7,600	Mexican Petroleum	93	93¼	92¼	92⅞	+1
30¼	31	200	Miami Copper	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	— ⅛
44½	45	700	Midvale Steel	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
8½	9½	1,200	Minn. & St L. new	9	9	9	9	....
4⅞	5⅛	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	....
22⅝	23	300	Missouri Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
95	100	300	Montana Power pf	95	95	95	95	— ⅛
27½	28¼	700	Nat. Acme	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
96	98	100	Nat. Biscuit	97	97	97	97	....
15	15½	200	Nat. Conduit & Cable	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	....
48	48½	300	Nat. Enam. & St	48	48	48	48	....
94	97	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	....
52	55¾	300	Nat. Lead	55	55½	55	55½	— ⅛
18⅜	18⅝	200	Nevada Con. Cop	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	....
123½	125	100	N. Y. Air Brake	124	124	124	124	....
71¼	71¼	1,400	N. Y. Central	71⅜	72	71⅛	71⅝	— ⅛
16	21½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	19	19	19	19	—1½
28¼	29	400	N. Y., N. H. & H. pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
104	106	200	Norfolk & Western	104½	105	104½	105	— ½
45	48	100	North American	45	45	45	45	....
84½	86	800	Northern Pacific	84⅜	84⅞	84⅝	84½	....
38⅜	38⅝	1,600	Ohio Cities Gas	38½	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
7½	7⅝	1,500	Ontario Mining	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	....
27½	28	200	Pacific Mail	28	28	28	28	....
90⅜	92¼	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ½
44⅜	45	1,300	Penn. R. R	44⅝	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅛
4	6	200	Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	5	....
56	56	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	56	56	56	56	+1½
39	39⅝	400	Pierce-Arrow	39⅞	39⅞	38⅝	39	—1½
52⅝	53	700	Pittsburgh Coal	53	53	52⅞	53	— ⅜
28⅝	29	100	Pitts. & Conn'sv. Va	29	29	28½	28¾	— ⅛
68	68¼	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
61⅜	62½	100	Pressed Steel Car	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅛
104½	106	100	Public Service N. J.	105	105	105	105	—3
53	55	300	Railway Steel Sp	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ¼
23¼	23⅝	200	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼	....
83½	83⅝	20,000	Reading	83¾	83⅞	82⅝	83⅜	+ ⅛
79	79¼	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	79¼	79¼	78½	79	—2
72	72½	800	Royal Dutch f. r	74	74	71½	72	—2
64	67	100	Savage Arms	65	65	65	65	—1
7⅝	9	300	Saxon Motor	8	8	8	8	—1
17	18	100	Shattuck-Arizona	17	17	17	17	— ⅞
31	31⅛	2,800	Sinclair Oil Refin	30⅜	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
85⅜	85⅝	400	Southern Pacific	85¼	85½	85⅛	85⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	24¼	700	Southern Railway	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
60½	60⅞	500	Southern Ry. pf	61	61	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
46⅜	46¼	2,300	Studebaker Co	46¼	46⅝	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
16	16⅜	1,300	Tenn. C. & C	16¼	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
144½	145⅞	4,000	Texas Co	145	146	143¼	144½	+ ¼
50⅝	51	1,500	Tobacco Products	50½	51	50⅝	51	+ ¼
87¼	90¼	300	Tob. Prod. pf. x d	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	....
121	121⅞	2,200	Union Pacific	121⅛	121⅞	120⅝	121⅝	+ ⅝
86¼	87	700	United Cigar Stores	86½	86⅝	86	86⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	5¼	200	United Rys. Invest	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	....
121	122	4,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	120¼	122⅝	120¾	121¼	+1½
55	55¾	700	U. S. Rubber	55½	55⅝	55	55½	....
101½	102½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102	102	102	102	— ¼
43⅜	44⅛	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	44	44	44	44	....
90⅜	90⅞	46,300	U. S. Steel	90¼	90⅞	89⅞	90⅝	+ ⅝
99½	110	735	U. S. Steel pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	+ ⅛
78⅛	79¼	600	Utah Copper	79	79	78½	78½	— ½
65	67	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	66	66	66	66	....
41¾	42	900	Wabash pf. A	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
13	15	100	Western Pacific	14½	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
93	93½	700	Western Union Tel	92½	93	92½	93	+ ⅛
17⅞	18	4,200	Willys-Overland	17⅞	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
82¼	82⅝	200	Willys-Overland pf	82¼	82½	82¼	82¼	+ ⅛
110½	114	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	111½	111½	111½	111½	— ¼

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95¼	95½	8.20
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	95	95¾	7.25
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	99⅝	6.30
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1921	96	100	6.30
Fr'ch Gov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	96⅛	96⅜	8.50
Gov. of N. S.	6	July, 1919	94	97	6.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101	102	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	40	42	....
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	37	39	....
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	89	93	....
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	95	7.75
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	100¼	101	4.50

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1918	99	99¼	6.00
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	95	96	7.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	92	96	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99	99⅛	7.20
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97¼	97⅝	6.00
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	....	July, 1919	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.50
B. & O. E. R.	5	July, 1919	98	98⅜	6.20
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97⅛	97¾	7.30
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98	98	....
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	91⅝	92⅜	6.40
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sept., 1920	93½	93⅝	9.30
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	98⅜	99⅛	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	97⅝	98	6.35
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	97⅝	98	7.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	96¾	96⅞	7.29
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97½	98¼	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93	94	....
Fed. Sug. R.	....	Jan., 1920	95	97	6.65
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	May, 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99⅝	100	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	98⅝	6.85
Gt. A. & P.	7	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99¼	6.05
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	95¾	97	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99	99¼	7.00
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97¼	98⅛	10.00
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	98¾	99¾	5.30
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Aug. 29, '21	93	94	5.50
Louis G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99½	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99¾	99¾	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	....	90	....
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100	6.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96¾	97	7.30
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '98	98½	98½	....
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn Co.	4½	June 15, '21	93¼	93¾	5.70
P. C. C. & St. L.	4½	Mar., 1919	93½	94½	9.00
Phil. Elec. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	98¼	98½	6.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	90¾	100	7.00
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	99¼	99½	7.23
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	99	99⅝	7.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	98¼	99	7.30
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	98¾	99	2.25
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	89½	89	....
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96¾	97¼	7.70
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.25
Utah Sec. Cor.	....	Sep. 15, '22	84	86	....
W. Penn. P.	7	Feb., 1920	97½	98.60	7.80
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	98⅝	98¾	7.40
Wm. R. Arms.	7	Mar., 1919	98¼	99½	7.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	94	98¼

Stock Dividend Outlook for Standard Oils

The Standard Oil subsidiaries, since their segregation from Standard Oil of New Jersey, have established a remarkable record for periodical distribution of accumulated profits to stockholders, in the form of large stock dividends.

At the present moment there are eight of the Standard Oil subsidiaries which have piled up sufficient surpluses to justify distribution of profits to stockholders, and these are dealt with in detail in our fortnightly publication,

Securities Suggestions

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

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6% Dividend Scrip
GUDE, WINMILL & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
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NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Guaranty Trust Ingersoll-Rand
Union Trust Texas & Pacific Coal
Telephone 1111 Broad

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

BANK RATES FIXED BY CLEARING HOUSE

Deposits Divided Into Three Classes and Maximum Allowance Fixed for Each.

RESERVE BOARD APPROVES

Only Three Votes Cast In Opposition to By-Law Amendment—Meant to Reduce Competition.

The question of regulating interest rates paid on deposits which has been agitating New York bankers for several weeks was adjusted yesterday. The New York Clearing House Association, at a special meeting, adopted an amendment to its by-laws providing for maximum rates that may be paid. Deposits are divided into three classes: First, demand deposits of correspondent commercial banks; second, deposits of mutual savings institutions, and deposits of individuals, business concerns, and corporations; and third, time deposits of whatever character.

The maximum in the first class is 3 per cent., although a sliding scale, based on the Federal Reserve Bank's ninety-day discount rate, is provided for Three per cent. is also the maximum for the second class, while 3½ per cent. is the maximum for the third class. The sliding scale plan applies only to interest paid on deposits of commercial banking correspondents and to bankers, while the maximum for the second and third classes is definitely fixed.

Only three of the fifty-eight voting banks and trust companies opposed the amendment. These were the Hanover National, the Bank of New York, and the East River National. The new schedule becomes operative on April 1.

At present the Reserve Bank discount rate is 4½ per cent., and should it not be changed by April 1 the maximum rate which banks will be allowed to pay their out-of-town correspondents will be 2¼ per cent.

Text of the Amendment.

Following is the text of the amendment:

No member of this association, or bank or trust company or others clearing through any member, shall agree to pay or shall pay, directly or indirectly, on any credit balance payable on demand or within thirty days, or certificate of deposit so payable, by its terms, issued to or for the account of any bank, (other than a mutual savings bank located in the Second Federal Reserve District,) trust company, or other institution conducting a banking business, or private banker or bankers, located in the United States or Dominion of Canada, interest at a rate in excess of 1 per cent. per annum when the then ninety-day discount rate for commercial paper at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is 2 per cent. or less, and an additional one-fourth of 1 per cent. for every one-half of 1 per cent. that such discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank shall exceed 2 per cent., except that the maximum rate paid or agreed to be paid on any such credit balance or certificate of deposit shall not in any case be higher than 3 per cent. per annum; nor shall any member, or nonmember clearing through a member, pay or agree to pay on any like credit balance of, or like certificate of deposit issued to, any mutual savings bank located in the Second Federal Reserve District, or any person, persons, copartnership, corporation, or association, other than those specified and included above, interest at a higher rate than 3 per cent. per annum; nor on any time deposit, or certificate of deposit payable by its terms later than thirty days from the date thereof, at a higher rates than 3½ per cent. per annum. The foregoing provisions are not intended to apply to the account of, or any certificate of deposit issued to, any person or persons residing and transacting business in any foreign country other than the Dominion of Canada, or to any corporation, association, or copartnership organized and located therein, nor to affect such interest rates as are or may be fixed or regulated by law.

The Clearing House Committee upon ascertaining to the satisfaction of a majority of its members that a member, or nonmember clearing through a member, has violated the provisions of this section shall report their findings to the association, and if approved by a majority vote of all the members of the association the offending member or nonmember shall be fined five thousand ($5,000) dollars. On the second offense the member, or such nonmember, shall be subject to expulsion from the Clearing House Association, and the committee will proceed to act as the constitution provides for the expulsion of a member.

Only Maximum Rates Fixed.

Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, which drew the amendment, said yesterday that the committee desired to call attention particularly to the fact that the text specified the maximum rates banks were allowed to pay, but did not compel the payment of the maximum rates. "The amendment," he said, "complies with the suggestion of the Federal Reserve Board, that the interest rates allowed should be based upon the discount rates fixed by the Federal Reserve Bank, and further complies with their expressed views of the two objects of the Federal Reserve Board: First, to bring about a cessation of competitive bidding for deposits; and, second, to reduce to a conservative level interest rates which, under prevailing conditions, have been, in its opinion, unduly advanced. The committee believes that the proposed amendment will accomplish these results and tend to reduce competition with the Government in financing the war."

The Clearing House Committee also made public a letter that Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board had written to Mr. Frew approving the action taken. The letter, in part, follows:

The proposed amendment to your by-laws has been considered by the Federal Reserve Board, and while the board regrets that it has not proved practicable to reach an agreement providing for an interest schedule based on a maximum of 2 per cent. for bank balances, it appreciates the difficulties which have been in the way of reaching such an agreement. The board understands that no bank or trust company will be obliged to increase any lower existing rates, but that the rates proposed are maximum rates to which level any higher rates now obtaining must be reduced, and it is gratified to know that the plan proposed will, if adopted, materially reduce the average rates of interest now being paid by banks and trust companies on the various classes of accounts; namely, bank balances, open accounts, certificates of deposit payable on demand, and time deposits and certificates.

A Revision Downward.

The schedule therefore is a revision downward instead of upward, and while the board fears that unless thoroughly explained and understood its adoption may result in an advance of rates by some of the interior banks, it feels that a distinct gain has been made in the promotion of a spirit of harmony and unanimity among the New York City institutions which ought to be instrumental in preventing any runaway competition throughout the country, which the board will use every effort to forestall.

In view of all the circumstances, therefore, the board will make no objection to the revised plan proposed, and it sincerely hopes that your committee's view of the results will prove correct. I wish, on behalf of the board, to thank you and the other members of your committee for your constant and unremitting efforts to bring about a satisfactory solution of this exceedingly difficult problem and to express sincere appreciation of the spirit of co-operation, concession, and conciliation which has been manifested by your banks and trust companies.

Bankers generally expressed themselves yesterday as highly pleased with the outcome of the movement to regulate interest rates. Many who had objected to the original amendment said they were fully satisfied with the substitute. It was pointed out that many of the institutions would save money in the long run by the adoption of the Clearing House amendment.

Sweetened Cider Taxable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Cider with sugar in it to bring on fermentation is held to be a "mash fit for distillation" and taxable as distilled spirits, according to a decision of the Internal Revenue Commissioner today. The matter was brought up by a question from a Collector in an apple-producing region of the Middle West.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

RUTLAND RAILROAD—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. gross.....	$309,969	$328,152	$277,850
Deficit aft. tax.	13,841	*62,270	*47,400

*Surplus.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY report for November, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total trans. rev.	3,428,723	2,912,315	516,408
Total op. rev..	3,816,228	3,211,122	605,106
Net oper. rev..	147,313	174,079	*26,765
Oper. income..	102,856	128,507	*25,651

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—

Tot. trans. rev.	34,699,504	28,924,734	5,774,770
Total op. rev..	38,363,500	31,848,082	6,515,426
Net oper. rev.	1,563,223	2,776,935	*1,213,712
Oper. income..	1,042,581	2,233,360	*1,210,779

*Decrease.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross.....	645,010	547,488	97,522
Net earnings..	371,535	323,891	47,644
Surp. aft. chgs.	243,537	171,479	72,058

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for the month of February—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross earnings	2,202,611	2,206,349	2,036,166
Net from oper.	790,118	931,001	883,423
Surplus	16,552	117,413	98,685
Eight months ended Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings.	19,761,963	18,490,282	16,607,038
Net from oper.	7,009,563	8,126,789	7,295,843
Surplus	1,409,849	1,612,073	786,534

SOUTHWESTERN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY (subsidiary company earnings)—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross.....	484,887	425,625	59,262
Net earnings...	194,754	202,574	*7,820
12 mos. gross..	4,736,640	4,240,802	495,838
Net earnings...	2,056,250	2,035,155	21,095

*Decrease.

ELK HORN COAL CORP. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross earnings	4,497,121	2,457,453	2,039,668
Net from op...	2,245,789	1,108,320	1,137,469
Net earnings..	1,851,158	639,608	1,191,550
Res. for taxes.	107,960	.....	107,960
Bal. for years..	1,723,198	639,608	1,083,590
Preferred divs.	395,563	395,651	*2,288
surplus	1,329,635	243,957	1,085,878
Previous surp..	313,238	69,301	243,937
Total	1,643,093	313,258	1,329,835
Adjustments ..	217,855	.....	217,855
P. & L. surp..	1,425,238	313,258	1,111,980

*Decrease.

HOMESTAKE MINING CO. for year ended Dec. 31, 1917: Net income of $1,195,383 after all charges, including $563,600 reserve for depreciation and $843,930 reserve for depletion, as compared with $1,825,528 for 1916. In 1916 no deduction was made for depletion. Dividends paid in 1917 totaled $1,959,048, against $2,210,208 the year before. After dividends for the year there was a deficit of $763,665.

E. W. BLISS CO., for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings..	*2,539,296	10,565,321	5,532,101
Preferred divs.	.....	100,000	100,000
Bal. for com..	2,239,295	10,465,321	5,432,101
Common divs..	625,000	4,093,750	250,000
Surplus	1,614,295	6,371,571	5,182,101
Prem. on bds. retired	.....	74,880	.....
Surp. for year.	1,614,295	6,296,691	5,182,101
Previous surp.	13,721,889	7,425,148	2,243,047
Total surplus.	15,336,184	13,721,839	7,425,148

*After provision for depreciation and Federal taxes.

J. I. CASE THRASHING MACHINE CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

Gross sales ...	17,637,753	13,047,257	14,058,632
Net op. income	4,086,854	2,658,997	12,880,282
Interest	726,540	737,389	907,457
Depreciation..	290,833	273,887	.....
Federal taxes..	275,000	.....	.....
Conting. res....	.....	.....	50,000
Misc. deduc. ..	*417,608	.....	.....
Balance	2,350,773	1,647,721	1,931,825
Preferred divs.	850,500	850,500	850,500
Year surplus...	1,500,273	797,221	1,081,325

*Premium on bonds bought, $143,315, and $274,293 war losses abroad.

After depreciation, &c.

ISLAND CREEK COAL for year ended Dec. 31—

Net from coal and miscel...	3,452,041	1,407,967	907,022
Adm. and gen. exp.	148,926	141,676	87,895
Balance	3,303,115	1,266,290	819,126
Int. and misc. inc.	26,839	6,108	255
Depreciation..	244,425	146,833	128,618
Balance	3,085,529	1,125,566	690,252
Inc. and exc. prof. tax.....	900,000	.....	.....
Sur. for div..	2,185,529	1,125,566	690,252

POND CREEK COAL for year ended Dec. 31—

Op. income...	1,646,468	362,887	104,017
Other income.	20,118	12,793	17,178
Total	1,666,586	375,680	121,195
Adm. and gen. exp.	100,252	36,153	23,513
Depreciation...	123,418	25,409	.....
Bal. for int....	1,440,915	314,117	97,682
Interest	90,189	114,117	120,000
Federal tax..	600,000	.....	.....
Net profit for year	750,726	200,000	*22,318

*Deficit.

KELSEY WHEEL CO. reports net profits of $1,040,255 for year ended Dec. 31, 1917, as compared with $838,639 net profits for 1916. Preferred dividend disbursements amounted to $210,000. Profit and loss surplus was $1,484,674.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Forecast:

Ga., Fla.—Rain Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.
Ala., N. C., S. C., Miss., Tenn.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.
Ky. and Ind.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.
Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
La., Ark., Ok., and Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ill., Mo.—Partly cloudy Wed. Thurs., unsettled.
Wis., Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Iowa—Partly cloudy. Thurs., unsettled.
N. and S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.
Neb., Kan.—Fair Wed. Thurs., unsettled.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Reach Crest of Wave and Recede Faster Than They Advanced.

After opening strong and continuing Monday's advance to new high records for the season, if not for all time, cotton prices reached the crest of the wave fairly early in yesterday's session on the local market, and receded even faster than they had advanced. Something like equilibrium was finally established, after some fairly lively fluctuations, with March quoted at the same closing figure as on Monday, and the later months from 4 to 15 points below Monday's close.

The abrupt decline of the afternoon was accompanied by renewed talk of price-fixing, based on Washington dispatches telling of the appointment of a committee to consider the prices of all raw materials needed for war supplies, which were eagerly seized upon by the bears, who have been hard pressed by the latest advance. Even before these reports, however, there were signs that the market was getting a bit topheavy, with the short side pretty thoroughly liquidated, trade demand temporarily satisfied and preferring to wait for softer spots for further purchases, and speculative longs willing to take profits at the market.

The opening was up from 11 to 41 points, and active months went up to from 25 to 43 points in the early hours before the advance spent itself. The afternoon break not only wiped out all this advance, but carried prices from 15 to 20 points under Monday's last quotations. At this time, however, trade buyers who had dropped out of the bidding in the morning came back on the market and took enough offerings to steady things toward the close. No exports were reported yesterday. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 50 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon'y.
March	33.60	33.65	33.23	33.30 Bid	33.30
April	.....	.....	.....	32.63 Bid	32.67
May	32.65	32.70	32.32	32.43—41	32.47
June	32.38	32.38	32.38	31.98 Bid	32.09
July	32.25	32.25	31.70	31.78—79	31.89
August	.....	.....	.....	31.53 Bid	31.64
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	30.96 Bid	31.10
October	31.05	31.10	30.80	30.86—89	30.80
Dec.	30.75	30.85	30.44	30.44—46	30.59
Jan.	30.55	30.65	30.50	30.29 Bid	30.44

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 34.30 for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract 200 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33.25; New Orleans, 33.13; Savannah, 32¾; Augusta, 33.88; Memphis, 33; Houston, 33; Little Rock, 32.75.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Tuesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts....	22,222	17,666	20,706
Exports	.....	13,029	17,461
Exports, season	2,962,266	2,849,014	4,238,566
New York stocks	134,389	137,153	142,473
Port stocks..	1,535,514	1,530,505	1,234,476
Interior receipts.	31,465	20,141	15,616
Int. shipments..	27,634	16,523	15,881
N. Y. arrivals...	5,191	2,145	3,399

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling, old contract, 25 points higher, at 23.80d; good middling, new contract, 24 points higher, at 23.26d. Sales, 4,000; American, 2,000. Imports, 3,000, none American. Futures opened steady at 14 @17 points higher. Closed very steady at a net advance of 31@32 points. March, 24.56d; April, 24.50d; May, 24.44d; June, 24.34d; July, 24.24d. Manchester: Yarns strong and higher than last report. Cloths very firm, but high prices asked checks business.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William Lambie, formerly cashier of the Union National Bank of Schenectady, N. Y., has been appointed an assistant cashier of the National City Bank.

The General Petroleum Corporation has called all outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent. ten-year sinking fund bonds dated June 1, 1916, to be redeemed at par and accrued interest at the Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal., or at the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., New York, on June 2.

At the annual meeting of Hercules Powder Company the retiring directors were re-elected and T. G. Ragsdy was elected to membership on the board.

The McKeesport Tin Plate Company at McKeesport filed official notice of an increase in the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000.

An issue of $500,000 City of Woonsocket, R. I., 5 per cent. funding bonds has been awarded to Harris, Forbes & Co. and Edmunds Bros.

The Hanover National Bank has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. and an extra dividend of 2 per cent., payable April 1, books closing March 21.

John Muir & Co. yesterday filed with the Guaranty Trust Company an advance subscription for $1,000,000 for the third Liberty Loan.

Stone & Webster have issued a manual giving a brief description of properties under the management of that organization, including their financial history for 1917 and various interesting data.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Crop advices from the Southwestern Winter wheat belt continue to show favorable conditions, and the crop is apparently well supplied with moisture. Receipts of wheat at Western points continue light, and it seems to be the prevailing opinion in flour circles that offers from the mills will be light during the remainder of the year. A little more attention is being given to substitute flours, and announcements were received from Minneapolis that some of the big mills there will immediately begin grinding rice flour on a large scale.

RYE—The local cash market was dull and entirely nominal. Prices in the West were firmer and generally about 2 cents higher.

CORN.

A firmer tone prevailed in the corn market on Tuesday, and final prices for contracts were ¼ to ⅜c net higher. Cash corn in the West was firmer, especially for the better grades, and prices ranged from unchanged to 7c advance. Farmers will be very busy in a short time with their Spring work, and will have less time for marketing their old corn. As a matter of fact, farming operations are already in progress, and the question of labor on the farms is a serious one. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.73½; No. 4 yellow, $1.69½; No. 3 white, $1.90, cost and freight, New York; Argentine corn, $2.40, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	1.27½	1.27⅜	1.27½	1.27⅜	.....
May	1.26	1.24½	1.25⅜	1.25	1.12½

OATS.

The oats market was strong and higher, closing with net gains of 1¾ to 2¾c. The March position in Chicago sold at 90¾c, a rally of 7¾c from the low point of Saturday, while May sold at 86¾c, or 5¾c above Saturday's low point. Exporters were again bidding freely for cash oats laid down at the seaboard and it was the prevailing belief that much of the recent strength was due to efforts to secure cash oats to fill Dutch tonnage. The market, moreover, was believed to have been oversold on the recent break and still felt the influence of selling up on the part of bears to comply with the new regulations in Chicago, which forbid traders to have outstanding contracts of more than 200,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; natural quoted at $1.06 to $1.08; clipped white $1.08 to $1.10, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	90¾	87¾	90¾	87¾	.....
May	86⅞	84½	86⅜	85⅜	58⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision list experienced a sharp upward movement, with a better demand and less pressure to sell. Hog receipts were smaller, with prices higher, and values also felt the influence of the strength in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 45,000; estimated for Wednesday, 38,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 14,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	26.10	25.82	26.10	25.85	19.70
July	26.15	25.92	26.15	25.80	19.67
Ribs—					
May	24.82	24.52	24.82	24.45	18.02
July	25.17	24.92	25.17	24.80	18.13
Pork—					
May	48.50	47.87	48.50	47.70	34.27

COTTONSEED OIL.

There were tenders of 1,100 bbls. of cottonseed oil on March delivery, but otherwise the market was featureless, and closing prices were net unchanged to 10 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			19.75@20.40	19.85
March			19.75@20.30	19.85
April			20.00@20.50	20.00
May			20.00@20.50	20.00
June			20.00@20.75	20.00
July			20.00@21.00	20.10

COFFEE.

The coffee market was higher yesterday on buying by trade interests and covering. The opening was somewhat irregular, but showed advances of 1 to 9 points, and prices worked up, at one time showing gains of 8@18 points. This advance brought out realizing by old longs, however, and the tone was somewhat reactionary in the late trading, although the close was steady at a net gain of 4 to 11 points. The receipts at the two ports were 29,000 bags, against 20,000 last year. The local spot market was firm, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 9c for Rio 7s and 11c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	.....	.....	8.50 bid	8.45
April	.....	.....	8.59@8.60	8.52
May	8.70	8.65	8.68@8.69	8.60
June	.....	.....	8.70@8.71	8.64
July	8.75	8.72	8.73@8.74	8.66
August	.....	.....	8.75@8.76	8.67
September	8.80	8.70	8.76@8.77	8.67
October	.....	.....	8.78@8.79	8.68
November	.....	.....	8.80@8.81	8.70
December	8.87	8.79	8.82@8.83	8.71
January	.....	.....	8.84@8.86	8.73
February	.....	.....	8.86@8.87	8.73

SUGAR.

The probability seems to be favorable for a larger distribution of refined sugar in the very near future, and within the last few days five steamer cargoes of raw sugar have arrived at the ports here, and this will tend to allow refiners to work to capacity for some time to come. Only a limited distribution was made yesterday, some refiners being withdrawn. The selling price remains unchanged, at 7.45c, regular terms.

Raw sugar was quiet, the Cuban crop being now at its height and arrivals at the ports there being very large—154,714 tons for the week, an increase of about 24,000 tons from the previous week. Stocks in Cuba are also piling up, awaiting shipment. Scattered rains are reported. The committee reported purchases of only 44,000 bags of Cubas, at 4.925c, cost and freight, for March and April shipment by ferry and rail to New Orleans.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,407 packages. Supplies are coming forward very freely, the demand is still far short of the supply, and under strong pressure to sell prices are again lower and unsettled. Leaving the top qualities of fresh table butter values are extremely uncertain. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb, 41@41½c; extras, (92 score,) 40¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39¼@40c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38@39c; thirds, 36@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42@42½c; extras, 41@41½c; firsts, 39½@40½c; seconds, 38@39c; creamery, held, as to quality, 35@40c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40@40½c; good to prime, 38@39½c; common to fair, 35@37½c; renovated, extras, 39c; firsts, 38@38½c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36@37c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31c; No. 2, 30c; lower grades, 27@29c.

EGGS.—27,115 cases. Arrivals are a little more liberal, trade is less active, and while prices are sustained, the tone of the market is barely steady. Strictly high grade goods are in fair demand, but buyers are more critical as to quality and average, good and lower grades are less firm and slightly in buyers' favor. Nearby white eggs irregular. Some receivers have a surplus and are getting prices, while others report sales of fancy stock at unchanged prices. The range of values is wider and outside quotations more extreme. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 43c; storage packed, firsts, 42@42½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 42c; regular packed, firsts, 41@41½c; seconds, 39@40c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 38c; No. 2 and poorer, 36@37c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 35@37c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 46@48c; ordinary to prime, 45@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@46½c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finests, 46@46½c; lower grades, 41@42c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 43@46½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 42@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 41@42c; duck eggs, Baltimore, prime to choice, 40c; ordinary Southern and Southern, 35@36c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Jackst	.07
Andes	.18	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.14
Caledonia	.06	Ophir	.09
Challar	.04	Overman	.02
Confidence	.04	Savage	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.29	Sierra Nevada	.14
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.49¼

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.15	Goldfield Cons.	.27
Cash Boy	.09	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.61	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.11	Jumbo Exten.	.14
Mispah	.05	Kewanaa	.07
Monarch Pitts.	.05	Silver Pick	.04
Montana	.10	Spearhead	.04
North Star	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.05	Big Four	.03
Tonopah Divide	1.40	Consolidated	.00
Tonopah Exten.	1.40	Morning Glory	.03
West End	.77	Union Amalg.	.04
West Tonopah	.22	White Caps	.40
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.11	Nevada Hills	.04
Booth	.04	Rochester	.33
Florence	.13	Round Mountain	.35
		United Eastern	4.62

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4¾	Isabella	5⅝	5½
Dr. J'pot	3¾	5	McKinney	5	6
Elkton	4	5	Portland	100	102
El Paso	12	20	U. Gold M.	15	16
Golden C.	161	164	Vindicator	35	45
Gold Sov.	2	3	Rose Nicol.	11¼	12½
Granite	34	40			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer Oil	12	13	Iron Cap	19	19¼
Bay S Gas	8	9	La Rose	50	60
Begole	50	75	Majestic	31	34
Black Hawk	1¼	1⅝	Mex Metals	46	47
Bohemia	85	1	Mtj Tung.	6	8
Boston Ely	83	87	New Baltic	90	95
Boston & M.	62	64	Nat Z & L.	27	30
Butte & L.	20	24	N Cornelia	17	17¼
Boston & A.	1	2	New Doug.	85	91
Calaveras	1⅝	2	Nixon Nev.	1	1⅛
Crown Res.	20	25	Oneco	20	25
Con Ariz.	2	2¼	Onondaga	20	25
Cortez	10	15	Ray Herc.	4¼	4⅝
Champion	2	3	Rex	2	3
Chief Con.	2	2¼	S W Miami,		
Eagle & B.	2	2¼	part paid	75	1⅛
Earl Eagle	4	5	S W Miami,		
Fortuna	4	5	full paid	1	1⅛
Gold Lake	1	6	U Verde Ex.	38	38½
Houghton	75	1	Victoria Min.	60	72
Homa Oil	60	61	Yukon Gold.	1	1¼
Iron Blos.	35	43			

Senate Bans Telephone Tapping.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Senate today, by a vote of 43 to 3, passed the Murphy bill, designed to prevent the tapping of telephone lines. Under its provisions, permission to "listen in" can be granted only by the Chief Justice of the Appellate Division in each department, or by three Justices named by him. An amendment offered by Senator Cortlandt Nicoll to give jurisdiction to District Attorneys and other peace officers was beaten.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BANCO DE LA HABANA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Stockholders of this Bank will please take notice that, as there were not sufficient stockholders present to form a quorum on the fourteenth instant, the meeting will be held on March twenty-ninth, at 2 P. M. in the Offices of the Bank, 72-74 Cuba Street, Havana. As provided for in Chapter of the By Laws, said meeting will be held regardless of the number of shares represented at the meeting.
STEPHEN H. VOORHEES, President.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY.

17 Battery Place, New York, March 19, 1918.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1918, at 2 P. M., for the election of Directors, and for action upon all questions that may properly be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on March 23d, 1918, and remain closed until 10 A. M. of April 4th, 1918.
J. PERLMAN, Asst. Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 20th, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees.
ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary.

Complete Digest of a Year's News.

The New York Times Index, in quarterly volumes, gives a complete digest of a year's news. By its arrangement of dates The Index is a convenient key to the files of every newspaper, and it is the only work of its kind on sale. Price $2.00 per volume, $8.00 per year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

All previous issues of the State of Louisiana Port Commission Bonds have been accepted by the Government to secure Postal Savings Deposits at 100% of the par value. Application will be made for the approval of the present issue.

$3,500,000

State of Louisiana

Port Commission Serial 5% Canal Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1918 Payable July 1, 1929-1958

Interest payable semi-annually, January 1 and July 1, both principal and interest payable in gold coin at the office of the State Treasurer or at the Fiscal Agency of the State in the City of New York. Coupon Bonds. Registerable as to principal, or as to principal and interest, with the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana.

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES
TAX EXEMPT IN LOUISIANA

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Estimated Value Taxable Property, 1917	$1,401,923,601
Assessed

Poulsen Wireless Corporation Stock

Bought—Sold—Quoted.

MacQuoid & Coady,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,

Tel. Rector 9970-9975 14 Wall Street

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
American Stores 1st Pfd.
American Hawaiian S. S.
Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
Central Petroleum Pfd.
Del., Lack. & West. Coal
E. W. Bliss
Franklin Fire Insurance
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
General Baking Com. & Pfd.
Ingersoll Rand
Jos. Dixon Crucible
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
New York Shipbuilding Bonds
National Fuel Gas
Penn Coal & Coke
Porto Rican-American Tobacco
Remington Typewriter Stocks
St. Louis Car Pfd.
Singer Manufacturing
Texas & Pacific Coal

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.

Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

FOR SALE
25 Inter'al Silver Pfd.
50 Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Com.
2-M Inter'al Silver 1st 6s
50 National Liberty Ins.
50 Guantanamo Sugar
100 Continental Ins.
WANTED
50 Conn. Ry. & Ltg. Com.
50 U. S. Finishing Com.
1-M U. S. Finishing Consol. 5s
100 Westchester Fire Ins.
50 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Rts. & Com.
5 Amer. Machine & Foundry
10-M Manati Sugar 6s, 1931

WEBB & CO.

49 EXCHANGE PL., NEW YORK.
Phone Hanover 1645-7

Continental Refining

Com. & Pfd.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Wm. McDermott

36 Broad St. New York

Phones Broad 233-234

Penn. Coal & Coke

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

PHILADELPHIA — Land Title Building — { Spruce 381 / Race 5050 — Tel.
NEW YORK — Equitable Building — Tel. Rector 5354

Republic Motor Truck Com. & Pfd.
Manhattan Elec. Supply Com. & Pfd.
Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
N. Y. Shipbuilding Stock & Bonds
Stromberg Carburetor

GWYNNE BROS

Private Wire to Hartford

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

UNION TRUST
AMER. CHICLE COM.
UNITED LT. & RYS. PFD.
LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST
BORDENS COND. MILK PFD.
BARNHARDT BROS. & SPINDLER 2d Pfd.

John Burnham & Co.

Private Wire to All Markets.

115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

INVESTMENT TALKS

FUNDAMENTAL conditions have the same importance for the small investor as for the large trader. Following the crowd is often dangerous in market affairs. Seek the best advice available before investing.

Special Letter "P" on Federal Mining.

J. FRANK HOWELL

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52 Broadway New York

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What to buy and when to buy is clearly stated in the Babson Investment Service. With certain stocks at attractive levels it's a shame to miss the opportunity. For particulars

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BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Organization of its Character in the World.

Gillette Safety Razor
Great Northern Paper Rts.
American Hominy Pfd.

E. BUNGE & CO.

44 Broad Street, New York

Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6

Cities Service
Republic Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Springfield Ry. & Lt. 5s, 1926
Seattle Everett 5s, 1939

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.

50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Bread.

Columbia Graphophone
Carbon Steel, All Issues

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Coal Companies Increase Profits.

Earnings of the Island Creek Coal Company for 1917, as shown by its annual report, after deducting all expenses, reserves for depreciation, &c., amounted to $3,085,529, an increase over 1916 of $1,959,963. After deducting a reserve of $900,000 for Federal taxes, the surplus available for dividends was $2,185,529, which, after paying prevailing dividends on the preferred stock, left about $16 a share net earnings on the common. The Pond Creek Coal Company in 1917 earned a net profit, after all charges for depreciation, interest, and reserves for taxes, of $750,726, against earnings of $200,000 in 1916. This is equivalent to about $3.70 a share on the capital stock outstanding.

U. S. Rubber Co. Enlarges Board.

At the annual meeting of the United States Rubber Company yesterday, retiring Directors were re-elected and three additional Directors, increasing the board membership to twenty-four. The new Directors are Nathaniel Myers, Ernest Hopkinson, and J. Newton Gunn. An amendment to the by-laws of the company creating the positions of Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors was adopted. President Colt will become the first Chairman.

E. W. Bliss Co. Earns $2,339,295.

The report of the E. W. Bliss Company for the year 1917 shows net earnings of $2,339,295 after all deductions, including reserve for Federal taxes, and after payment of preferred dividends this represents earnings equivalent to $89.37 a share on the common stock. As compared with 1916, these earnings were only about one-fifth the total then reported, of $10,565,321, mostly representing the company's huge profits on war business.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.80
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.75	5.75
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.70	5.40
Chi., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., S. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.10	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.40
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'25	5	5.90	5.40
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.10	5.60
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	6.00
New York Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.70	5.30
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	5.80	5.40
Southern Rwy.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.50

J. I. Case Co. Earns $4,066,854.

The report of the J. I. Case Thrashing Machine Company for the calendar year 1917 shows gross sales of $17,657,753, an increase of $4,610,496; net income of $4,066,854, an increase of $1,407,857, and surplus for the year, after deducting all fixed charges, reserves, preferred dividends, &c., of $1,506,273, equivalent to earnings of $18.14 for the year on the common stock outstanding, practically double the showing for 1916.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. Surety	2	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Car. Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Chal. Oil & Gas pf.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cin. & Ham. Tract.	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Colorado Power	1½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
G. R. S. com. & pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Ga. L., P. & Ry. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Gorham Mfg. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Gil. Safety Razor	$1.75	Q	June 1	Apr. 2
Do	$1.00	Ex June	1	Apr. 2
Hupp Motor pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Math. Alkali pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
New Eng. T. & T.	1¾	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Nipissing Mines	5	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 30
Ogilvie Flour Mills	3	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 25
St. L. Ry. M. & P.	1	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 30
Sharon Steel Hoop.	2	Q	Apr. 10	..
Shaw. W. & P.	1¾	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 28
Trumbull Steel	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do	1	Ex	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Westmoreland Coal.	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10

How to Invest $1,000 to Net $60 a Year

"I HAVE $1,000 to invest. Where can I place my money so that I can be assured of—
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—freedom from care, worry, or management;
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36 years without loss to any investor.

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in the Company's new building at Montague and Clinton Streets, offers the facilities of the most modern trust company equipment convenient to Brooklyn's downtown business and financial district and the Heights section.

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Capital and Surplus $8,500,000

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	97¾	4s, coupon, 1925	105	105½
2s, registered, 1916	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97¼	97¾
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama '61, coupon	84	87
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s	July, 1967	95¾	96¼	95¾
4½s	June, 1965	95¾	96¼	95¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	95¾	96¼	95¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	96½	97¼	96½
4½s	May, 1937	96½	97¼	96½
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	90	91	90
4½s	April, 1966	90	90¾	90¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	90	90¾	90¼
4½s	May, 1962	89½	90¼	89¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	89½	90¼	89¾
4s	May, 1959	86	87	86½
4s	Nov., 1958	86	87	86½
4s	May, 1957	86	87¼	86½
4s	Nov., 1956	85	86	85
4s	Nov., 1955	85	86	85
4s	Nov., 1936	89	..	89
4s	May, 1919	98½	..	98½
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s	Nov., 1954	77	78½	77

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
3½s	May, 1954	77	78½	77
3½s	Nov., 1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.95	4.70	4.90
4½s	1921-1923	4.95	4.70	4.90
4½s	April, 1920	4.95	4.70	4.95
4½s	1918-1919	4.95	..	4.90
4½s	1924-1931	4.95	4.80	4.90
4½s	1924-1932	4.95	4.80	4.90
4½s	1918	5.00	..	5.00
4½s	1940-1933	4.90	4.75	4.90
4½s	1930-1939	4.90	4.75	4.90
4½s	1922-1929	4.90	4.80	4.90
4½s	1919-1921	4.90	4.70	4.90
4s	1940-1953	4.90	4.75	4.90
4s	1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s	1918-1925	5.00	4.80	5.00

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	‡Aetna Exp.	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝
650	‡Do pf.	*61	58	61
700	Chev. Motor	120	118	120
2,100	Curtiss Aero	33	27	28
5,300	‡Elec. Gun	1/16	1/16	1/16
30	Emerson P.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Gil'e S. R.	78	78	78
100	‡Hurlburt M.	20	20	20
150	Int. Motors	24	23	24
20	‡Do 1st pf.	55	55	55
50	‡Do 2d pf.	26	26	26
300	‡Int. T. Cp.	½	½	½
39	‡Kresge pf.	100	100	100
200	Lake T. Boat	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	Mar. of Am.	5⅞	3⅜	3⅝
4,500	‡Maxim Mun	1/16	1/16	1/16
200	N. A. P. & P	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡Rep. M. T.	39	38	38
1,000	‡Sec. Drug	6¾	6½	6⅝
10,000	Smith M. T.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
100	‡T. Co. of A.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6,300	‡United Motor	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞
1,500	U. S. S'p Co.	5	4⅞	5
800	‡Victory Gun	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡W.-M. A.Cp	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

300	‡A.-Am. Oil	12⅝	12	12⅛
10	‡Ohio O. Co.	330	330	330
80	‡S. Oil, Cal.	215	213	213
10	‡S. Oil, N. J.	530	530	530

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

6,500	††Am. Ventu.	11	11	11
800	‡Barn'tO.&G.	1	½	½
20,000	††Bos.-Wyo.	22	20	22
100	††Cont. Ref.	12	12	12
3,000	‡Coaden&Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3,000	‡Crown Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡Dixie Gas	10½	10½	10½
500	‡Elk Basin	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7,200	‡Elk'd O. & G. (pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,850	††Esmeralda	14	13	13
2,000	‡Federal Oil	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
4,000	‡Glenrock	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
1,100	‡Hanover	6¼	6¼	6¼
18,000	‡Isl'd O.& T.	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝
6,200	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	‡Merritt Oil	18	17⅝	18
2,500	Met. Petrol.	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	††Midw. Oil	106	102	103
500	‡ Do pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
385	‡Midw. Ref.	104	103	104
300	‡Min. Wells	2	2	2
2,300	††Atlanta	11½	11	11½
1,215	‡Aurora S.M.	3⅞	3½	3⅞
1,500	‡Austin	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	Big L. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,000	‡Bos. & Mon.	66	62	64
750	‡Brad. C. M.	*⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	Butte Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Butte-N.Y.	1	1	1
5,700	††Caledonia	46	44	45
5,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Canada Cop.	2	2	2
2,500	‡Cashboy	10	9½	9½
1,000	‡Cerb.S.M.& M. (a pros.)	1¼	1	1
300	‡Coco R. M.	2	2	2
1,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2½	2	2⅛
1,000	Con. Cop. M.	5⅝	5½	5½
4,200	Con.-Ho'st'd.	⅛	⅛	⅛
750	Copper Val.	2⅛	2	2
800	Cress.Con.G.	4⅝	4½	4⅝
300	‡Dupont Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	‡Emma Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,100	‡Eureka C.M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	††Fort. Con.	37	37	37
3,600	Hecla Min.	4⅜	⅜	4
5,000	††Int. Mines	14	13	14
1,500	‡Jer.-Pres.C.	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
1,500	‡Jim Butler	63	62	62
800	La R. Con.	½	½	½
10,000	‡Lampaz. S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	‡Magma Ch.	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,800	‡Marsh M.	7	6½	6¼
300	Mason Val.	5⅛	5¼	5¼
3,000	‡McK.-Dar.	46	44	44
4,600	‡Mon. Chief	⅜	⅜	⅜
6,500	‡Moth.Lode	33½	32	32
700	‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	½	⅝
22,000	††Northwest.	69	65	67
6,000	‡Okla. Oil	5	4	4½
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	6⅞	6¾	6¾
12,000	Okmulgee	11⅝	9½	9⅝
2,500	‡Omar O.&G.	32	30	32
1,500	††Overland	21	21	21
100	‡PanAm.Pet.	51	51	51
1,465	‡Penn.-Ky.	5½	5⅜	5⅜
3,000	††Queen Oil	30	29	30
7,000	‡Rice Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
5,600	‡Royal Oil	1⅞	1¾	1¾
800	‡Sapulpa	8⅛	8	8⅛
3,500	Sequoyah	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	‡SomersetOil	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	‡So. Oil & T.	2	1⅞	2
1,700	‡Stanton Oil	2⅛	2	2
600	‡Stockton Oil	10	9¾	10
150,000	††Tuxp.Star	11½	10	10½
300	‡Vacuum	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,140	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	5½	4¾	5

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	††Nat.Z.&L.	29	28	28
700	‡Nat. Lead	55	54	54½
1,000	††New Cp.M.	19	19	19
2,700	††Nev. Rand	23	22	22
200	‡New Corn.	17¼	17¼	17¼
1,560	Nip. Mines	8⅝	8½	8½
2,800	Nixon Nev.	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,000	Ohio Copper	1	..	1
400	‡Ono. M. (a pros.)	3⅝	3½	3½
1,100	††Port. C. C.	33	31	32
1,500	Porn. C. (a pros.)	97	97	97
2,800	‡Prov. M. Co	52	51	52
1,400	‡Ray H. M.	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	‡Red W. M.	½	½	½
7,500	††Rex C. M.	14	13	13½
3,700	‡Roch. Mines	36	35	35
500	‡San Toy	11½	11¼	11½
250	Seneca C. Cp	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
5,000	‡Silver P. S.	½	½	½
1,800	‡Silver P. C	65	65	65
2,500	Stand. S.-L.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Stewart	¼	¼	¼
2,500	‡Success M.	12½	12	12½
400	Sup. Cop., (a pros.)	24½	24	24½
700	Tonopah Ext	1½	1½	1½
100	Un. Eastern	4½	4½	4½
4,800	††U. S. L. & Z. (a pr.)	43	38	41
1,000	‡U. Verde E.	38⅝	38	38
500	U. G.-M. Co.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
4,000	††W.M. & M	19	16	19
1,000	‡Wash. C. Co	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	††W. E. Con.	79	78	78
2,000	W. C. M. Co	½	½	½

BONDS.

$3,000	‡A. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s	99¼	99	99
10,000	‡Beth. S'l 5s 2-yr. notes	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
7,000	‡Gen. El. 6s 2-yr. m.	100	99¾	99¾
$10,000	‡Phil. E. 6s 5,000 ‡Proc. & G. 7s, 1922	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5,000	‡West. Elec. 1-yr. 6s	98⅛	98⅝	98⅝

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. †Unlisted.

***

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Air Reduc'n.	72	75	72	77
Am.-B. Mfg.	4	6	3	7
Do pf.	15	20	15	20
Am. W. Paper	2	2¼	2	2¼
Atlantic Fruit	15	17	15	17
Chog. C. & F.	20	30	20	30
Do pf.	50	60	50	60
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9
Car. L. & P.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
Chal. Motors	⅝	1	⅝	1⅛
Do pf.	30	45	30	45
Charcoal Iron	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Do pf.	6	7	6	7
Corp. of Fla.	7½	8	7½	8
Cramp Ship	78	82	78	82
Cuprite Sul'r.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
CurtissAero pf	55	65	55	60
Free. Texas	40	42	40	42
Hall Signal	4	8	4	8
Do pf.	10	20	10	20
HavanaTob.pf.	3	5	3	5
Holly Sugar	38	41	38	41
Do pf.	93	97	93	97
Int. Rubber	8½	9	8½	9⅛
Kresge	80	85	80	85
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	77	82	77	82
Man. Transit.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Marlin Arms	73	75	75	79
Nat. Motors	8	13	8	13
N. Y. Ship	39	40	39	41½
N. Y. Tran.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Nev. T. & M.	16	17½	16	17½
Prud. Pict.	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
P.-Logan Coal	2½	3¼	2½	3¼

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Scripps-Booth.	12	15	12	16
St. Jo. Lead.	15	16	15	16
Smith (A. O.)	15	20	15	20
Do pf.	85	90	85	90
St. L., R. M. & P.	35	38	35	38
Std. Motors.	11	12	11½	11¾
Submar. Boat	12	12½	12¼	12½
Todd Shipyds.	75	78	75	78
Triangle Film	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Un. Profit Sh.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
U.S.Lt.&H.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Do pf.	1½	2	1½	2
Wright-M. pf.	53	60	53	60
World Film	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜

OIL STOCKS.				
Cosden pf	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Cum. P. & R.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Duthie Oil, (a pros.)	.53	.55	.53	.55
Friar Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Houston Oil	43	45	43½	44
Lost City Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Okla. Oil pf.	10	11	10	11
Pa. Gasoline	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Pierce Oil	9½	10	9½	10
Red R.O.& G.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Savoy Oil	8	9	8	9
Sinclair Oil	17	18	17	18
Unit. West.Oil	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
W.W. Corp.	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Ventura Con.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Way. O. & G.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜

MINING STOCKS.				
Verde Comb.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	74	77	74	77

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange rallied in the closing dealings. During the greater part of the session, however, the tone was heavy. At the start there was a bulge in the market which reflected relief because of the failure to come true of any of Monday's crop of adverse rumors. So far as the market was concerned, on the later setbacks there was no aggressive pressure against prices.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
640	Am. Can	42¾	41⅞	42¾
250	Am. C. & F.	73⅞	74¾	75½
10	Am. H. & L.	13	13	13
50	Am. Linseed	32	31⅞	32
10	Am. Loco	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
680	Am. S. & R.	79⅛	78½	79
300	Am. Su. Tob.	92½	92	92¾
20	Am. T. & T.	101¼	100¼	100⅝
100	Am. Woolen	51	51	51
590	Anac. Cop.	63¼	62⅝	63⅛
10	A.,T.& S.F.	84	84	84
280	A.,G.& W.I.	110	108⅝	110
1,970	Bald. Loco.	77¼	76	77
240	Balt. & Ohio	54⅛	53¾	53¾
1,990	Beth. St'l B.	78⅜	77⅞	78⅜
40	B'klyn R. T.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
45	Butte & Sup.	21¼	21	21
10	Cal. Petrol.	15½	15½	15½
300	Can. Pacific	136⅜	135⅛	136¼
450	Cent.Leather	69	68	68⅝
60	Ches. & Ohio	58	58	58
540	C.,M.& St.P.	41¾	41	41
100	Con. Gas	86	86	86
100	Corn Prod.	35¼	34⅝	35
850	Crucible St'l	64½	63	63

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$28,613,122.00
Private securities		15,979,506.94
Real estate owned		5,630,160.24
Mortgages owned		803,113.57
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		486,983.13
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		29,068,343.31
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		24,783,892.21
Overdrafts		5,727.21
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,500,000.00	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	2,753,293.94	
Specie		5,253,293.94
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States.		6,215,418.70
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$19,083,927.50	258,560.00
Other cash items	1,763,679.93	20,847,607.43
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		8,908,664.18
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		1,870,796.20
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$353,623.90	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	182,529.63	536,153.53
Total		$146,606,355.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,500,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$6,500,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,036,464.60	7,536,464.60
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$5,417,408.93	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	126,146.40	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	163,442.56	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	115,131,954.38	
Demand certificates of deposit	$15,381.51	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	320,044.12	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	836,894.14	
Certified checks	4,717,923.33	
Unpaid dividends	1,596.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	5,737,553.17	
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		133,207,346.48
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	6,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	112,146.82	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	47,885.46	
Unearned discounts	324,716.63	490,748.31
Total		$146,606,355.59

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE STATE BANK

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$2,897,000.00
Private securities		5,720,900.54
U. S. Govt. 4% Liberty Loan, acct. customers		284,118.16
Real estate owned		1,519,549.56
Mortgages owned		1,774,696.89
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		186,214.66
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,760,874.27
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,945,728.39
Overdrafts		5,002.55
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,668,263.13	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	1,238,811.65	
Specie		3,827,614.78
Other currency authorized by the Laws of the United States.		2,580,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$843,423.16	
Other cash items	150,188.60	993,556.76
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		165,527.68
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$20,399.14	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	168,506.00	
U. S. war stamps	6,317.86	195,217.00
Total		$33,157,755.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$580,000.00	
Undivided profits	220,391.72	520,391.72
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Deposits by the State of New York	$350,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	101.63	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	744,350.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	12,695,008.68	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits the payment of which cannot legally be required within 30 days	45,650.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	96,639.62	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	16,065,035.11	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	61,820.54	
Certified checks	160,680.03	
Unpaid dividends	30.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	220,898.28	
Total deposits		30,440,162.29
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		165,527.68
Mortgages on real estate owned	$342,214.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	92,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	9,459.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	88,000.00	531,673.00
Total		$33,157,755.69

MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY 6% BONDS

SINKING FUND.

Pursuant to Article Six of the Deed of Trust made by the Mississippi Glass Company to the undersigned Trustees, under date of May 2, 1904, the Trustees will purchase $50,000 of bonds secured, by said deed of Trust. Sealed proposals for sale therefor will be in the hands of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., on or before March 30, 1918.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY,
JULIUS S. WALSH, Trustee.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$1,113,762.00
Private securities		4,600.00
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		70,000.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,311,001.73
Overdrafts		5,591,356.50
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$974,150.22	5,575.17
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	1,753,778.90	
Specie		2,727,929.12
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		110,551.31
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$926,718.90	
Other cash items	148,022.59	1,074,741.58
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		1,300,753.09
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,488,555.82
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,839.26	
Total		$19,821,649.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$800,000.00	
Undivided profits	238,111.47	1,038,111.47
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$375,276.89	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	14,424,089.48	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	103,800.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	13,496.72	
Other certificates of deposit	101,442.46	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	79,161.36	
Certified checks	108,462.15	
Unpaid dividends	40.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	603,267.53	
Total deposits		15,800,936.59
Securities sold with agreement to repurchase		700,000.00
Rediscounts		990,339.88
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		9,785.36
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$25,473.11	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,482.47	
Estimated unearned discounts	24,475.60	52,431.18
Total		$19,821,649.64

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$2,550,187.84
Real estate owned, market value		2,927,451.84
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		7,500.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		14,477,790.73
Overdrafts		10,907,923.30
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		15,606.66
Specie		1,266,844.65
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		846,303.29
Other cash items		584,385.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$10,675,918.36	
Other cash items	144,589.66	10,820,508.02
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York		3,008,358.89
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		150,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		58,400.00
Total		$48,501,463.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$6,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	530,660.73	6,530,660.73
Deposits:		
Due New York State savings banks	$4,011,772.37	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	2,120,000.00	
Deposits subject to check	18,589,445.45	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,003.58	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,005,870.62	
Certified checks	8,227,312.14	
Unpaid dividends	1,241.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	6,226,771.82	
Total deposits		40,163,416.98
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		150,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	29,700.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	127,687.51	157,387.51
Total		$48,501,463.22

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF CUBA IN NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$36,985.41
Private securities		69,867.33
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		465,861.50
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		294,616.42
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		137,472.78
Specie		80,000.00
Other currency authorized by the Laws of the United States		15,399.14
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		23,596.80
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$1,116.24	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,096.73	3,212.97
Total		$1,117,012.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$50,000.00	
Undivided profits	24,760.86	74,760.86
Deposits not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$901,700.33	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	658.66	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,878.07	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	3,958.24	
Certified checks	755.34	
Extend total deposits		912,708.64
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		23,596.80
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$4,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,046.05	5,046.05
Total		$1,117,012.35

W. A. MERCHANT, President.
J. T. MONAHAN, Vice President.
CHARLES F. PLARRE, Cashier.
L. G. JONES, Assistant Cashier.
L. E. DEVEREE, Assistant Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HUDSON TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$1,270,756.28
Private securities		1,312,776.75
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank of New York		85,000.00
Real estate owned		141,622.50
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		1,373,694.56
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,171,130.68
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		11,428,263.94
Overdrafts		17,218,898.41
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,360,759.48	1,017.37
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	370,028.91	
Specie		1,730,788.39
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		265,046.47
Cash items, viz.:		
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		167,695.00
Other assets, viz.:		4,858.27
Due from U. S. Treasurer	$16,000.00	44,858.13
Furniture and fixtures	3,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	25,469.13	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	6,167.95	
War savings stamps	979.92	51,577.00
Total		$7,434,661.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	74,566.17	574,566.17
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	$7,088.90	
Deposits by the State of New York	285,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	9,785.36	
Deposits otherwise secured by a pledge of assets	112,000.00	
Deposits otherwise preferred	88,079.59	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	4,113,897.52	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	15,377.91	
Demand certificates of deposit	49,138.75	
Deposits otherwise preferred	391.31	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	35,696,658.93	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	265,163.22	
Demand certificates of deposit	401,039.19	
Other certificates of deposit	14,447.86	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	821,811.86	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	545,594.41	
Certified checks	242,267.45	
Unpaid dividends	705.62	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	5,349,333.65	
Total deposits		47,322,449.07
Rediscounts, notes secured by U. S. Government bonds		305,210.15
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		803,305.28
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$17,331.74	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	74,761.43	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	21,424.63	
Estimated unearned discounts	100,000.00	213,627.85
Total		$51,664,668.46

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

METROPOLITAN BANK

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$779,944.57
Private securities		1,544,437.15
Real estate owned		909,321.47
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		421,956.83
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		6,157,736.68
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		13,178,985.90
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$899,022.94	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	3,253,652.66	
Specie		4,062,975.62
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		614,741.58
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,244,813.64	
Other cash items	356,172.52	1,539,432.50
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York less offsets		1,630,635.56
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$44,597.80	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	15,000.00	59,597.80
Total		$33,287,414.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,227,851.26	2,227,851.26
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings Banks	$164,250.00	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	14,247.39	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	315,217.81	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	26,508,541.90	
Demand certificates of deposit	123,481.01	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	436,598.72	
Certified checks	506,074.35	
Unpaid dividends	144.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	835,541.01	
Total deposits		28,900,096.19
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$26,467.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	12,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	121,200.00	159,667.00
Total		$33,287,414.45

THE PARR SHOALS POWER COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds
Due—1952.

Coupons due April 1, 1918, and subsequent coupons, of The Parr Shoals Power Company (of Columbia, S. C.) First Mortgage Five (5%) Per Cent. Bonds due 1952, will be payable at The Chemical National Bank of New York City instead of at this office.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

IRVING TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$3,284,354.10
Private securities		3,017,884.94
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank of New York		67,500.00
Real estate owned		633,286.81
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		1,060,375.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		261,143.24
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		11,428,263.94
Overdrafts		17,218,898.41
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$950,287.46	1,017.37
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	2,844,558.42	
Specie		3,794,845.88
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		361,910.66
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,926,242.38	
Other cash items	356,664.87	2,474,403.00
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		2,283,177.25
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		4,895,197.79
Other assets, viz.:		
Vaults	$30,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	99,104.95	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	34,761.57	163,266.52
Total		$51,664,668.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$750,000.00	
Undivided profits	270,076.11	1,020,076.11
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,919,958.34	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	15,377.91	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	391.31	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	68,543.35	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	1,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	36,590.67	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	178,236.30	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	403,571.44	
Certified checks	514,361.80	
Unpaid dividends	305.50	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	611,115.26	
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit, or otherwise		5,382,032.14
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		300,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$7,705.47	44,858.13
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	11,973.92	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	3,527.17	
Estimated unearned discounts	21,500.00	44,704.56
Reserve for depreciation and unearned discount		78,500.00
Total		$7,434,661.00

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$4,562,382.55
Private securities		4,716,856.95
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		16,947,904.43
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		28,779,666.67
Overdrafts		7,316.20
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	$6,671,473.69	
Specie	2,402,528.71	
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States	1,879,401.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$17,848,347.15	
Other cash items	1,338,452.89	19,186,800.04
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		11,122,266.06
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		3,104,808.10
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	142,966.32	
Total		$99,328,321.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock authorized, $2,500,000. Outstanding		$2,341,797.58
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$4,500,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,119,376.52	6,619,376.52
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$4,583,068.52	
Deposits by the State of New York	656,615.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	19,305.57	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	1,850,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	45,397,883.45	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	2,610,500.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	60,176.23	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	394,560.19	
Certified checks	14,084,376.32	
Unpaid dividends	14,329.77	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	17,707,823.65	
Total deposits		$86,790,962.70
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		3,038,712.07
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$215,670.05	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	98,340.02	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	38,233.64	
Estimated unearned discounts	182,218.22	534,462.83
Total		$99,328,321.62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, March 4, 1918.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by me as State Treasurer of North Carolina, at this office, in Raleigh, North Carolina, until April 1st, noon, for the purchase of all or any part of the following Bonds:
$500,000.00 Permanent Improvement Bonds dated July 1, 1918, as follows:

$100,000.00	Mature July 1,	1928.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1929.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1930.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1931.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1932.

The Bonds will be sold at par to the person bidding the lowest rate of interest not exceeding 4%.

Bonds paid for in full on April 1st will be exempted from all taxation including income and also when constituting a part of the surplus of any bank, trust company, or other corporation.

Apply to me for blanks upon which to bid.

B. R. LACY,
State Treasurer.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.—235—F. A. Churchill, et al., plain., v. J. F. Rafferty, as Collector of Internal Revenue, &c., continued per stipulation.

206—E. & O. R. R. Co., plain., v. J. H. Smith.—Argument continued for def. and concluded for plain.

204—The U. S., plain., v. Whited & Wheless, Ltd., et al.—Submitted.

395—The Northern Pacific Ry Co., plain., v. Duluth Elevator Co.—Advanced to be heard with 205 and 206, on motion of Mr. Donnelly in that behalf.

205—Northern Pacific Ry Co., plain., v. M. J. Solum; 206—Same, v. Monarch Elevator Co., and 526, Same, v. Duluth Elevator Co.—Argued for Northern Pacific Ry Co., by counsel for def. in 205, and submitted for def. in 206 and 526.

211 to 234 inclusive—Spring Valley Water Co., aplt., v. City and County of San Francisco, et al.—Argued.

220—City of Covington, aplt., v. South Covington & Cincinnati Street Ry Co.—Argument commenced for aplt.

Adjourned until tomorrow. Call for March 20: 225, 226, 230, (and 231,) 232, 233, 115, 237, 238, 239, and 240.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Higgins (Eros. Moran (Morgan. Reed (U. S. Liebman (same. Internat'l Paper Co(Gulden (Hijos. The Chambers. Re Reichert. Re Independent Co. Rice (Brooklyn Co. Healey (Moran. Re Singer.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy. Discharges:

Grandon A Baker, Templeman 88 Co, Samuel Sobler, David Mos8owitz, R & M Volinetz, Henry A Bingham, Academy Const Co, Henry Finkelstein, John L Peterson, William H Brink.

Francois De Sasso, Frank J Mason, Abele Reneham, Isaac D Magnes.

Under objection: Sidney F Stern, Jacob Marks, Jacob Waldman, Joseph Toch, Peter G Kemp.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

Common law:

Munson (Brown, (on trial.)

Motions at 2 P. M.:

Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co(Steamer Gilbert (Green. Marine Welding Co(Str Susquehanna. Smith & ano(same. Olman Boiler Works(same. Clyde(Tug Brooklyn. Danks(Gordon.

Lee(Spalding & Bros. Luchtan(Balti Tube. US ex rel Einstern(General Johnson. Same ex rel Flanders(same. Same ex rel Kantor(same. Gans & Elec Securities (Main Q T Co. At 3 P. M.: Re Eleanor Meitner, (citizenship.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Sweeney, aplt., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Motion for permission to reargue and withdraw case on appeal in the above entitled action from the files of the court granted; record on appeal remitted to Supreme Court to permit motion to be made to correct same as set forth in the meeting papers.

Re claim Gurnett for compensation, Ross Co., &c., aplts.; matter claim Friday, &c., aplts.—Motions for leave to appeal denied.

Knight & De Micco, aplt., v. Lewis, respt. —Motion for leave to appeal granted.

Leary and another, respts., v. City of Watertvliet, aplt.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Re claim Benjamin, respt., for compensation v. Rosenberg Bros., alleged emp., &c., aplts.; matter claim Minniece, &c., for compensation, aplt., v. the Terry Bros., emp., &c., aplts.; matter claim Donohue, respt., for compensation v. McKarg-Hatch, Inc., emp. and another, aplts.; matter application Lahn and another, aplts.-respts., for an order directing Herman v. Pollack, an attorney, respt.-aplt., &c.; matter application Goldschmidt, aplt., for peremptory writ of mandamus v. Hardy Corp., counsel, &c., respt.; People ex rel. Pavilion Natural Gas Co., aplt., v. Public Service Com. Second District, respt.; matter application Taggett et al., aplts., to lay out highway in town of Seneca, N. Y., respt., &c.; matter settlement account Gwynne, exr., &c., respt., Gwynne, admx., &c., aplt., v. Same, ex rel (U. S. Central R. Co. et al., respts., v. Public Service Com., Second District et al., aplts.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Peo., respt., v. Ramsey, aplt.—Appeal dismissed.

Stern and another, co-partners, &c., aplts., v. Romberg & Ors., respts.—Lux, aplt., v. Morton, respt.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Matter claim Volmers, &c. for compensation, v. N. Y. C. R. Co., emp., &c., State Industrial Commission, aplt.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and determination of the State Ind. Com. affirmed with costs in the App. Div. and in this court on the authority of Shanks v. D. L. & W. R. Co. (214 N. Y. 414).—S. C. 230, U. S. 556.—Gallagher v. N. Y. C. & C., 180 App. Div. 88, affd 222, N. Y.

Re claim Rheinwald for compensation, v. Builders Brick & Supply Co., emp., &c., respts., State Industrial Commission, aplt.—Order affirmed with costs and claim dismissed on the ground that the deceased was an independent contractor.

Valentine, aplt., v. Jno. Williams, Inc., and another, respts.—Judgment affirmed without costs.

M. Wilmark & Sons, aplt., v. Hall-Berwin Corp., respt.—Order affirmed with costs and question certified answered in the negative.

Rothbart and others, aplts., v. Herzfeld and others, respts.—Order affirmed with costs and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Re settlement account Loser, exrx., &c., aplt.-respt., Flatauer, respt-aplt.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re petition Ruef, &c., aplt., to prove will of Williams, decd. Geo. C. Williams, aplt., v. Order affirmed with costs, payable out of the estate.

Peo. ex rel Palmer & ors., aplts., v. Travis Com. & C., respt.—Order of App. Div. reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in this court and in the App. Div.

Northern Grain Co., aplt., v. Wifler & ors., respts.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed in favor of plain. and against the def. railroad company for the sum of $287.85, together with any interest there on record by said company and against defs. Dana, as trustee for piffs' disbursements incurred in this court and in the App. Div.

Trustees of Presbytery, &c., aplt., v. Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St. & ors, respts.—Westminster Presbyterian Church, &c, respts, v. Trustees of Presbytery, &c., aplts.—Motion to recall and amend remittitur in each case denied.

Brown as substituted trustee, &c., respt., v. Robinson, Inc., &c., & ors, respts., and Eagle Ins. Co. of London, England, aplt.—Motion by Columbia Trust Co. as trustee, &c., to be substituted as a defendant-respondent herein granted to the extent of allowing Columbia Trust Co. to appeal in this court and file brief and take part in argument on appeal. Case not to be placed on calendar for argument prior to April 3, 1918.

The Peo., respt., v. Bergstrom, aplt.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted.

DAY CALENDAR.

Orr (Doubleday, Page & Co. Roe et al (Mills. Miss Valley Trust Co(Masonic Life Assn. Guntrum (Prudential Ins Co.

Union Bank of Bklyn(Fleitmann. Fleischman (Furguson. Lovas et al (Int Rwy.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Smith, Page, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions:

Davis & Son (Russian Transpt. &c. Co. Clarke Con Co(CNY. Marcus (Cent Trust Co

Milford Hall Laboratories (Schoenfeld & Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Kelly (Moore. Re Baumlin. Randolph (Beasley. Re Palace Hotel Co(Lewis. Lippe (Lippe. Re Perlman. Di Siara (Mackenzie. Weisman (Conay. Rabinowitz (Oppenheim. Neff (Vandervort. Rodgers (Rodgers. Wyckoff (Quenther Pub Co. Tymecke (C I & B'klyn R R. Albin (same. Lederman (B'klyn & Q Co Sub RR. Carmody (Fleming. Farmers' L & T Co(Bergman. Re New England Equit Ins Co. Auslander (Williams. Joy (Anderson Galleries. People, &c (Chevra Chaside Sadigera. Kutassy (Kutassy. Kingsland (Getz. Kemeys (Romano. Wallace (Tillotson & Wolcott Co. Whitney (Griggs. Guggenheim (Guggenheim. Re Lombard. Brickner (Brickner. Weiss (Weiss. Parker (Boland Co. Garber (Guttag. Rolson (Bumb. Herzman (Weiss. East River Nat Bank(Columbia Trust Co. Steinberg (Links. Rosen (same. Walsh (Driscoll.

Singer (Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. Allen (N J Fidelity & Plate Glass Ins Co. Horowitz (Gengel. Emanuel (Kananack. Colt (Hall. Neil (Neil. Stewart (Stewart. Wilner (Johnson. Rushford (Berry. Peter Keiser Bldg Co(Williams. Sheridan (Cons Gas Co. Jacob (Cons Gas Co. McKeon (same. Pickering (same. Salwen (Walker. Marcus (Dryfoos. Smith (Greisman. Mutual Life Ins Co(Bauman. Connelly (Monahan Express Co. People ex rel Salmanewitz (N Y Telephone. Crook (Lipton. Cohen (Goodman. Re Advance Trucking Co. Re Express Co(Kofteller. Zuroff (Skolnik. Treitman (Schwartz. Schack (same. N Y Trust Co(Wellish Shaffer (Sklarek. Schwartz (Block. Murphy (Woodruff. Reinasch (Buhler. Kroger (Brose. Hannevig & Johnson(Am Star Line. Baumgold (Baumgold. Rogers (Schroeder. Slonimsky (Levin. Emanuel (Kananack. Day (Werner. Laskofsky (Pocahontas Coke Collieries Co. Evans (Raymond. Re Plaid & Co. (Rasen)

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:

Kegerreis (Van Zile. Saland (Day Pub Co. Ginsberg (Bruckenfeld. Selwyn-Brown (Supermo Co. Piot (Piot. Zaions (Zaions. Horwitz (Horwitz. Rh

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Twenty-three new corporations with an aggregate capital stock of $678,500 were chartered today. They include:

Rowholt Motor Co., West Brighton, $5,000; H. and E. A. Rowholt, J. Point, West New Brighton.

White Cross Laboratories, Rochester, $15,000; W. S. Norris, F. S. Howard, R. S. Price, Rochester.

H. & S. Shock Absorber Co., Manhattan, $100,000; E. Siegel, F. Schulz, E. Olson, 11 Manhattan St.

Rainbow Pictures Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; S. N. Rice, F. Kruse, D. H. Taylor, 45 West 73d St.

S. Noveck & Co., Manhattan, shorts and waists, $250,000; S. and R. and E. Noveck, 224 West 100th St.

The American Life Agency, Manhattan, insurance, $50,000; L. Wiard, D. A. Golden, J. D. McCaffrey, 356½ Madison St.

The New Plan Grocery Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Darness, M. Schachter, A. S. Albrecht, 60 2d St.

The Joyce-Koebel Co., Manhattan, diamond and carbon merchants, 150 shares preferred stock $100 each, 300 shares common no par value, active capital $18,000. F. E. Koebel, E. Buchta, R. R. Rosenberg, 1,459 Broadway.

Quality Service Co., Manhattan, printing, publishing, and lithographing, $10,000; J. and I. Garfinkle, J. Levy, 165 East 116th St.

Leasing Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000; M. C. Klein, M. H. Levine, J. R. Roth, 180 St. Nicholas Av.

Gus Wolf, Manhattan, clothing and haberdashery, $5,000; G. L. and B. Wolf, S. Geiger, 53 East 125th St.

Hardwick Mfg. Co., Alden, Erie Co., $10,000; C. N. McMichael, W. R. Smith, S. R. Hardwick, Buffalo.

Durable Tire Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. A. Paul, D. D. Deutsch, J. L. Diamond, 1,789 B'way.

Lincoln Square Tire Co. of N. Y., Manhattan, $15,000; D. Klein, J. Glorieux, A. Falk, 1,904 B'way.

Nikolai M. Nielson, Manhattan, commission mchts., $50,000; A. Nielson, O. A. Olsen, R. T. Martinsen, 206 B'way.

Freehand Binder Co., Manhattan, $10,000; G. L. Breston, C. H. and J. C. Clayton, 312 West 93d St.C

CAPITAL INCREASES.

H. Jaeckels & Sons, Manhattan, $350,000 to $500,000.

American Foreign Banking Corp., Manhattan, $2,500,000 to $3,200,000.

Popular Science Pub. Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $300,000.

Putnam Coal and Ice, Brooklyn, $20,000 to $300,000.

Columbus Mfg. and Supply Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $200,000.

Perley & Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $20,000.

Kingman Hardware Co., Hudson, $10,000 to $25,000.

Rock Salt Corp., Utica, $300,000 to $600,000.

Richard Hudnut Millbrook, $100,000 to $500,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

B. S. Moss Producing Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $500.

MERGER.

Bloodgood Nurseries, Manhattan, with American Nursery Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Emerald and Hiddenite Mining Co., Manhattan.

Levy & Ornstein, Bronx.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, March 19.—Charters filed:

Elk Creek Lumber Co., $2,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington.

New York and Western Canal Line, $2,000,000, William B. Walsh, John A. Lyon, Henry D. Geff, New York.

Lorcrete Shipbuilding Corp., $1,200,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dorrington, Wilmington.

Universal Truck and Air Spring Co., $1,000,000; A. W. McLande, Ludwig B. Domer, J. O Nelson, Duluth.

J. & D. Co., $1,000,000; Thomas F. Thornton, New York; Rudolph Delesser, Great Neck, N. Y.; William F. Smith, Cynwyd, Penn.

Lubrite Refining Co., $500,000; M. L. Rogers, M. Satchell, L. A. Irwin, William G. Singer, Wilmington.

Superior Motor Equipment Co., $400,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, George V. Reilly, New York.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

American Speler Corp., New York, from $100,000 to $150,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 19.—Charters filed:

American Machine and Tool Co., Elizabeth, $100,000; E. R. McGlynn, H. C. Deizel, M. J. Zucker, Newark.

Gobro Silk Co., Paterson; $100,000; Morris A. Goldy, Samuel Goldy, Helen Lippman, Paterson.

The Hitchcock Agency, Bogota, $5,000; George B. Hitchcock, Florence A. Hitchcock, Bogota; Robert A. Sibbald, Hackensack.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 17; Simon S. Sulsky against Virginia C. Young, owner and contractor $228

PARK AV, 383; Robert H. E. Elliott against Clarence Payne et al, trustees, owners; Douglas L. Elliman & Co., agents, contractors $1,479

4TH AV, 429; Morris Spitz against Henry O. Hallbeck, owner; Paul A. McGolrick and 429 Fourth Avenue Corp., contractors..$138

27TH ST, 454 West; National Sash and Door Co., Inc., against New York Edison Co., owner; George Sykes Co., Inc., contractor $375

124TH ST, 234 to 242 West; Andrew J. Davis against Mary D. Varnum, owner; William Harison and William F. Steinmetz, contractors $273

Bronx.

169TH ST, s w corner of Shakespeare Av, 100x149.6; Star Fireproof Door and Sash Co., Inc., against Peerless American Products Co., owner and contractor, renewal,$313

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, 201; Aaron Shattland against Estate of Dennis Lavelle et al., Nov. 5, 1917 .....$15

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 56 ft n of 162d St, 50x112; Greenwich Mortgage Co. loans Clay Contracting and Building Material Co., to erect one two-story garage, 5 payments. $35,000

EARLY COPY REQUIRED.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

INSTRUCTION.

$12

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Positions Guaranteed. Est. 1884

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TEL. GREELEY 2148.

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Six weeks' evening courses in Gasoline Engine Operation to prepare for admission to Government Schools. New class starts April 1. Write for information.

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L. D. RAY, Headmaster.

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19 West 44th. 308 West 59th.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

AMY GRANT THE SPEAKING VOICE—the training essential for social or business success. 78 W. 55th St. (457 Circle.)

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dwellings on West 139th and West Ninety-seventh Streets Find Buyers.

West side residential properties figured prominently yesterday in a market characterized by continued activity on the part of professional real estate dealers.

Ennis & Sinnott bought from May McPartland the three three-story limestone-front dwellings at 303 to 307 West 139th Street, on a combined plot measuring 51 by 100, near Edgecombe Avenue. The houses are assessed at $8,000 each. Nehring Brothers negotiated the transaction.

Further south, Joseph P. Day, represented by Douglas Eskell, sold for Mary J. Ward 115 West Ninety-seventh Street, and for William J. Wilkie 117 West Ninety-seventh Street, two four-story private houses, on a plot 31.6 by 100.11, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. It was learned that the buyer was Henry J. Hemmens, who will hold for investment, and improve the property when the leases expire.

Speculative Purchase on Front Street.

Buying activity on Front Street by business men has stimulated the market for holdings in that section to such an extent as to attract the attention of the speculative buying element.

Wolcott G. Lane sold to the Markham Realty Company, C. W. Eckhardt, President, the five-story building at 46 and 48 Front Street, on a plot 40 by 92, located north of Coenties Slip. Horace S. Ely & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

Investors Buying Tenements.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to Joseph C. Fenster for investment 167 Essex Street, a five-story tenement with stores, and a three-story rear house, on a lot 25 by 87.6. The same company also sold to Isaac Margulis for investment 35 Attorney Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100, located near Grand Street.

Private Dwelling Deals.

An investor purchased from the Grant estate 329 Convent Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100. Duff & Brown negotiated the sale.

Buyer of Dun Property.

James Speyer, banker, is the buyer of the former Dun residence at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, reported sold recently by the Cruikshank Company and William A. White & Sons.

Mr. Speyer owns the adjoining houses at 257 and 259 Madison Avenue, and now controls a plot 77.6 by 115, improved with three four-story dwellings. It is understood that he contemplates the alteration of the buildings into small suites.

Option on Uncompleted Apartments

Robert Schalkenbach has obtained an option to purchase from the 119-125 West Twelfth Street Company and Sidney T. Strongen, the six-story apartment house, now in course of completion, at 119 to 125 West Twelfth Street, on a plot 75 by 103.3. The property formerly belonged to William Lustgarten. The present owners acquired the property at foreclosure several weeks ago.

Bronx-Hastings Exchange.

The Hudson P. Rose Company purchased from the Bronx National Realty Company the two three-story, two-family brick houses at 1,323 and 1,325 Southern Boulevard, on a lot 18.9 by 100 each. In exchange, the buyer gave five lots, measuring 125 by 100, on Stanley Avenue, Hastings Heights, Hastings, N. Y. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz were the brokers in the deal.

Buying in the Bronx.

I. Lester Wood purchased for investment from Frederick Brown, operator, the one-story building at the southeast corner of 165th Street and Intervale Avenue, with five stores, on a lot 20 by 86 by 25 by 87.

A client of Bryan L. Kennelly sold to Daniel H. Jackson, operator, 414 East 168th Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 40 by 100. The property is located on the southwest corner of Brook Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold at Mapleton Park one-family houses at 2,150 Sixty-sixth Street to Anna R. Popkin and at 2,075 Sixty-sixth Street to Abraham Marcus.

Tulin & Cerny sold for the O'Brien estate to a client for investment the four-story brick single store and apartments 4,905 Fifth Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. Heeger sold to F. Gang a plot 100 by 103 feet on the northeast corner of Myrtle Avenue and Fosdick Avenue, Ridgewood.

H. M. Krampo sold to W. A. Baumert a plot 50 by 100 feet on the west side of Thirteenth Street 150 feet south of Sixth Avenue, College Point.

A. M. Wangler sold to A. Yarnell the dwelling and plot 50 by 148 feet on the north side of Madison Avenue 303 feet west of Percy Street, Flushing.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization has sold a plot on Greenacres Avenue, Greenacres, to a purchaser who is planning to build.

Grocer Leases Old Brewery Property.

A. A. Hageman, in conjunction with Eugene A. Walsh, leased the old Everard Brewery property, 8 to 12 East 135th Street, running through to 5 to 9 East 134th Street, on a plot 100 by 190.10, consisting of a one-story, a two-story, and a six-story building. The property has been leased for a period of twenty-one years to Andrew Davey, Inc., wholesale and retail grocer, as a warehouse and for general business. The Hanus Everard Brewery is now located in more modern quarters on the adjoining block. Andrew Davey, Inc., will make extensive alterations.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman leased the store in the newly completed building at 144 West Fifty-seventh Street to the Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation.

Shaw & Co. leased for the Reid Ice Cream Company the two stores in the building 129 West 125th Street to Montague E. Marks, who, after extensive alterations, will occupy for his piano warerooms. Mr. Marks is now at 33 West 125th Street.

Thomas J. O'Reilly leased for a long term of years the store, basement and first loft at 160-166 Monroe Street, comprising about 25,000 square feet, to the Mager & Newman Tinware Company at an aggregate rental of $50,000.

The Charles P. Noyes Company leased for the American Type Founders Company the store and basement at 139-145 Lafayette Street, corner of Howard, for a long term of years, to the Hercules Electric Steel Company, at an aggregate rental of about $30,000.

Ten Tenements for Long Island City.

The Mathews Building Company has given a mortgage for $70,000 to the Williamburg Savings Bank and will use the money for the erection of ten three-story six-family houses on the northwest side of Fourteenth Avenue, 100 feet southwest of Grand Avenue, Long Island City.

Realty Notes.

J. I. Holder of the Barret Company will lecture on Thursday night, March 21, at the Murray Hill Evening Trade School, 237 East Thirty-seventh Street. His subject will be "Roofs," and will be discussed in connection with the real estate and building management class of the school. The general public will be admitted to the lecture.

Bryan L. Kennelly will offer today at trustee's sale in the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, by order of Y. Everit Macy, trustee, the properties at 225 to 227 East Ninety-sixth Street, 53 West 112th Street, 240 East 125th Street, 43 West 127th Street, and 623 West 142d Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison St, 111, 88.2 ft w of Market St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores and five-story rear tenement; Sheldon Leavitt et al., trustees, against Sam Fischer et al.; Roosevelt & K., attorneys; due, $26,171.82; taxes, &c., $540; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Mulberry St, 227, w s, 141.9 ft n of Spring St, 26x98.11x irregular; three-story tenement and stores and five-story rear tenement; Lincoln Trust Co. against Mary La Vhea et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $18,171.26; taxes, &c.; $456.06; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

2d Av, 2,207, w s, 50.7 ft n of 113th St, 25.2 x80, six-story tenement and stores; Fitch Gilbert, trustee, against Bertha Kahn et al.; J. H. Seymour, attorney; due, $28,819.40; taxes, &c., $550; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,790, w s, 59.5 ft s of 149th St, 27x100; Florence B. D. Reynolds and another to Millbanche Realty Corporation, 68 Broad St, all liens, Jan. 29, 1917; attorney, G. D. Gregory, 68 Broad St..$100

ATTORNEY ST, 35, w s, 150 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Elemco Realty Co. to Israel Margulis, 1,980 78th St, Brooklyn, mtg $14,000, all liens, Mar. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

ATTORNEY ST, 35, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Elemco Realty Co. to Largo Corp., 192 Broadway, all liens, March 1..$100

ESSEX ST, 167, w s, 225 ft s of Houston St, 25x87.6; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Jos. G. Feuster, 201 West 86th St, March 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MADISON ST, 352, s s, 240.2 ft e of Scammel St, 23.3x96.1; Elemco Realty Co. to Andrew L. Molinelli, 28 Oliver St, mtg $9,000, all liens, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

MADISON ST., 263, n s, 68.8 ft e of Clinton St, 68.2x25x irregular; foreclosure March 13, 1918; Chas. Weiner, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

VAN CORLEAR PL, s e s, 314.4 ft s w Wicker Pl, 30x80; Savings Investment and Trust Co. of East Orange, N. J., to Mortgage Bond Co. of N. J., 525 Main St, East Orange, N. J., mtg $4,250; attorneys, Gedney, McBride & G., East Orange, N. J..$1

1ST AV, 290, n e corner 17th St, 403 East, 23x94; Samuel Glasser to Gertrude Lillenfeld, 3,541 Neptune Av, Seagate, Coney Island, mtg $22,700, all liens, March 15; attorney, Isidore M. Levy, 233 Broadway..$1

7TH St, 82, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x68.4, foreclosed March 15, 1918; Charles F. Murphy, ref., to Matilda Lahm, 57 East 15th St, Brooklyn, all liens, March 15; attorney, Frederick G. Ashley, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn $15,000

7TH ST, 86 East, s w corner of 1st Av, (113,) runs s 18.3x w 32x s 9x w 32 x 9 x w 17.1x n 28.6x e 72.6 to beginning, foreclosure March 15, 1918; Charles F. Murphy, referee, to Matilda Lahm, 57 East 15th St, Brooklyn, all liens, March 15; attorney, Frederick G. Ashley, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn $22,000

7TH AV, 2,181, n e corner 129th St, 25x96; Roselina Jacobs to Clara Strauss, 1071 St Nicholas Av, all liens; address, 1,802 Morris Av, Bronx $100

16TH ST, 25 West, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; William Lustgarten & Co. to County Holding Co., 100 Broadway, mtg $26,500, b and s, and c. & g., March 18; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway $100

53D ST, 51 West, n s, 141 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; Mary A. Ward to George G. Ward, on the premises, March 14; attorney, Clark, 46 Cedar St. $1

58TH ST, 532 West, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Abraham Goldberg to Julius Friedman, 15 Eldridge St, all liens, March 18; attorney, Oscar Meltzner, 134 West 26th St. $100

62D ST, 304-308 East, s s, 89.9 ft e of 2d Av, 60x75.5; Yetta Horowitz to Sedge-Morris Realty Co., 955 Prospect Av., Bronx, mtg $145,000, March 18; attorneys, Goldfein & Weltfisch, 359 Broadway. $100

70TH, 157 East, n s, 289 ft w of 3d Av, 36x100.5; Howard Conkling to Felix T. Rosen, 45 East 62d St, all liens, March 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

88TH ST, 173 West, n s, 183.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.2x100.8; Ella R. Andrews to Henrietta Davis, 173 West 88th St, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, March 16; attorney, H. F. Edsall, 35 Nassau St. $100

102D ST, 326-328 East, s s, 212.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11, foreclosure March 14, 1918; Abr. Oberstein, referee, to Hy Schwarz, Greenwich, Conn., trustee, March 19; attorneys, Rounda, H. D. & D., 62 Cedar St. $20,000

119TH, ST, 225 E, n s, 310 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Otto Fruhner to Joseph Kaiser, 156 Freeman St, Brooklyn, mtg $22,500, all liens, March 16; attorney, M. F. Mulvihill, 149 East 121st St. $100

131ST, 3 East, n s, 99 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11, foreclosure Jan. 26, 1918; Joseph T. Ryan, referee, to Kate Meney, 3 East 131st St, mtg $16,000, March 13; attorney, George H. Corey, 59 Wall St. $3,500

133D ST, n s, 375.6 ft e of 8th Av, 19.6x99.11; Wittnauer Realty Co. to Alice V. Thompson, 252 West 69th St, mtg $12,000, all liens, Jan. 3; address, Wittnauer Realty Co., 30 West 36th St. $1

137TH ST, 244 West, s s, 471 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Edward J. Brown to Eliz. Craig, 275 West 134th St., mtg $6,750, all liens, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

141ST ST, n s, 175.4 ft e of Broadway, 24.11x100; Loretta E. Lyons to Lovancha Calhoun, 553 West 141st St, March 8; attorney, Louis T. Noonan, 43 Cedar St. $1

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 184th St, 35x94.5; Wise Co., Inc., to W. C. P. Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 149th St, mtg $35,300, March 18; attorney, J. Freeman, 99 Nassau St. $1

BEAUMONT AV, 2,321, w s, 50x100; Henry Hornstein & Karp Mildenberger, 693 East 165th St, mtg $5,000, March 14; attorney, Carl Mildenberger, 693 East 165th St.....$1

BURKE AV, e s, 300 ft s of Edenwald, 25x100; Patrick M. Burke to Philip J. Fox, 1,662 Holland Av, March 5; attorney, Philip J. Fox, 1,662 Holland Av. $100

COURTLANDT AV, s e s, 56x115x50x140, being Lot 31, map North Melrose; also Courtlandt Av, s e s, 56x113x50x90, being Lot 32, same map; Albert A. Schwarzler to Clay Contracting and Building Material Co., 369 East 167th St, mtg $2,150, March 8; attorney, E. J. King, 150 Nassau St. $100

CRUGER AV, w s, 275 ft s of Columbus Av, 50x95; Daniel J. Gregory to Maria M. Gregorio, 1,659 Cruger Av, mtg $3,300, March 9; attorney, Maria A. Gregorio, 1,659 Cruger Av $800

EDEN AV, w s, 43.2 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; Joseph Maguire to John F. Maguire, Rockaway Beach, L. I., March 16; attorney, Thomas C. Patterson, 290 Broadway..$4,000

HUGHES AV, 2,418, e s, 24.8x87.6; Universal Savings Bank to North County Development Co., Inc., 68 William St, March 19; attorney, H. W. Kirsity, 149th St and 3d Av. $1

LOT 138, map of Moss estate; Pearl Miles to Cath. A. Maguire, 2,294 8th St, Brooklyn, March 15; attorney, M. S. Marden, 37 Liberty St. $1

LOT 50, map part Schieffelin Estate, also lots 1, 2, 12 to 15, 51 to 58, 138 to 141, 254 to 259, same map; Isaac Lefkowitz and another, to Whitely Realty Co., Inc., 38 West 18th St., ½ part, Jan. 10; attorney, P. Englander, 111 Broadway $100

LOTS 150 to 153, map of South Vernon Park; Isaac Lefkowitz to Whitely Realty Co., Inc., 38 West 18th St, Jan. 25; attorney, Paul Englander, 111 Broadway $100

LOTS 13 to 20, parcel 24, map William B. Ogden, Concourse,-170th St. Co., Inc., to Elmer S. Prather, 100 West 45th St., mtg $5,750, March 15; attorneys, Parker, D. & W., 34 Nassau St. $100

MULFORD AV, e s, 278.1 ft n of Pelham Road, 25x100; Nellie O'Hare to Elizabeth Zenner, 414 East 163d St, and another, mtg $500, March 15; attorneys, Mapes & R., 370 East 149th St. $1

ONEIDA AV, n e corner of 236th St, 200 to 237th St x125; 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., to Siegfried Landau, 1,575 3d Av, mtg $6,000, March 12; attorney, Galtner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 563.4 ft s of 184th St, 50x106.1x50.2x109.11; Lucy H. Cooke to Nellie C. Bauer, 438 Grand Av, Brooklyn, mtg $35,000, Jan. 11; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 173d St, 50x 83.11x44.10x86.6; Siegfried Landau to 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., 370 East 149th St, mtg $37,300, Feb. 15; attorneys, Galtner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 4,551-3, n w s, 62.11x175x60.7x154.6; Isaac Lefkowitz and another, to Whitely Realty Co., Inc., 38 West 18th St., Jan. 10; attorney, P. Englander, 111 Broadway $100

133D ST, 337 and 339 East, 42.5x irregular; Edw. J. Flynn, referee, to Michael J. Shea, 518 Chauncey St, Brooklyn, March 18; attorney, J. M. Rider, 44 Cedar St. $4,000

181ST ST, 61 West, n s, 50x100; W. C. P. Realty Co., Inc., to Wiss Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, mtg $10,000, March 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DUANE ST, 52 to 58, s e corner of Elm St, 5 to 15, 101.4x85.8x100x109.7, with all title to alley between 3 and 5 Elm St and 5 to 9 Elm St, March 15; Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Co. to William M. Barnes, as President Adams Express Co., 53 Broadway, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $340,000; attorneys, Guthrie, B. & Van S., 44 Wall St... $10,000

ESSEX ST, 167, w s, 225 ft s of Houston St, 25x87.6, March 18; Joseph G. Fenster to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway... $20,000

38TH ST, 138 to 148 East, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 125x98.9, Nov. 29, 1916; The James Humes Building Co. to John H. Judge, due Jan. 1, 1917, 6 p. c., subject to four prior mtgs; attorney, J. H. Judge, 201 Broadway $78,700

70TH ST, 157 East, n s, 289 ft w of 3d Av, 36x100.5, March 16; Felix T. Rosen to Howard Conklin, Providence, R. I., due April 2, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $30,000

88TH ST, 173 West, n s, 183.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.2x100.8, March 18; Henrietta Davis to Ella R. Andrews, at the Belnord, Broadway and 86th St, 3 years; attorney, B. F. Edsall, 35 Nassau St. $15,000

Bronx.

BRONX PLACE, w s, 133.6 ft n of Mechanic St, runs w 218.9 to right of way of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. x n 251.5x s s 3x s e 106.2x s e 17.6x n w 36.6x n w 3x n e 27x s e 100x s e 9.1x s w 317.3; A. R. Mosier & Co. to John Bussing, Jr., and another, Mount Vernon, N. Y., prior mtg $15,000, March 15, 11 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. D. Manville, 10 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $7,000

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 56 ft n of 162d St, runs e 115± n 50± e 50± w 115 x s 112; Clay Contracting and Building Material Co. to Greenwich Mtg Co., 509 Willis Av, March 19, due as per bond; attorney, E. J. King, 150 Nassau St. $35,000

EDWARDS AV, 1,423, w s, 21.2x70.11x30x93; Hugo Wabst to William A. Frank, 326 Jackson Av, Feb. 28, due Jan. 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hugo Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av. $2,000

HUGHES AV, 2,418, e s, 24.8x87.6; North County Development Co., Inc., to Universal Savings Bank, 149 Broadway, March 19, 3 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1,500

MORRIS AV, w s, 483.4 ft n of 184th St, 50x 175 to Walton Av; Anna H. Moldenke and another, trustees, to Church Building Board of Evangelical Joint Synod of Ohio and other States, 55 East Main St, Columbus, Ohio; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $16,500

WALTON AV, 2,428 and 2,430; August H. Silver to same; attorney, same $2,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 347 and 349; Austin H. Cleaveland to Marjory Cleaveland, 98 St. James Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; attorney, John B. Pine, 49 Wall St. $6,000

STEBBINS AV, 1,372; John Davenport to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 1,144, corner 63d St, store; S. Schnurmacher to Demetrius P. Papadopolus, 283 Grand St, 5 years from March 20, 1918; attorney, Charles F. Murphy, 50 Church St. $1,020

3D AV, 2,098, s e; Henry Kamsler et al. to Mark Friedner, 107 West 116th St, and Charles Ebstein, 107 West 116th St, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; address, Friedman & Ebstein, 107 West 116th St. $2,750

4TH AV, 402 and part, John P. McParlan et al. to Samuel Blumenfeld, 119 Hester St, 3 years from May 1, 1918; address, 119 Hester St. $2,000

11TH ST, 29 East, n s, James Hamilton to Philip Schkleink, 312 East 8th St, 5 years from March 1, 1918; attorney, Herman Weiss, 302 Broadway $1,320

46TH ST, 16 East, s s; Philip Lehman, agent, to Hy. Koopman & Son, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1919; attorneys, Thomas & Friedman, 2 Rector St. $9,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 460, store; Helena Wolf to Joseph Schwartz, 460 Brook Av, 5 years from Feb. 1; attorney, P. Fried, 522 East 149th St $468

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

Manhattan Av, 126; Elizabeth F. Gregory against Katherine B. Knapp et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Smith & Bowman.

2D AV, e s, 74 ft n of 34th St, 24.8x100; Max Rich et al. against Benjamin Gruber et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, L. Nadel.

5TH AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 88th St, 50x120.9; W. N. Jack, Co., Inc., against Sixty-seven Fifth Av. Co., Inc., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, O. S. M. Tierney.

5TH AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 88th St, 50x120.9; John Morros Co., Inc., against Ten Sixty-seven Fifth Av. Co., Inc., counterclaim; attorney, O. S. M. Tierney.

7TH AV, 2,465 and 2,467; Stephen D. Marshall, trustee, against Asher Simon Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

125TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 27x100.11; Julia G. Inness against Jobst Hoffman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. H. Brainerd.

129TH ST, 151 West; Julius F. Hener against Elias S. Peets et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. M. Burghard.

Bronx.

138TH ST. East, 410; Morris Spitz against Mary J. McNamara et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, S. B. Pollak.

238TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100; Philip J. Fox against Mary F. Watkins, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. C. Stein.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.

Mortgage Department

14 WALL STREET

Telephone Rector 4090

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

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Suitable for Alteration.

Equity $36,000.

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A Murray Hill Residence For Sale

37th St. Bet. Lexington and Third Aves.

20 FEET FRONT.

4 STORIES AND BASEMENT.

$22,500.

James Kyle & Son, 721 Lexington Ave.

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A FINE TWO-STORY

GARAGE

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Live Business Section of Brooklyn

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OPEN STORAGE AND DOCK ON GOWANUS CANAL

840 ft. water frontage; 288 ft. on street. SALE or LEASE for term of years.

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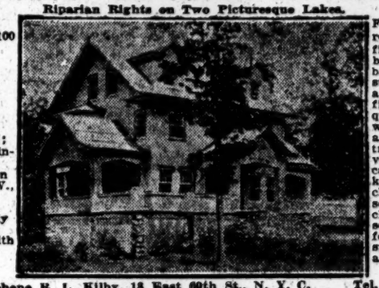
Woolworth Building. Phone 7294 Barclay.

PRIVATE HOME, IMPOSING COLONIAL DESIGN, IN FAMOUS MONTCLAIR-MORRISTOWN SECTION, SACRIFICE PRICE, $7,000. MORTGAGE, $5,000. ONLY $2,000 ON EASY TERMS TO PAY.

Riparian Rights on Two Picturesque Lakes.

On beautiful elevated plot 100 ft. by 186 ft., covered with fine old oaks, elegant lawn and grounds, aristocratic surroundings and neighbors; only a few minutes' walk to express station of D., L. & W., 42 minutes on train to N. Y. C.; ready for occupancy now; fitted with every modern convenience.



Fine big living room with open fireplace, 6 big bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, large store room; all handsomely finished in parquet floors, white enamel and chestnut trim; very conveniently located as to markets, schools, churches and several country clubs near by; seven hundred feet elevation; sparkling, pure artesian water.

Write or 'phone R. L. Kilby, 18 East 60th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 4570 Plaza.

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At the High Point of Long Island

16 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station

The most beautiful apartment house yet erected outside of Manhattan.

A four story mansion set in the spacious grounds of a gentleman's country estate.

All outside rooms. Interior fire stairs, no outside fire escapes. Elevator; all night hall service.

Each apartment in a separate wing, planned to afford every advantage of a country home with apartment service.

All tile baths with tiled-in fixtures; white, sanitary kitchens. Recessed radiators.

Four to seven rooms, one to three baths, pantries, etc.

Prices more moderate than the better types of Manhattan apartments.

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Pretty Brick Houses

$5,000—For Sale—$7,000

With or Without Garage—Easy Terms.

We are owners of cozy 7-room homes in Brooklyn on new subway—that will just suit your taste and pocketbook. Some day not far off property adjoining our great subways will cost five times its present price. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.

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QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale at

KEW GARDENS, L. I.

16 minutes from Penn. Station.

Beautiful 12 room house, all modern improvements, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; situated on large corner plot. Owner, Room 308, 32 Broadway.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

8 rooms and bath; hardwood trim; modern improvements; water, gas, sewer, electricity; private beach, dock, boat, anchorage; 20 minutes from Manhattan. OWNER, 443 West 34th Street, New York.

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SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.

INSURANCE.

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New English House, combining the charm of the Elizabethan period with every modern convenience. Brick, stucco and timbered exterior; oak paneled walls and beamed ceilings, interior; 10 large, sunny rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, maids' dining room. Vegetable and flower gardens, shrubbery; 5 minutes to Stamford Station. F. L. FIELD, 18 East 41st St.

SCARSDALE ESTATE.

Attractive dwelling, for rent furnished, 6 master bedrooms, 3 double servants' rooms, 4 baths, spacious garage,

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Farmhouse, 8 rooms, and 30 acres, near north shore, 5 miles from Camp Upton, for rent, $350. Shoreham Agency, 11 Wall St., New York.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Village Fruit Farm, Highland, N. Y.—House, 8 rooms, hot water heat, bathroom, hardwood floors; barn, chicken houses; implements; $6,000; fruit yields income now. Saling, 152 Sherman Av., Manhattan.

FARM—250 acres, 15 miles from Newburg, N. Y., house, barns, outbuildings, good condition; close to creamery and town; must sell. Write W. M. Collard, Middletown, N. Y.

FARM PRICES have not advanced in Columbia County; crops and produce 100 per cent. higher. For information, &c., write RURAL LIFE CO., Kinderhook, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Commuter's farm, Bergen County, hour out; modernized house; 50 acres; bargain. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale, old-fashioned New England homestead, 10 rooms, 3 fireplaces, extensive lawn, shade trees, 66 acres, abundance of fruit; price $4,300, $500 down. Charles Wernsman, Derby, Conn.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

70 acres poultry trucking farm, woodlands, fruit, dairy, spring water, lake, 9-room house, bath, all outbuildings, at Annapolis Junction, Md., (near Camp Meade;) $12,000. Apply Hughes, 210 West 34th.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH ST., 39 EAST.—Suite four sunny rooms, furnished; kitchen privilege; ladies; seen after 8. Smith.

44TH, 141 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; thoroughly modern; 3 blocks from Grand Central. Apartment 5-F.

50TH, 14 EAST. — Beautifully furnished studio apartment; kitchenette; $80; lease to October. Anquinos.

53D, 5 EAST.—Attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Plaza 3699, 11-3. Haggard.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath; $90 up; maid and meal service if desired. Murray Hill 9281.

80TH, 111 EAST. — Handsome kitchenette suite for bachelor; hot water, electricity. Lenox 10241.

96TH ST., 71 EAST, (Northwest Corner Park Av.)—Light, airy apartments, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, extra servants' bath; $65 to $110. J. Edgar Leaycraft Co., 30 East 42d St.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

DISTINCTIVE, artistic six rooms, immediate possession, $85 until October. Telephone Gramercy 723.

FURNISHED apartments for rent. Miss Hinton, care of Butler & Baldwin, 280 Madison Av. Murray Hill 6632.

MADISON AV., 37.—Apartment, two rooms and bath; furnished; southern exposure; to sublet; $100 monthly.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished apartment, 10 rooms and 4 baths; 66th St. and Madison Av.; substantial concessions until October 1 or will rent for term of years; immediate possession; seen by appointment. Telephone John 7547.

STUDIO APARTMENT, completely furnished, facing park, for rent from May 1 to Oct. 1; lease can be continued after Oct. 1 unfurnished; bedroom, bath, large studio, kitchenette complete; can be shown between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Apply Superintendent, 12 Gramercy Park.

UNUSUAL opportunity, east side, below 59th, magnificent 14 rooms, 5 baths; concession to October. Telephone 908 Circle.

Furnished—West Side.

4TH AV., 429, (at 29th St.)—One room with bath, $40; two rooms with bath, $65; elevator, telephone. Tel. 2976 Madison Square.

16TH, 115 WEST.—4 room, attractively furnished elevator apartment. Apply between 4 and 7, Hungerford, Chelsea 6600.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.—Suites of two rooms and bath; attractive home furnishings; clean, cool, quiet; in business centre; maid service; electricity; switchboard service.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

54TH ST. AND 7TH AV., (The Oregon.)—To sublet, 6 rooms. Apply to Apartment 12A.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, studio building, furnished or unfurnished.

58TH, 152 WEST.—New building, living room; grand piano; 2 bedrooms; inner hall; bath; small kitchen; breakfast. Phone Murray Hill 6356, before 10, after 7.

58TH ST., 30 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Apartment, 2 rooms and bath; April till June. Inquire Superintendent.

59TH, 100 WEST, (overlooking Park.)—Sacrifice exquisitely furnished apartment, two bedrooms, large living room, kitchenette; restaurant. Mason.

59TH ST.—Exclusive apartment, wonderful park view; splendid studio, bedroom, kitchen; luxuriously furnished; $250; will consider Summer rate. For appointment mornings Plaza 6950.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, beautifully furnished, with or without private baths; electricity, telephones; maid service; Summer rates.

79TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms, 2 baths, piano, $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

70s, WEST. — Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, piano, $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

70s, Near Central Park.—Five large, sunny rooms, two baths, very elegantly furnished, $500. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Two rooms, attractively furnished; modern; kitchenette; maid service; near subway, elevated; meals optional; $60.

80S, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished; reasonable. Columbus 3974.

85TH, 1 WEST.—Unusual seven-room elevator apartment, facing Central Park; modern conveniences, luxuriously furnished; unfurnished if desired; rent reasonable.

85TH, 252 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptionally attractive, cool five rooms; two baths; living room, 28x18; newly decorated and furnished; until Oct. 1. Front Apt. 3B.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house; floor, two, three, four rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; service; $90-$100; cozy studio, $45

95TH, 206 WEST,—Artistically furnished, five sunny rooms; silver, linen; elevator. Apt. 2-B.

96TH ST., WEST, (near Park.)—Floor; beautiful private home; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths; electricity; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

105TH, 142 WEST.—Large front suite; piano, telephone, electricity; $16 weekly. Apt. 1W.

110TH, 225 WEST.—Opposite Central Park; high-class elevator apartment; 2, 3 rooms; kitchenette, 2 bedrooms; newly furnished; telephone, electricity, shower bath; parquet flooring; near "L," subway.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Six outside rooms, between Riverside and subway. Apt. 103.

118TH, 210 WEST, HOTEL CECIL.—Very desirable apartments, just vacated, two rooms and bath; full hotel service.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractively furnished 2-room apartment; kitchenette and bath.

122D, 523 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Five rooms, $70; afternoons. Morningside 5550; references.

139TH, 520 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 6 room elevator apartment; convenient location; rent reasonable. Appointment, Audubon 4360, Apt. 65.

191ST, 573 WEST, (Opposite Subway Entrance.)—To sublet, four-room furnished apartment; all housekeeping essentials. Agent, on premises.

Apartments, Handsomely Furnished.—Riverside Drive, West End, best buildings; other choice localities; concessions to October. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS — Beautifully FURNISHED, 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50 per month; three rooms, bath and kitchenette, $75 per month; 4 rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette, $85 per month. Phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; facing park. Seen by appointment. Riverside 654.

BROADWAY, 2,534, at 96th St. Subway Station, (The Martha.)—One, two, three rooms and bath, maid service and linen, $40 to $80. Tel. 1156 Riverside.

CHARMING, sunshine flooded 7-room apartment, facing Central Park; inspiring panorama from large private balcony; open fireplace in big living room; valet service; restaurant; fully furnished, including baby grand. Reduced to Oct. 1. Phone Plaza 6958.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SECTION.
Eight rooms completely and tastefully furnished; southern exposure; fine outlook; $100. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Corner apartment, 6 light outside rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished, including baby grand piano and victrola; beautiful view; delightful Summer apartment; $150 monthly April to October; shown by appointment. V 290 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Cor. 139th.)—Unusually light, sunny, 4-room apartment, nicely furnished; all conveniences; pianola; April to October. Avery, Audubon 3130.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—Beautiful 4-room apartment, furnished, from April 1st. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE (116th).—Handsomely furnished 4 rooms, 12th floor, $115 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 137.—Large, attractive apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; sublet furnished, $150.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (128th St.)—4 rooms, cheerful, sunny, charmingly furnished; $55. Telephone Spring 8620. Miss Kauffman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90s.) — Handsomely furnished 8-room corner; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—Four rooms; seen 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. Apartment 4, N. E.

SUBLET.—Furnished 3 rooms and bath, with service. 55 West 46th St.

TO SUBLET on Riverside Drive, a desirable furnished apartment, from May 1 to Sept. 30; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent, may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645. Apartment 83.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Elegantly furnished floor; suitable studio; modern improvements. W 163 Times.

WEST END AV., 782 (cor. 98th St.)—Fully and handsomely furnished six rooms, two baths, to October or November; eleventh floor; large French window, piano; all outside rooms; view of river; $175 month. W. M. Haines, Apt. 111. Tel. 7013 Riverside.

WEST END AV.—Sublet, furnished, from May to September, 8 light rooms, overlooking Hudson River; attractively furnished; Steinway piano; references required. Phone 7500 Riverside. Apt. 7S.

WEST END AV. AND 76TH ST.—Furnished corner apartment, consisting of 10 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Hudson, from May 1 to Sept. 15 next; $300 per month. Phone Greeley 1599.

WEST END.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths, 11th floor. Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END.—Seven rooms, 3 baths; exquisitely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31ST ST. and Lexington.—To sublet, modern elevator apartment, 6 large, light rooms; rent reasonable. Madison Square 7042.

34TH, 64 EAST, (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Unusually large two rooms and bath apartment, $1,600; large front parlor store, $1,600; both on parlor floor; will rent together or separately. Apply Superintendent or Vanderbilt Gown Shop on premises. Telephone Murray Hill 913.

34TH, 120 EAST, (Ground Floor West.)—Best in $1,400 modern apartment; conveniences.

49TH, 11 EAST.—Two and three rooms, elevator apartment; all modern improvements. Apply Superintendent.

63D ST., (corner Madison Av.)—Hotel Leonore, Apt. 34, two rooms and bath.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

87TH ST., 59 EAST.—Three rooms, bath; all improvements, with kitchenette, $50-$65.

92D ST., 145 WEST.
adjoining corner Lexington Av.,
8 rooms and bath; $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

PARK AV., 945. — Five rooms and bath; steam heat; $40.

UNFURNISHED apartment, 5 or 6 rooms, kitchen, bath; near Riverside or Central Park; highest references. J 116 Times.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

49TH, 28 WEST.—Handsome two and three room apartments; newly decorated; electricity, telephone. Brett, 501 5th Av.

52D ST., 29 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, 2 rooms and bath, $65. Ashforth & Co., 501 5th Av.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story apartment building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,800; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant in building.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

70TH, 112 WEST.—Immense front parlor, running water, floors carpeted, $30 month.

79TH, 205 WEST.—Immediate possession; beautiful second floor; private house; two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; liberal concession.

83D, 1 WEST, (cor. Central Park West.)—Six large outside rooms; possession April 1st; $100 per month. Apt. 3d floor west.

85TH, 252 WEST, (Apt. 1C.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchennete, $65; modern. 11 to 1 only; references.

90'S, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, six rooms; $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

93D ST. and Central Park West.—Eight-room corner apartment; rent $2,100.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

94TH, 2 WEST.—Unfurnished apartment, 8 rooms, all outside, 2 baths, extra lavatory; newly decorated; exceptional opportunity. Magnus. Riverside 8880.

106TH, 206 WEST.—Light apartment, seven rooms; elevator; all improvements; best value on west side.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Near Riverside Drive; attractive suites of two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $50 monthly up; dining room in building. R. A. McEntee Co. Telephone Morningside 1891.

139TH, 640 WEST, cor. Riverside Drive.—5 rooms, 2d floor, elevated, facing street, very moderate rental. Apartment 23; Audubon 3130.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Apartment 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; high class; $25.

163D, 100 WEST, (near Ogden Av.)—Seven exceptionally fine outside rooms; $50; near west side elevated; convenient subway.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
161ST ST., 581 WEST, N. E. COR. BROADWAY.—7 and 8 rooms and 2 baths, steam heat, electric light, night and day elevator and telephone service; possession at once; rentals $70 and $80. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 331.—9 rooms, 3 baths, ample closet room; sublet at $1,900 to October, 1919. Apartment 26.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (125th St.)—Large front room, overlooking Grant's Tomb; private family; gentlemen; references. Apt. 34. Phone Morningside 5400.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

DENTIST'S office and three rooms, bath; excellent location; bay window; north light; new building; service. 55 W. 46th St.

MANHATTAN AV., 278, (corner 111th St.)—Beautiful elevator apartment facing Morningside Park; all modern 4, 5, and 6 room apartments; convenient to all cars; day and night service; rents moderate; agent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790. — Eight large rooms, two baths, facing river, near 157th subway, to October, $100 per month. See tenant, 1H, second floor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800, (Apt. 8A.)—Seven large, outside rooms, 2 baths, for rent about May 10. Phone Audubon 5620.

SIX rooms and bath, 2 toilets; 8th floor front; all southern exposures; rent $1,100 to $1,200 per annum. Inquire Schuyler 5607.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.—Detached sunny 4, 5 rooms, kitchenette, fireplaces, porches. Inquire Lesley. 608 W. 227th.

WADSWORTH AV., 140, (near 181st.)—To sublet, small apartment; all modern improvements. Apt. 6, phone 9681 St. Nicholas.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
9 West 9th.—Two or three rooms and bath; also four rooms and two baths; electric light, open grates; steam heat; service.

WEST END AV., 255.—In high-class apartment house, facing West End Av., near 72d St., three rooms and kitchen, unfurnished; $1,600. Columbus 4145.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Desire small furnished apartment, beginning May 1, with privilege buying furniture; location between West End Av. and Riverside; highest references. Address Couple, R 331 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment until October; living room, 2 bedrooms, bath, and kitchenette, in house with cafe; location near Central Park or Columbia University. V 123 Times.

WANTED, apartment, two rooms and bath, furnished, on or near Riverside Drive, or will sublet from April to October. J 367 Times Downtown.

ONE, two or three rooms and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished, below 90th St., west side; must be reasonable. J 372 Times Downtown.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

American adults desire completely furnished apt., 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, elec.; west side, near subway; references. F 66 Times.

THREE or 4 nicely furnished front room apartment for housekeeping, upper west side preferred. J 364 Times Downtown.

2-3 ROOMS, about $50, Columbia University or Washington Square. F 23 Times.

Wanted immediately, furnished apt. three rooms; on west side. W 81 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished housekeeping apartment, corner or front rooms; three rooms, kitchen, bath; west side, 50th to 110th; preferably non-elevator; references. B. L., 7 Times.

Wanted.—Front apartment; four rooms; all modern improvements; for three in family; state price and full particulars. E 227 Times Downtown.

LIST your apartments with us, furnished or unfurnished; large number of clients waiting. Remco, Broadway and 98th St.

Two rooms, bath, with or without kitchenette, preferably near Washington Square. Address N., 3 East 10th St.

Two rooms, kitchenette apartment, west side, convenient subway; limit $25. R 332 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium room, with dressing room; running water; private house; references.

18TH, 114 EAST.—Sunny 2-room apartment; bath; housekeeping; large, small rooms; conveniences.

24TH, 122 EAST.—Suite; heat, running water, bath; suitable two; refined house.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath; electricity; $6; another, $5; gentleman.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room; one flight; electricity, bath; $11; gentleman.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; sunny square room; running water; references.

55TH, 77 EAST.—Single room, adjoining bath, running water. Apply between 10 and 5.

EXCEPTIONAL, large, well-furnished room; all modern conveniences; references. Telephone 3800 Plaza.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st St.)—Lagre front room with private bath, steam heat, electric light; board optional; references.

MADISON AV., 253.—Furnished, unfurnished large, small rooms, bath; steam; electricity; parlor floor; business transients accommodated; references.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large and small rooms, private bath; $12, $5.

West Side.

12TH, 146 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; reference.

16TH, 125 WEST.—Very attractive room; private apartment; business woman; vacant April 1; elevator, kitchen privileges; call evenings; $7.

29TH, 326 WEST.—Large, well-furnished, heated room, private house; phone; gentlemen.

46TH, 148 WEST.—Cozy, light, large, small rooms; bath, electricity; $4-$12; convenience.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Beautiful large room and private bath; high-class house and location.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; suites; electricity; southern exposure; elevator.

52D, 234 WEST.
Beautiful large room, running water; electricity.

56TH, 201 WEST.
Rooms, attractively furnished; conveniences; select house.

57TH, 260 WEST. — Sunny room; running water; 1-2 people; elevator; fifth floor.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
High-class suites, 2 rooms and bath.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, medium, sunny room, lavatory; electricity, closets; charming apartment; exclusive neighborhood; gentlemen; $65; references. Rouza.

69TH, (2,029 Broadway.) — Attractive large room; exclusive elevator apartment; charming environment Wilde.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large, medium rooms; exceptional accommodations.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, bath, also large room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; select house; gentlemen preferred.

70TH, 112 WEST.—Large parlor; southern exposure; private bath, twin beds; $12 per week.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive room, large closet, near bath; private house.

70TH, 200 WEST, Apt. 20.—Room for gentleman. Collins.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Well furnished front room, private bath, steam heat, electricity.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Small skylight room; well ventilated; electricity. G. F. Biggs.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private bath; steam heat, electricity; breakfasts; references.

72D, 22 WEST.—Attractive studio, art or music; basement; running water, electricity.

73D, 111 WEST.—Opening newly furnished house; large, small rooms, suites; kitchenette.

73D, 139 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished back parlor with kitchenette; electricity.

73D, 108 WEST.—Large front room; hot, cold, running water; one flight.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Handsome second-story suite; delightful private residence; for Spring and Autumn; tiled bath, parquet floor; long or short lease; special rates.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; electricity, large rooms; private baths; $11, $12.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cheerful, neatly furnished large and small rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

75TH, 170 WEST.—Two exceptionally well-furnished, outside rooms, with kitchen, exclusive, phone, and all conveniences; close to 72d St. subway; $20 per week.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Front and back room, second floor; private bath; all conveniences; references.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny room; southern exposure. Ross.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, southern exposure, adjoining bath; possession April 1.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath; electricity, phone; select residence; $14.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room adjoining bath; also hall room.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Just opened, high-class residence; rooms and suites with baths, or single; electricity, telephone; $5, $9, $15.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; first floor private house.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Large, small warm, sunny rooms; convenient to bath; references; telephone.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Large room, newly decorated; furnished or unfurnished; other rooms.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Furnished large room; southern exposure; private bath; kitchenette optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable rooms; every convenience.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Delightfully arranged three-room suit, or separately; southern exposure, shower; large, modern; 8th floor. Pearson.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant, large room or suite, overlooking park; private baths; porch; maid service. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; convenient "L;" private home; references.

81ST, 155 WEST.—Neatly furnished single room, running water, bath, $4. Schuyler 2982.

82D, 248 WEST.—Handsome parlor suite for business lady or gentleman. Circle 1586.

82D ST., 20 WEST.—University professor's home, two large rooms; references.

85TH, 204 WEST.—Nice room with strictly private family for gentleman; heat, bath, phone; references; reasonable. Apartment 1.

85TH, 149 WEST.—Large front rooms, private bath, electricity; near subway and "L."

85TH, 120 WEST.—Large room with bath; smaller rooms. Telephone 3460 Schuyler.

87TH, 201 WEST. — Attractively furnished outside rooms, southern exposure; elevator apartment.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive suite; one, two rooms, bath; single room; steam, electricity.

90TH, 121 WEST.—Cozy room; heat, phone, all conveniences. Gadeau.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Private family would let desirable gentleman comfortable front room, adjoining bath; apartment; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960.

93D, 250 WEST, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished room; running water; $5. Riverside 5010; Apartment 2.

94TH, (696 West End Av.)—Large, well-furnished bedroom, adjoining bath; $10; private house; one block Riverside and 96th subway.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; all conveniences; excellent location; references.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms, private bath; electricity; constant hot water; L, subway; convenient, desirable location.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

90S, (Near Riverside.)—High-class seven rooms; southern exposure; piano; $125. Particulars 745 West End Av., near 97th.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Pleasant room; running water; suitable for two; reasonable. Telephone 1435 Riverside. Apartment 4 West.

101ST ST., 309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Two connecting rooms (or single); private home; every convenience; gentlemen, couple; breakfast; Apt. 3.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Well furnished outside room, adjoining bath; elevator; improvements; overlooking Hudson.

103D, 303 WEST.—Large, sunny room, next to bathroom; newly furnished; in private home.

108TH, 301 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Elegant large room, bath; high class. Dickson.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny room, lavatory, adjoining bath; 7th floor.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large or single, sunny room; $4; elevator; every convenience. Holland.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Comfortabie room adjoining bath; private family; references. Apt. 21.

114TH, 514 WEST, (opposite Columbia.)—Room adjoining bath; reasonable. Apt. 1.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—La Porte Hotel, opposite Columbia University; 8 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths, $5 weekly up; transients accommodated; Flying Fame Cafeteria and Restaurant.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant room; near Columbia; all conveniences; $3.50. Apt. 3.

120TH, 359 WEST.—Newly furnished room, for gentlemen or couple; private house.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractiveiy furnished rooms for girls; home environment; select neighborhood. Seller.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Four rooms; elevator; (Columbia University); top floor. Apt. 63.

122D, 512 WEST.—Large, light room, bath, shower; elevator; heat guaranteed; kitchen privileges; gentleman. Morningside 3593.

141ST, (Broadway, 3,456.)—Parlor and adjoining bedroom; elevator house. Apartment 5.

148TH ST., 402 WEST.—Light, airy room, with bath. Apartment B.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished room, adjoining bath; home privileges, to gentleman, on Riverside Drive, (110th subway,) quiet couple. Telephone 3117 Morningside.

ATTRACTIVE, connecting rooms, bath adjoining, suitable two or three gentlemen. Columbus 1265.

BROADWAY, 2,534, (95th St.)—The Martha; attractive, large, front room, private bath, all latest improvements. Telephone Riverside 1156.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (75th.) "The Avonmore." —Two single rooms and two room suite; private family. Columbus 2307. Miss Irvine.

BROADWAY, (77th.)—Attractive, large front suite, kitchenette. Inquire Toussaint, 202 West 85th.

BROADWAY, (216 West 56th.)—Large, lovely furnished room; small room; electricity. Apt. 16.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—6 rooms, all sunny; elevator; very desirable; $100.

CLAREMONT AV., (116th St.)—Large, exceptional room, high-class apartment, private bath; Christian family; subway and Riverside bus, two minutes; large French windows to balcony; ideal Summer room; references. Phone Morningside 1338.

COMFORTABLE room, en suite, private; accommodations par excellence visitors city. Phone 2256 Academy.

OLD CHELSEA. — Large room, overlooking garden; private bath, showers. Telephone Chelsea 2757.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, (corner 162d St.)—Attractively furnished large room; new, modern apartment; exclusive family. Apt. 7F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th.)—Desirable room; every convenience; private family; reasonable. Apt. 45.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94TH.)—Attractively furnished small room. Apt. 61. Riverside 9881.

TWO large, light, well-furnished adjoining rooms, suitable one or two gentlemen, near Broadway, below 110th St.; references; $10-$12 per week. Schuyler 9022.

TWO sunny front rooms, (or single,) private; suitable two gentlemen or business couple; $9, $11; references. Schuyler 9505.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments, Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 106th.)—Corner room; private elevator apartment; gentlemen. 5 West.

WEST END AV., 911.—Front room; conveniences; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AVE., 611.—Attractive large rooms with or without private bath.

Brooklyn.

LINCOLN ROAD, 60.—Large room; steam, electricity; 2 minutes Prospect Park "L." 9615 Flatbush.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LEXINGTON AV., 533, (at 49th St.)—Attractive studio house; business floor to let. Phone Plaza 3341.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Business woman desires room and bath; Gramercy Park section or walking distance 23d and Fifth Av.; state terms; references. F 109 Times.

Young man wants large, well furnished room and bath; vicinity Columbia Univ.; independent entrance; moderate price. W 83 Times.

Central Park West.—Room with bath wanted in private family, with no other roomers, by man of middle age; references exchanged; state price and location. Y 203 Times Annex.

ROOM, running water, $6-$7, 70th to 110th St., west; small private family; young business man, Christian; permanent. J 127 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 47 EAST. — Handsomely furnished suite, piano; single room; excellent table; table guests.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large, sunny room, with private bath; also small room, studios.

38TH ST., (307 Lexington Av.)—Large and single rooms; newly decorated; electricity.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with all conveniences; telephone; table guests accommodated.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Elegant rooms; excellent table; high class house.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (38th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Small and large rooms, with private baths; references; table boarders.

16 WEST 56TH ST.
Small rooms, bath, with board; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—One large double room, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

57TH, 323 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large, small front rooms; steam, electricity; French family.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

58TH ST., 41-45 WEST.—MADISON ARMS; ELEVATOR.

68TH, 50 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; also front parlor.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Select house; large room, private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; table guests accommodated.

73D, 302 WEST.—High-class two-room suite; long, double rooms; private bath; all conveniences; home cooking; Riverside.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Front suite, second floor; private bath; also other rooms; steam, electricity; private phone; table guests accommodated.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Desirable large and hall sunny second-floor rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; excellent cuisine; table guests. Schuyler 9725.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Sunny rooms; newly decorated; home cooking; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautiful front room, bath, steam, electricity; also medium; home cooking; table guests.

76TH, 229 WEST.—One large, one small room; excellent table; fine location.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Nice house for married people at nice prices; one double room, running water, steam, electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Diabetic cooking; excellent service; well furnished room; lady or gentlemen.

80TH, 124-128 WEST. — Attractive rooms; electricity; good home cooking; special permanent.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; refined environment; home cooking; references. Schuyler 8609.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive sunny, front room, bath; smaller room; parlor; dining; reasonable.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

86TH, 17 WEST.—Large connecting front rooms; superior table; parlor dining; select house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; table guests.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate couple or gentlemen; excellent table.

90TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Jewish family, room for gentlemen, couple; excellent board; references.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity, constant hot water; excellent table.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

95TH, 65 WEST, (The Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished, large rooms, suitable couples.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.) — Attractive room, second floor, adjoining bath; owner's private home.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near subway.)—Healthy, beautiful location; "The Audubon," newly renovated, bright, clean rooms, single, en suite; good board; surprisingly reasonable; every comfort. 2757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. 222, (94th.)—Beautiful, large, sunny room, congenial family; also medium-sized room; home cooking; references. Apartment 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. 740.—Private family offers beautiful, large room, facing the Drive; first-class board. Audubon 4570, Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive room, facing Riverside; exclusive Hebrew boarding house. Schuyler 9957.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Sunny, steam-heated rooms, $10-$12; couple, $20. Payne.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, newly furnished; private bath; suitable two or three; twin beds; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

BOARD WANTED.

Board wanted in private family by man, wife, daughter, age 11; two rooms, bath, or running water; between 30th and 60th, 6th and 3d Avs; $30 week; quiet, homelike surroundings; best references. Y 204 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young lady studying wants position with C. P. A. or large corporation; five years manager, head book

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, experienced operator, with reference from present employer as to his conscientious and dependable service, desires position with manufacturing or mercantile company where he can advance himself. J 385 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced, competent, accurate operator, desires position paying $20-$25 weekly. J 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (28,) college education; 7 years' experience. M. S., 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, experienced, conscientious, reliable; $14. George Schwartz, 931 Whitlock Av.

STEWARD country club desires change; six years' reference present position; last year's business $30,000. X 370 Times Annex.

TEACHER, (28,) married, seeks business opening with a future; graduate and holds Master's degree Columbia; knowledge French and German; best references. O 563 Times Harlem.

THE PROFESSIONAL CHAUFFEURS' Club of America is in position to furnish on short notice thoroughly competent, reliable chauffeurs with long experience whose references are guaranteed. Address 240 West 55th St. Tel. 2495-4362 Circle.

TRAFFIC CLERK.—Claims, tracing, routes, etc., rail, water, express; fifteen years' experience with one railroad; American, over draft age; highest reference and clean record; compensation secondary. V 230 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC-TRANSPORTATION.

Man, 38 years old, 20 years' experience railroad, steamboat and coastwise steamship office and operating departments. J 71 Times.

WOMAN'S READY TO WEAR BUYER. THE ADVERTISER IS AT PRESENT ASSOCIATED WITH ONE OF THE LEADING MAIL ORDER HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY AS BUYER AND MANAGER OF A WOMAN'S WEARING APPAREL DEPT. DOING BUSINESS OF OVER A MILLION DOLLARS. HE IS DESIROUS OF MAKING A CHANGE WITH ANY PROGRESSIVE MAIL ORDER OR RETAIL CONCERN WHERE BIG THINGS COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED AND APPRECIATED. SALARY NO OBJECT FOR THE PRESENT. WOULD GO OUT OF TOWN IF NECESSARY. HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. BOX P 7 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN.—A live young man, experienced writer, newspaper and periodicals, technical, (better nontechnical,) editor large class publication 18 months; formerly statistician big machine shop, good correspondent, knowledge of printing, engraving, bookkeeping; used to meeting prominent people; college graduate, but real worker; references from all employers; no fancy salary expected. H. M. Taylor, 174 Grand St., Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN with "good business head" desires position with firm where there is a good chance to learn a good business and where ability, hard work will be recognized by advancement; salary secondary; 20 years of age; have 5 years' business ability, can handle correspondence, understand office detail, operate typewriter, possess exceptional sales and executive ability; excellent reference. V 251 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) knowledge bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting, desires position as assistant in office of reliable firm; two years' clerical experience; moderate salary. D. Ennis, 200 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat, seeks job or position where ability and quick work will lead to advancement; will consider anything; will leave town if necessary; best references. J 366 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years, married, desires position; thoroughly understands office routine work, bookkeeping, and typewriter, and speaks Spanish fluently. O 559 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, plays the ukelele well, desires connection with present or proposed vaudeville act eventually traveling west. Box 53, 318 West 57th St., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, desires position in mercantile house; can operate tabulating machine; 4 years' experience. J 369 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with some knowledge of chemistry, wishes position as laboratory helper, with chance for advancement. O 562 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, well educated, several years' business experience, desires position with responsibility and opportunity. W 65 Times.

YOUNG MAN possessing initiative desires position with reputable house; opportunity of becoming salesman; men's wear preferred. W 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, educated, plenty initiative, knowledge accounting, stenography, office detail; make ideal assistant to executive. J 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, draft exempt, desires connection with corporation where initiative and ability are recognized. J 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) draft exempt, four years' real estate experience, wishes position with responsibility, any line; salary $18. J 126 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years; high school graduate; 3 years' business experience; willing to tackle anything; references. J 363 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, possessing initiative, desires position with reputable house; opportunity of becoming salesman, men's wear preferred. W 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, seeks clerical position with advancement. J 397 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, desires clerical position; advancement. J 368 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) college education; three years' experience with reputable houses; capable. I. Ruth, 1,602 Bathgate Av., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position anything; salesmanship ability; draft exempt. J 360 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honest, ambitious, not afraid of work, wishes position where he can advance to salesman. F 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires position in office of reliable concern; ambitious, live wire. V 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt, wishes position, clerical preferred; experienced; references. J 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, educated, desires office position; good penman; advancement; $12. V 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires clerical position, with good chance for advancement; best reference. A 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, business experience, seeks position. V 280 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20;) extensive business experience; tackle anything; references. J 124 Times.

YOUNG MAN, accountancy student, seeks evening employment; experienced bookkeeper, clerk. F 105 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, knows bookkeeping, thoroughly qualified, seeks connection. F 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, attending college, desires position with reliable concern. W 71 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A NEW OCCUPATION FOR YOUNG WOMEN
Between 16 and 25 Years.

Enter as a Student in AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY.

$8.00 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING.
$9.50 PER WEEK IN THREE MONTHS.
$12.00 PER WEEK IN ONE YEAR.

Apply in Person
Between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
ROOM 1,702, 24 WALKER ST.,
(One block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

ARTIST, fashion; must be exceptionally clever and natural talent to make layouts and figures. Call French-American Fashion Co., 210 5th Av.

BILL CLERK.—Manifold billing experience; good handwriting desired; opportunity to advance; state salary and experience. Box 326 Times.

BINDERY GIRLS to learn trade in bindery, and also wire stitchers. E. C. Bruon, 63 Barclay St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, take charge office; familiar with controls; must know how to compose own letters; good opportunity for advancement. Call between 9 and 12, A. Haffenberg & Sons, 587 Hudson St., corner Bank.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer. Answer by letter only, stating experience, references and salary, Farmers Bag and Burlap Co., 11 Gold St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced and able to take balance sheet and statement; knowledge of typewriting necessary; give age, experience, and telephone number; salary $20. K 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist; competent, accurate figurer; state religion, experience, and salary. Box X. G., 104 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Large wholesale house requires the services of several bookkeepers. Write, stating age, experience, nationality, and salary expected, O 193 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; must have long experience double entry and be able to take profit-loss figures; good salary; cloak house experience essential but not necessary. P 2 Times.

BOOKKEEPER of ability; one who understands accounting thoroughly and can do a man's work; give reference and salary desired. O 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, knowledge of stenography; one with experience in dress house preferred. Kleinberg, 151 West 30th.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—State experience and salary; real estate office. B. P., 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; double entry; state full particulars and salary wanted. R 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; $18 weekly; hours 9-5. Call 402 West St.

BOOK PUBLISHER.
Permanent and profitable work for four women in office correspondance and exploitation; no replies considered which do not give details of age, education, nationality, salary expected, and experience, if any. Address F 99 Times.

CASHIER and Sales Ledger Clerk with knowledge of typewriting and shorthand, familiar with loose-leaf ledger system, for Brooklyn retail store; salary $12; chance for advancement. Apply in person. Ask for Mr. Ditz. Meyrowitz, 520 5th Av., N. Y.

CLERK wanted by publishing house; with or without experience; excellent working conditions and an opportunity to advance for the right girl; state age and education, experience, and salary desired. R 208 Times Downtown.

CLERK in a department of Wall Street bank; one with knowledge of stenography preferred. Apply in own handwriting, D. T., O 182 Times.

CLERK.—BRIGHT WOMAN, 23 TO 40 YEARS, WITH BUSINESS EXPERIENCE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY, KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; $12-$14 TO START. AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN & VAN ALST AVENUES, LONG ISLAND CITY.

CLERICAL.—Young lady wanted for clerical work in purchasing department of large motor truck company; opportunity to advance; must be neat, accurate; reply, stating experience, salary desired, &c.; resident of Bronx preferred. J 522 Times Harlem.

CORRESPONDENT.—MAIL ORDER HOUSE WANTS CORRESPONDENTS; CREDIT DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT; STATE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. CORRESPONDENT, 180 TIMES.

CORSETIERES wanted to connect with a strictly custom made corset house, for either city or out of town; good pay for wide-awake ladies who desire to make money; salary and commission. Corsets, 221 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

DISHWASHERS. — Apply Steward Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

FILE CLERK.—YOUNG LADY THAT UNDERSTANDS FILING, ALSO HAS KNOWLEDGE OF TRUNK LINE SWITCHBOARD; SALARY TO START $10. APPLY F 98 TIMES.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the Services of SALESWOMEN
For Their Millinery and Flower Department.
Also Tall and Well-Appearing STOCK GIRLS
For
Millinery Department.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the Services of EXPERIENCED SALESPEOPLE
For the Following Departments:
Infants' Wear.
Misses' and Children's Suits.
Women's Suits and Dresses.
Toilet Articles and Drugs.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the Services of a Number of Bright YOUNG GIRLS
For Various Positions in Their Mail Order Department.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRLS
AND
WOMEN.

We are in the market for girls and women of intelligence to fill the following vacancies in our various departments:

ASSEMBLERS,
Factory Work.
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS,
LABORATORY ASSISTANTS,
College Graduates.
TYPISTS,
STENOGRAPHERS.
FILE CLERKS.
APPLY AT ONCE.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST STREET,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

GIRLS,
18 to 25 years,
Pleasant employment under sunshine conditions.

Average wages $9 to $10 and $12 per week; lowest wages $7; hours, 8 to 5:45.

Excellent ventilation; good light, first aid, rest and reading rooms; meals at less than cost.

NINE MINUTES RIDE FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION TO 11TH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

Sunshine Biscuit Works.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.,
Long Island City.

GIRL wanted for cashier's job in large mercantile house; prefer young woman over 21 years of age, with high school education; salary, $12 to start, with chance of advancement; apply, in own handwriting, stating age and qualifications. O 201 Times.

GIRLS for ASSEMBLY WORK on small electrical and wireless apparatus for U. S. Government; permanent work. Apply or write The Mount Vernon Co., 320 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., opposite Columbus Av. station.

GIRL, experienced, to take charge of sample department and stock wanted by lace and embroidery house. Apply by letter, stating experience, references, and salary desired, P. O. Box 151, Madison Square, N. Y. City.

GIRL, about 15 years, in office of jewelry house; $6 to start. V 291 Times Downtown.

GIRL wanted to make herself useful in hosiery department. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

HEAD NURSE of day nursery in New York City; must have had similar experience. Apply E. S., 318 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEWORKER. — Intelligent; permanent position, with American family, three adults, country; must be good plain cook, neat, and agreeable. Call with references, Mrs. Baker, Hotel Woodstock, 43d St., between 6th Av. and Broadway, 9 to 11 A. M., Thursday.

INSPECTORS, ASSEMBLERS. — Positions open for 100 girls and women, ages 18 to 45 years, for light inspection and assembling work, mostly on Government orders; experience not necessary; an opportunity to work for Government without leaving home; 54 hours a week, 7 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. daily; Saturday, 7 A. M. to 11 A. M.; wages up to $2 a day. The Jones Speedometer, Inc., Orchard and Cedar Sts., New Rochelle, N. Y.

JEWISH WOMAN wanted to act as supervisor of girls; must be prepared to live in institution, and must speak English fluently; preference given to applicants of experience and education. Apply, by mail only, to Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av., New York City.

MANICURIST.—Experienced. Miss Wilson's shop, Ansonia Hotel, 74th St. and B'way.

MODEL, size 36, fur coatees and novelty. Jrauer & Herskovitz, 127 West 26th.

MOTHERS OF AMBITIOUS GIRLS, 15-18 YEARS, ATTENTION!

A business opportunity of the right sort where environment is as carefully supervised as at school; good wages to start and rapid promotion to earnest girls. Our lady teacher looks after their business training, our nurse looks after their health.

Apply all week, Best & Co. Employment Office, 8:30 to 10 A. M., 7 West 35th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER, experienced; references; good salary. Address W 70 Times.

NURSE.—For Flushing, L. I.; cultivated, refined young French woman, fond of children, and willing to assist with three, aged 4, 6, and 10 years; seashore July and August; salary, $45; personal references required. Write 280 Jamaica Av., Flushing, L. I. Telephone Flushing 2220.

NURSE wanted for girl 5 years old, assist with chamberwork, for Portchester; must be a neat young girl; good home; best references required. Call Wednesday A. M., 109 East 60th st.

NURSE Wanted.—Good experienced nurse to care for infant 9 months old; must have references. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday morning, 10 to 12 o'clock, Millbrook Woolen Mills, 215 4th Av., corner 18th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with some knowledge of posting in retail customers' ledgers; good handwriting; best references. Apply in person. Ask for Mr. Ditz. Meyrowitz, 520 5th Av., N. Y.

SALESLADY, refined girl or woman, high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission; excellent future. Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALES LADIES wanted for high-class dressmaking establishment; only those speaking French need apply. Call from 2 to 5 P. M., Bonne Soeurs, 13 West 56th St.

SALESLADIES wanted for high-class dressmaking establishment; only those speaking French need apply. Call from 2 to 5 P. M., Boue Soeurs, 13 West 56th St.

SALESLADY.—High-class candy shop; good opportunity; refined woman. Emma Bruns, 8 East 33d St.

SALESWOMEN.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, require saleswomen for their candy, cotton goods, housefurnishing, linen, millinery trimming, ribbon, silk, and untrimmed millinery departments; experience not essential. Apply to Superintendent.

SHOE SALESWOMEN.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
requires saleswomen of first class experience, thoroughly versed in the selling and fitting of shoes; a permanent position at liberal salary is offered to those possessing the necessary qualifications. Apply to Superintendent.

SHOE SALESWOMEN wanted, with experience and references. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

SPITZER'S,
83 NASSAU ST.,
Require experienced saleswoman in the following departments. Call or write.
WAIST,
UNDERWEAR.

SPITZER'S,
83 NASSAU ST.,
Require experienced saleswoman for NECKWEAR; one able to take charge of department; good salary. Call or write.

STAMPERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced die stampers on color and bronze work. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—A woman highly educated, possessing literary ability, yet thoroughly experienced typist, in an advertising office where her education will lead to a more important position. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected, Advertising Writing, Box P 1 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young woman with experience taking rapid dictation and who is quick and accurate touch typist; must come well recommended; excellent opportunity for advancement; initial salary $15 weekly. Address, stating age, references, and telephone number, X 357 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, experienced stenographer, as assistant secretary to busy executive; must be American, neat, and energetic; splendid opportunity for advancement if qualifications warrant; write, stating experience, age, and salary desired. Box 66, Times Square Station.

STENOGRAPHER.
Assistant to credit manager; must be quick and accurate, experienced in filing desired; good wages; please do not apply unless you are a competent stenographer and willing to work. Apply, giving full particulars, salary, W. W., 162 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—BRIGHT GIRL, 16-21; GOOD WRITER TO ASSIST WHOLESALE DRY GOODS OFFICE; THIS POSITION OFFERS GREAT POSSIBILITIES TO CAPABLE GIRL. WRITE F. S., BOX 29, 1,364 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young lady, possessing initiative, capable of doing some bookkeeping, opportunity of becoming private secretary. Write, stating full particulars of past experience, and salary expected, H. B., 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large manufacturer has an opening for a stenographer in sales department; experienced Underwood operator; good opportunity for advancement; hours 8:30 to 5:30, Saturday half holiday; salary to start, $15 weekly. R 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST to take charge subscription list; subscription experience advantage, but not necessary; hours, 9 to 5:30, 1 on Saturday; salary $10 to start. Apply, before 11 A. M., G. O. Thomas, 112 East 19th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two, wanted for work in Washington, D. C.; salary $100 a month. Apply between 9 A. M. and 12 M. Wednesday, March 20. American Social Hygiene Association, Room 1105, 105 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—New cotton goods corporation requires the services of an experienced stenographer, qualified to handle general office detail; exceptional opportunity; state full particulars. X 376 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER WHO KNOWS OR IS WILLING TO LEARN DICTAPHONE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. GIVE AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY. L. D., 256 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; competent stenographer for permanent position; French and Spanish knowledge preferred but not essential; salary according to ability. Reply to J 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$22, also $10-$18; typists, $10-$12; clerks, $9-$12; bookkeepers, $15-$18. Business Opportunities Co., Coultaus-Masterson, Prop., 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter who can operate a small switchboard in an institution; pay $50 a month with board and room. Address S. Lord Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman for work in branch sales office; pleasant working conditions. Write or call H. R. Lubin, United States Aluminum Co., Edgewater, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST; $15 weekly; hours 9-5. Call 402 West St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Young woman, about 23 years of age, in the office of a large department store; must be competent, a good stenographer and typist, capable of keeping records, good at figures, and a good penman; opportunity for one possessing the necessary qualifications; apply, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Address Assistant, X 375 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Several capable and rapid stenographers at once in office of a manufacturing plant in New Brunswick, N. J.; good salary; excellent chance advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Competent, care Brown Advertising Agency, Inc., 110 West 34th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, age 20, experienced, high school graduate, wanted by large corporation; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. J. D., Box 70, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — Well-educated young lady of literary turn of mind to act as secretary to editor of trade publication; state experience and salary expected. W 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be rapid and accurate; state age, experience, and salary expected. V 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Good opportunity for right party; salary no object. Curtiss Engineering Corp., Metropolitan and Flushing Avs., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST who can cut stencils and operate mimeograph. Call Republic Metalware Co., 254 36th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Temporarily, for office, young woman who has had experience as social secretary. Address W 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND MIMEOGRAPHER. —Experienced; part time. Henry J. Hyman, 175 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wishes work evenings; experienced along medical lines. C 500 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, rapid, willing worker. Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d.

STENOGRAPHER, good typist, salary $10. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR WHO CAN USE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY. T. S., 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, for small switchboard and office work; advancement. Willard Service Station, 1,046 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

TRACERS.
EXPERIENCED TRACERS ON DRAFTING ROOM WORK; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY OR WRITE, CURTISS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, GARDEN CITY, L. I.

TYPEWRITING and other work in fine, light office, pleasant surroundings; only refined American girls who want permanent work with opportunity to advance need apply; state age, salary, experience, &c. R 311 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Rapid and accurate; practical office experience essential. Otter Manufacturing Co., 243 West 17th St.

WOMAN to assist with care of young baby in hotel; call before 2; references. Great Northern Hotel, 57th St., Room 410.

YOUNG LADIES,
SEVERAL, NEAT AND EFFICIENT, FOR LEDGER WORK IN LARGE OFFICE DOWNTOWN. ADDRESS, GIVING PHONE NUMBER AND SALARY EXPECTED.
R 330 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY, bright; high school education; good at figures; writes good hand; for office work with large importing house; good opportunity; experience not necessary; state salary. Box 325 Times.

YOUNG LADY, rapid writer, quick and accurate at figure; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired. P 5 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, household assistant; 8 hours a day, 6 days a week. Apply Working Women's Protection Union, 9 East 8th St., New York.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

GOOD-PAYING position to competent bookkeepers. Through our scientific methods we teach you in record time. Morning and evening term, beginning March 21. Telephone Cortland 1796, or call, Hoffman Bookkeeping School, Suite 613, Singer Building, New York City.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18-$20-$25; we quickly prepare you; positions guaranteed. Call, write, phone Worth 3064. Dictaphone Secretarial School, 309 Broadway, corner Duane.

WOMEN trained in accounting procedures can command high salaries; send for Bulletin 19, giving outline of evening instruction. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses. Positions secured. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 73; "Your English" enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

COMPETENT, REFINED YOUNG WOMEN, Stenographic and secretarial positions, $15-$20-$25; 42d St. district; also typists and bookkeepers, $12-$15-$18-$20.
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
50 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER, chemical, $20; insurance, $15; legal, $18; several commercial, $12-$15-$18; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway. Register free. Many superior office positions.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenos., bookkeepers, clerks, typists, $12-$18; register free.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, Chemical, $20; twelve, $15-$20; juniors; typists.

Stenographers, $10-$25; bookkeepers, typists, clerks, (bill, ledger); investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., Agency, 30 E. 42d.—Immediate openings high-grade positions.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.

Call between 9 and 1, Room 725.

TYPIST.—Take charge of small department, $18; several others for straight copy work, $15-$16.
LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Must be high-grade girl with executive ability; $25.
CLERK.—Position in Hoboken; must be good penman; $15.
STENOGRAPHER.—With machine firm uptown; must be well experienced in machinery terms; $25.
SEVERAL OTHER POSITIONS AT $10 TO $20 PER WEEK.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Uptown commercial house; good penman; familiar with double-entry books; $15.
BOOKKEEPERS. — Three good positions at $18-$20.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Rapid and accurate operator; $18.

WE CAN ALSO PLACE IMMEDIATELY ANY NUMBER OF YOUNG GIRLS IN CLERICAL, BOOKKEEPING, AND TYPEWRITING POSITIONS, $8 TO $12 PER WEEK.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, one with executive ability, refined appearance, $25; Engineering, $95 monthly; others $18-$15; Law, $15; Beginners, $10.
BOOKKEEPERS, $20; Ledger Clerk, Jersey City, $15; Insurance, downtown, $17; Beginners, $10.
TYPISTS, $15; Billing Clerk, $12; Relief Telephone Operator, filing clerks, $12-$15; Telephone operator, typist, $10.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS, bookkeeper, downtown, $8-$10-$12.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $15.
Positions are all permanent.
No registration fee.
DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey.

NURSES.—Graduate nurses, young women, war plant, Alabama; $75 month, maintenance; report immediately for duty with credentials. Home Bureau, Agency, 52 West 39th St., Manhattan.

ACME AGENCY, 145 Nassau. Typists, $12-$10-$8. Register free; call immediately.

Stenographers, $20, $18, $15, $12; good openings. MacNeill Agency, 21 Park Row.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS, SENIORS.—A FIRM OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS WANTS SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS CAPABLE OF CONDUCTING AUDITS OR INVESTIGATIONS WITHOUT CONSTANT SUPERVISION; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE MEN; SEMI-SENIORS OR INEXPERIENCED MEN NEED NOT APPLY. V 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR, (Burroughs,) young man, also to act as clerk in teller's department of a large corporation. Apply by letter to J. S. M., 1,054 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISING AND PRINTING SALESMAN.
An advertising service agency desires energetic man, with business-getting instinct, to sell both advertising and printing; young college man might answer, but some experience preferred; one with a following can quickly grow into desirable position; moderate drawing account to start and commission. Full particulars, O 191 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man between 18 and 19 years old, preferably high school graduate; one who wishes to make advertising a profession has an excellent opportunity to receive thorough training; must hear well over the telephone; hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; salary $12 weekly to start. Address, stating age, references, and telephone number, X 335 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.—One with executive ability who can assume responsibility, for development of advertising patronage on financial publication; excellent opportunity. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, X 356 Times Annex.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST WANTED IN BUFFALO, N. Y.; EXPERIENCED IN OIL ANALYSIS DESIRABLE. CALL AT OFFICE OF SPENCER, KELLOGG & SONS, 100 WILLIAM ST., N. Y., FRIDAY, BETWEEN 9 AND 12 A. M.

ASSISTANT MANAGERS wanted; must be experienced; chance for advancement. Address P. & W. Grand 5, 10, and 25 Cent Stores, 8 East 14th.

ASSISTANT BUYER wanted, for textile and linings, with thorough experience and good knowledge of business. O 164 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER and correspondent familiar with collection agency work. Apply, 11th floor, 91 William St.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN.
Man with actual automobile selling experience or successful salesman in mechanical business; salary and commission; hustler with above qualifications and good record and references; none other need apply. F 95 Times.

AUDITORS, accountants, and bookkeepers wanted for special C. P. A. training. J 377 Times Downtown.

BATTERYMAN, expert; rapid advance to position as foreman to steady, industrious man; state age, experience, salary. O 172 Times.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St., require
PORTERS.
Strong, active men; good wages; an opportunity for advancement.
Apply in person or by mail, 8:30 to 10 A. M.
Employment Office, 7th floor, 7 West 35th.

BOND AND STOCK SALESMEN.—New York investment house has opening for two high-class salesmen with clean records; an unusual opportunity to connect with a commercial enterprise officered by men of reputation and destined to become one of the great industries of America. The position is dignified; valuable office co-operation given, no advances, liberal commission, and permanent connection for right men; correspondence confidential. F 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for busy law office; one who has had several years' experience with modern bookkeeping methods, embodying control accounts, trial balance, &c.; law office experience not necessary; state age, qualifications, telephone number. J 398 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in office of export house; must be able to take charge of full set of books; one who is capable of taking off balances on the 1st of each month; state age, salary, and experience. V 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—One used to complete charge of small office, complete set of books, voucher, register, trial balance, collection; salary $18 to start; excellent prospects for energetic, ambitious worker. Address P 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant and ledger clerk; one who is accustomed to operate Burroughs ledger posting machine preferred; must be draft exempt; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, over 24 years of age, (Christian firm,) thoroughly experienced, capable of taking full charge of a set of books. Call at once, in person, National Marine League, 18 Old Slip.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant to manager Government supplies business; reside in Brooklyn; start $20; quick advancement. Telephone Sunset 3090.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; one familiar with cost system, distribution, &c.; state in own handwriting age, experience, reference, and salary expected. O 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for Jersey City office; salary $25 per week; good chance for advancement. Call between 9 and 11, Rhodes, 115 Fulton St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of typewriting; real estate office. 3 Bible House, 4th Av. and 9th St. Faruolo.

BOOK PUBLISHER.

PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE WORK FOR FOUR MEN IN OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE AND EXPLOITATION. NO CANVASSING. NO REPLIES CONSIDERED WHICH DO NOT GIVE DETAILS OF AGE, EDUCATION, NATIONALITY, SALARY REQUIRED, AND EXPERIENCE, IF ANY. IF DRAFT EXEMPT GIVE REASON. ADDRESS F 100 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR YOUNG MEN OF INTELLIGENCE TO FILL THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES IN OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

12 BOYS,
(OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE,)
2 HELPERS,
10 MESSENGERS,
(1 YEAR HIGH SCHOOL,)
5 WELDERS,
5 PACKAGE WRAPPERS,

APPLY AT ONCE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST, 6 BLOCKS
SOUTH OF 14TH.

BOY
To make himself generally useful in sales office well established concern (Christian firm); must be intelligent and quick; excellent chance for advancement; reference required. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Wednesday or Thursday, at Thirty-fourth Floor, Metropolitan Tower, New York.

BOY, OVER 16,
FOR PERMANENT POSITION
in stockroom of large publishing house; good wages, short hours, with half day Saturday; opportunity for advancement. Apply 9th floor, 443 4th Av.

BOYS (15-17.)—Important business concern in the financial district has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary at current rate; application confidential. Address V 249 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—New York corporation, advancing present employes, has vacancies requiring bright, industrious boys, to start at the bottom; salary $25 per month, with advancement in accordance with the boy's ability and the needs of the business. R 317 Times Downtown.

BOY, (Christian firm,) to make himself generally useful in office of a large manufacturing plant in New York City; must be good penman and quick; one whom we can bring up in the business; references required; salary to start, $7 per week. Address O 176 Times.

BOY or youth, with some knowledge of typewriting, to make himself generally useful in office, including some outside work. Apply in own handwriting, giving full details, including experience, if any, education, age, references, and salary desired. K 202 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.
J. H. & C. K. Eagle, 265 4th Av., silk manufacturers, require several boys, high school boys preferred, for stock department; wonderful opportunity to learn silk business. Apply by letter only.

BOY, STRONG BOY,
in shipping department; chance for advancement.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

BOY.—Bright, wanted; must be 16 years of age and public school graduate; one familiar with office work; good opportunity. Y 202 Times Annex.

BOY, BRIGHT BOY,
for stock work; good chance for advancement.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

BOY.—Real estate office; no experience necessary; excellent chance advancement; salary $8 start. Call Wednesday, 10 A. M., Huberth & Huberth, 233 W. 58th St.

BOY WANTED.—WE HAVE A VACANCY FOR A BRIGHT BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL IN OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE HOUSE, R 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, bright, in law office; high moral surroundings; state age, education, references; $8 per week; advancement. T 283 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted, 16 to 18 years, for office. Call Lesher Whitman & Co., Inc., 881 Broadway, Manhattan.

BOY wanted in a wholesale woolen house; bright, active bo

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK,
who knows the wholesale grocery line, for Interstate and export; good salary to men who can produce; experienced men only. Mr. Joyce,
JOHN S. SILLS & SON,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Young; accustomed to fine city trade; experienced and neat; excellent salary and opportunity. Apply immediately in writing, giving full particulars. Dr. P. Kahler & Sons, 15-17 West 44th St., New York.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 8th Av.

SOLICITOR.—Young man, teacher preferred, to obtain students for merchant marine training camp; liberal commission basis. T. S., O 199 Times.

STAMPERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced die stampers on color and bronze work. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent, subway floor, east building.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—Young man of neat appearance; salary not more than $35 per month, depending on ability; apply in own handwriting, stating qualifications, experience and salary expected, and give references; environment exceptionally favorable. X 841 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exempt from draft, ambitious, accurate young man as assistant to general sales manager, large manufacturing house, Bronx. Reply, stating religion, experience, past or present employment, salary, R. S., 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man in law office to do stenographic work, collect rents, &c.; chance for advancement; salary $15 to start. Telephone 5598 Cortland or Box J 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary in manager's office; must be accurate, rapid, and experienced; academic high school or college graduate preferred; state age, salary, and experience. X 389 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY to club President; day, evening, and Sunday work; about 3 hours free in afternoon; state full particulars and salary; confidential. R 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER who can do clerical work; man over 30 years of age; pay $30 a month, with board and room. Address S. Lord Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Young man; state age, experience, and salary wanted. O 200 Times.

STOCK BOYS.—SEVERAL WANTED BY LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY, 9 A. M., BERNHARD ULMANN CO., INC., 107 GRAND ST.

STOCK CLERK.—Office stationery and supplies, large construction company; require widewake young man to take charge of storeroom; accustomed to getting estimates for and ordering by form number quantities of printing, stationery, and supplies; age 22-35; salary $80 month to start; if your record does not prove you have held a similar position don't waste your time and ours. Write full particulars and draft grade to T. S., O 192 Times.

STOCK CLERK AND FACTORY ASSISTANT.—Young man who can typewrite and keep records; must be good at figures; state age, references and salary. D. D., Box 29 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man; energetic, reliable. Apply Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

STOREKEEPER assistant for institution; live in. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA has openings in its Bridgeport (Conn.) plant for the following help:
GRINDERS on Norton, Landis, and B. & S. machines.
SCREW MACHINE and Jones & Lamson turret lathe operators.
LATHE HANDS on production work.
TOOLMAKERS on jig and fixture work.
MACHINISTS on general machine repairs.
ASSEMBLERS on high-grade gasoline engine work.
DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced men for detail work.
Applicants must be experienced and have their own tools.
For interview apply Mr. Stone, care United States Employment Service, 22 East 22d St., New York City.

TIMEKEEPER and payroll clerk for night work; state age, experience, and salary. X 374 Times Annex.

TIME STUDY MEN with previous trailing in machinists. F 104 Times.

TYPISTS.

SEVERAL RAPID AND ACCURATE TYPISTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY; GOOD SALARY; CALL IN PERSON. MR. LUDWIG, WRIGHT - MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

YOUNG MAN
In Shipping Department of Children's Headwear House.
HANNAUER & ARNSTEIN,
136 Madison Av.

YOUNG MEN,
19 TO 35 YEARS,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
TO LEARN
telephone switchboard installation work; good opportunity for rapid advancement; steady work; $12 weekly to start; paid while learning.
APPLY 8 TO 11 A. M.,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTALLERS,
121 WEST 17TH ST., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN of fine appearance, keen, alert, and aggressive, one with experience in soliciting trade paper advertising, wanted to help develop a small publication in the millinery trade; splendid prospects; small salary to start. Call after 10, Room 1011, 1,270 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, good education, appearance, and address, intelligent, active, ambitious, reside in Brooklyn, assist buyer miscellaneous merchandise, Government supplies; business opportunity for fine business training; fair salary to start and big prospects for the future. R 335 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or over; no experience necessary, but must have fair education and belong to good family; this is a chance for an intelligent young man who is looking for a real opportunity. R 322 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted; large jobbing export department requires young man thoroughly familiar with South American and Cuban dry goods and hosiery trade; unusual opportunity for the right man. V 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, neat and energetic, for wholesale woolen house, to be generally useful; state experience; good chance for advancement. P. O., Box 15, Station B.

YOUNG MAN or boy to assist in lace stock and office and do typewriting; state age, qualifications, salary. W 40 Times.

YOUNG MEN, 17-21, messengers, downtown banking institution. Apply by letter, Box 234 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUTH about 17 to enter and file samples in large chemical laboratory; must write a plain hand and be able to follow a simple system intelligently; wages $10 per week, with opportunity for advancement. J 386 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pulitman Bldg., New York.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a well-paying profession? Many of our graduates earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly. Our method of instruction develops experts. Write for Booklet G. NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, 254 West 54th St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members; National Salesmen's Training Assn., Suite 1803D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 38 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 70; "Your English" enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Instruction.

GOOD-PAYING position to competent bookkeepers. Through our scientific methods we teach you in record time. Morning and evening term, beginning March 21. Telephone Cortland 1796, or call, Hoffman Bookkeeping School, Suite 613, Singer Building, New York City.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

ACCOUNTANTS in demand everywhere. Bulletin 23 gives details of training necessary. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE.
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
Thoroughly experienced Bank Bookkeeper, $2,500. Cost and General Accountant, for Brooklyn, $2,500; Traveling Auditor for Mercantile concern, $2,000 and expenses; Railroad Accountant, experienced in disbursements, $1,600-$1,800; Bookkeepers (20) for following lines of business: Asphalt, Mining, Construction, Woodworking, Manufacturing, Grocery, Marine Insurance, Hotel, Steamship, salaries, $1,300-$1,800 year.

Sales Manager for out of town; must know Fertilizer business, $3,000.

Salesman acquainted with Retail Grocery trade in New York, $1,800; Salesman acquainted with Wholesale Hardware or paint jobbing trade in City, $1,500 and commissions.

Stenographers: A number of excellent positions with good advancement, salaries $13 week to $1,500 year.

Clerical positions: Over 200 good openings for ambitious, clean-cut young men, salaries, $10 to $20 week.

TECHNICAL DEPT.—
Engineer and Architect, $1,800 up; Tool Designers, $1,500 up; Draftsmen, just out of school, $1,300.
CALL 9-2.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.
Call between 9 and 1.

STENOGRAPHERS.—We have a number of good opportunities for experienced stenographers, single men, draft exempt or over 31 years, within 400 miles of here; transportation paid, living quarters and board free; $1,100 to $1,300 yearly. ACT QUICKLY IF INTERESTED.

BOOKKEEPERS.—The demand far exceeds the supply in all classes of bookkeeping positions, particularly for competent double entry men, at $25 per week.
American citizens, draft exempt, with pleasing personality always get preference.

BOOKKEEPERS and assistants; manufacturing, railroad, publishing, $18, $35; stenographers, $18-$25; credit assistant, stenographer, $20; cashier, fire insurance, $25; clerks, $15; Mona Hopkins operator, $15; shipping clerks and assistants, $15-$20; figurer, $15. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, Coultaus-Masterson, Proprietor, 203 B'way.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Accountants, C. P. A., exp., $2,500; structural draftsmen, exp. interurban map clerks, bookkeepers, clerks. Register free.

Stenographers, wonderful opportunity, $90 monthly; also $60; Americans. Atlas Agency, Room 615, 152 Nassau St.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; office and technical positions.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BODY, touring, 1917, for Pierce-Arrow; "6-38" or "6-48," almost new; complete, with cowl and slip covers. Burr, 1,778 Broadway, care Rippeth. 351 Columbus.

BUICK.—C55, 7-passenger touring, perfect condition; any demonstration; very cheap or will trade. Wheeler, Riverside 7252.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC Suburban Sedan, 1917.
PIERCE "38" coupe; latest model.
STUTZ Bulldog Special, 1917.
STUTZ 1917 16-valve Speedster.
LANCIA Sport Roadster, 1916.
HUDSON 1917 4-pass. Sport.
Burrelle, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 9008.

CADILLAC, a jewel, limousine with touring body; lady will sacrifice, immediate cash; exceptional. 448 Riverside Drive, Apt. 102. Telephone 6570 Morningside.

CADILLAC "8" Landaulet, Westinghouse shock absorbers; like new; $1,300. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 touring, also landaulet, limousine, roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Landaulet; Westinghouse shock absorbers; practically new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC.—Need cash; sell 1916 touring, looks, runs brand-new. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916, SEVEN PASSENGER.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 50TH.

CHANDLER Model 17, 7-passenger limousine and Model 16 landaulet; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 6-passenger sport runabout; wire wheels; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 16, 7-passenger touring; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 7-passenger touring; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 4-passenger chummy roadster; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 4-passenger coupe; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

COLE 1917 6-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DE DION roadster, eight-cylinder, perfect condition; all parts showing wear recently replaced; reason for selling unable to ship to California; reasonable. Owners' Garage, 32 West 66th St.

DODGE runabout, almost new; Winter and Summer top; at bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

FRANKLINS — 1917 Sedan, Touring, and Four-Passenger. 1916 Limousine, (Special Body,) Sedan and Touring. Gage, 51 East 42d St. Phone 1081 Murray Hill.

HUDSON 1918 Raceabout Special, 2-passenger.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX SPEEDSTER, 4-passenger; perfect condition; paint, upholstery, and tires excellent; no dealers. Army Officer 372 Times Annex.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 super six, special brougham body; sacrifice. Telephone Plaza 1814.

HUDSON.—Beautiful super six touring, like new; must sell. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

BUGATTI 4-PASSENGER TOURING;
AVIATION MOTOR.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

MARMON, 1917 touring car, also Marmon roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 touring, just overhauled; first-class condition; private owner. X 302 Times Annex.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger limousine, Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 B'way. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARSON 1917 4-passenger club roadster. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MERCEDES 70, 4-PASSENGER;
ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

MERCEDES special speedster; 120 H. P.; latest model. Harris, 1,700 Broadway, main entrance.

MERCER.—Colonial coupe, special build, most beautiful in Manhattan, $1,250; needs no recommendation; ideal for doctor. Mr. Widner, 5822 John.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE THAT I SHALL NOT BE responsible for any debts incurred by my wife, Anna K. Sichel.
C. C. SICHEL.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OAKLAND 1917 touring; cannot be told from new. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will take $350 for my 1916 8-cylinder touring car; perfect condition. Dr. Carey, 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring; excellent throughout. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OVERLANDS.—Overhauled and guaranteed cars at bargain prices, on liberal payment proposition. Buy from manufacturer for satisfactory service. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th Street.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 5-passenger, brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell my beautiful 1917 touring car. Dr. Nash, 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLAND Model 81 1915 5-passenger touring; fine condition; extra shoe and tube; used very little. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916 2-passenger runabout; two extra shoes in good shape; bargain. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916 5-passenger touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 "3-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1917 "2-35" Limousine.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35," like new.
Wallace, 236 West 50th.

PACKARD 1918, 3-35, seven-passenger touring. Clark & Kendricks, 143 West 51st St.

PAIGE touring, 1917; painted Rolls-Royce blue; make offer. Bikert, 1,930 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW (1915,) Holbrook collapsible touring "sedi"; Cadillac (1917) Limousine; also Touring. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, "38" sedan, also landaulet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

RENAULT TOWN LIMOUSINE;
12-18 HORSE POWER;
COACH WORK BY LOCKE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

RENAULT TOURING, 40 HORSE POWER; SIX-CYLINDER TYPE, BY HEALEY.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

REO 1917 roadster; wonderful shape. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Will accept any reasonable cash offer for runabout. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 runabout; must sell; need cash. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 38 CHASSIS;
OVERHAULED; 90-DAY GUARANTEE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

SIMPLEX "50," inclosed chain drive, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, latest model; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915, special built "75," shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX, 38, shaft drive; Holbrook touring body; a bargain. Bikert, 1,930 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT COUPE,
1916 "Light 4" model, just out of paint shop, gray whipcord lining and luxurious trimmings; very desirable for lady or physician; overhauled, and will be sold with factory guarantee and equipment. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT "BIG 4" RUNABOUT, VERY ATTRACTIVE, NEWLY PAINTED, NEW BODY, JUST OVERHAULED; NEW CAR GUARANTEED. SILENT KNIGHT MOTOR REPAIR SHOP, 549 WEST 53D. COLUMBUS 1092.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-passenger 1917 coupe, 4-cylinder; painted Rolls-Royce blue; sacrifice; used very little. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder Touring Car; electric lights; self-starter; fully equipped. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

STEARNS 1917 5-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 B'way. Col. 1028.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL;
2-PASSENGER SPEEDSTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

STUTZ, 1917 speedster, also four passenger touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
3 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE.—Must dispose of beautiful 1915 baby touring car, newly painted blue, looks, runs like new. 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Rare bargains in overhauled and guaranteed cars, all models; act quick. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON 1916 48 touring; repainted, in service; condition; looks like new. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., (Brooklyn Br.,) 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, (Near Bedford Av.) Phone Flatbush 8384.

WINTON Six, 33 h. p., 4-passenger Cloverleaf Runabout; very fine condition; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC 7-passenger Touring.
MERCER SPEEDSTER; condition like a brand-new car.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, Little "6"; almost new.
1917 CHALMERS Little "6" Touring.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver Body; brand-new; big discount.
1916 MERCER Touring; elegant condition.
1917 JORDAN Roadster.
1917 STUDEBAKER Roadster; like new.
1917 PULLMAN.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $850.
1917 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1917 JORDAN Touring.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 MURPHY-DUESENBERG ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
RENAULT TOWN CAR LANDAULET, suitable for taxi; price $450.
PEERLESS Light "6," late model, Touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
257 WEST 58TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

RIGHT PRICES.

1917 MAXWELL touring car.
1917 BUICK "4" roadster.
1917 MAXWELL Sedan, special prices.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" seven-passenger.
1917 HUPMOBILE roadster.
1917 CHALMERS small roadster.
1917 REO, three-passenger roadster.
1917 FORD cabriolet, elec. starter.
1917 REO "6," seven-passenger.
1916 CHANDLER touring car.
1916 STUTZ roadster; exceptional.
1916 BUICK little six runabout.
1916 HUDSON "40" roadster.
1916 LEXINGTON, seven-passenger.
1915 BUICK "C" 24 runabout.
1915 COLE "8," touring, like new.
1914 PACKARD 3-48, touring; exceptional.
1913 MERCER, touring, five-passenger.
CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS.
OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

AUTOMOBILE MOVING. — Long-distance hauls our specialty; trips to Albany, New Haven, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland; estimates given carefully; reasonable rates. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 2098.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine; beautiful new model; superior service by week or month. Phone Mead Company, Columbus 2044.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. G. V. Williamsen, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD for rent; beautiful twin-six landaulet, by hour, day, week, or month; owner drives. Telephone Riverside 5316.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes, Pierce-Arrows; hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

RENAULT for hire; beautiful Renault landaulet, by month preferred; owner drives; reasonable. Columbus 9694. E. Mills, 606 West 97th.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Hyde, Capt. F. C., and Boone, 1st Lt. L. D., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 1, at Williamsbridge.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Shelton, J. H. | Foster, S. D.
MacArthur, N.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Chambers, P. S. | Pickhardt, O. C.
Rawitz, S. B. | McCarty, F. E.
McSween, J. C. | Washnitzer, F.
Williams, F. N. | Torell, G. J.
Winans, J. C. | Kinderman, H. W.

Following are discharged:
Murphy, Capt. C. J.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Houston, E. C. | Fernandez, L. P.
Goodwin, C. S. | Ellis, F. D.
Wallace, C. C. | Harms, F. H.
Zemer, R. H.

Dimon, Capt. R. B.; Rosenberg, 1st Lt. H. L.; Schutt, 1st Lt. R.; Crow, 1st Lt. L. B., and Wick, 1st Lt. W. W., to West. Dept.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Burkhardt, C. F. | Bland, W. W.
Fulton, W. I. | Ganaway, A. M.
Muench, O. L.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Webster, M. McD. | Whiteside, E. D.
Pennington, G. R. | Winters, H. S.
Konigmacher, A. H. | Blakemore, J. M.
Ralls, L. B. | Bouldin, T. J.
Atchison, C. H. | Dixon, E. F.
Booth, H. R. | Ford, E.
Coombs, M. O. | Grace, T. A.
Emerson, B. H. | Krotta, R. R.
Gardner, E. L. | Liep, F. D.
Finney, W. O. | Neuthist, P. C.
Leonard, J. McK. | Robinson, E. E.
Long, L. S. | Shelton, W. J.
Platte, R. B. | Wilkin, T. J.
Rolens, L. E.

Smith, Capt. H. B., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Upton.
Wright, 1st Lt. D. P., and Kopelowitz, 1st Lt. J. C., to Newport News.

Following to Camp Johnston, Aux. Remount Depot, with remount squadrons being organized:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Marshall, J. S. | Mayfield, L. K.
Mooris, C. C. | Smith, A. C.

Following to Camp Cody:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Breakey, J. T. | Harrison, A. W.
Holland, D. A. | Richmond, C. D.
Roth, J. H. | Rubel, H. F.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

PIERCE-ARROWS.—New 5-ton Pierce-Arrows for hire; short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,631 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

TRUCKS, 1, 2, 3½, and 5 tons, to hire by day, week, month, or contract, at reasonable rates; long distance a specialty. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 2098.

AUTO TRUCK, 2 tons, to hire day or week. Gramercy 2953.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANT Marmon or Cadillac Chummy Roadster; also Hudson or Hup. Sedan; reasonable. W. D. Marshall. Phone 808 Morristown, N. J.

HUDSON, CHANDLER or Mitchell 1916 or 1917 sedan or touring car wanted; must be good condition; price right. Box 173 Jamaica.

100 AUTOMOBILES wanted immediately; all good makes, for export order. Bring autos or telephone. 1,763 Broadway. Circle 2470.

Best cars to be bought from $500 to $1,500 for export; full particulars; no dealers. Plata, 147 Times.

WANTED—Mercer Raceabout or Stutz Bearcat; private party; quick purchase. W 69 Times.

WILL pay cash, all kinds cars, in good condition. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

WILL PAY Highest Prices any make car. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Supplies.

ATTENTION.
Truck Manufacturers, Dealers and Parts Dealers.
I have the following goods to be sold at a bargain: 18 2-ton truck frames, 18 sets 2-ton truck Smith steel truck wheels, 18 Ross truck steering gears, 3 Covert truck transmissions, spring clips, hangers, shackles, bolts, bushings, &c., for 18 trucks. D. A. Baldwin, 129 Church St., Middletown, Conn. Tel. 1056-2.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Upright Dealing. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

In order to meet the growing demand for dormitories in connection with a flourishing day school, owner will sell half interest to active party; income from school third year over $6,000; capital required $3,500 April 1, $2,500 June 1, $1,500 Sept. 1; with increased facilities conservative estimate of net profit third year $10,000. O 527 Times Harlem.

Have you an article of proven merit you wish listed with a sales agency on a strictly commission basis? Schemers not recognized; references furnished; give full particulars. J 381 Times Downtown.

Have large, beautiful hotel and site, high elevation, commuting distance; want partner, competent hotel man of standing, with $5,000. Wimpil, 953 Falle St., Bronx.

Established clerical employment agency supplying large firms, capable greater development, is for sale; owner entering college. MUST SELL. J 308 Times Downtown.

Hotel, best nearby Jersey suburb, fully furnished, doing good business; $2,000 required; mail references. Sander, 113 Maiden Lane.

I am prepared to do long-distance hauling with five-ton trucks. C. A. Gabler, 847 East Jersey, Elizabeth, N. J.

For sale, attractive rooming house; electric lights; $210 over rent. 110 West 81st St.

An expert procurer of capital seeks dependable connections. J 392 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES, New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

For Sale.—Antique, hand-carved French walnut bed, vanity dresser and washstand; won first prize Philadelphia Exposition; fine condition; price $1,000. Inquire Emma Hahn, 1,009 Cherry Av., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Must sell at once, two complete rooms of office furniture, practically new, and make arrangements to sublet office; accept reasonable offer. 25 Beaver St., Room 308.

16 Singer sewing machines, No. 31-15, and tables in A1 condition. Jacob Masur, 131 West 35th.

Burroughs statement adding machine, in good condition, for sale very reasonable. Eagle, 54 East 11th.

Bookcase, standard books, practically new; glass closet, cut glass; no dealers. 7 West 124th. Call after 1.

For Sale—A No. 12 Yost typewriter, first-class condition. Parker, 16 W. 44th St. No dealers.

Steel tug, in good condition, for sale; 75 feet long; price reasonable. F 102 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 8738.

Purchase and Exchange.

73 families want buy your piano, phonographs; let me sell them. Brown, 543 Steinway Av. Tel. Astoria 2967.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 118 University Place. Tel. 2288 Gramercy.

Daly, 1st Lt. E. J., to Camp Devens.
Suggett, 1st Lt. O. Le G., to Camp Sherman.
Brooks, Maj. H. H., to Camps Devens, Meade, and Dix, for conference with Majors re improvement of medical service in base hosps., then to his station and submit report and recommendations to Surg. Gen.
Sale, Maj. L., to Camps Jackson, Lee, and Greene, for conference with Majors re improvement of medical services in base hosps., then to station and submit report and recommendations to Surg. Gen.
Arnett, 1st Lt. J. H., and Bailey, 1st Lt. F. R., to Camp Greenleaf, for inst., then to Cape May Hosp.
Billings, Maj. F., will report to Surg. Gen.
Clifton, Capt. E. G.; Lee, Capt. E. J., Jr.; Knochel, 1st Lt. J. M.; Rabbins, 1st Lt. M. J., and Sawicki, 1st Lt. B. J., to Dansville, N. Y., Army Gen. Hosp., to be organized there.

Following to Pittsburgh for inst., then to camps specified:
Brehmer, Capt. E. C., Camp Lee.
Clary, Capt. W. F., Camp Sherman.
Benson, 1st Lt. C. P., Camp Grant.

Munford, Capt. S. A., and Sibley, 1st Lt. E. R., to Mil. School of Aeronautics, Cornell Univ., and will report by letter to Chief Sig. Off.
Siebenechen, 1st Lt. H. A., and Teperson, 1st Lt. A. L., to Camp Dix.
Duggan, 1st Lt. J. P., Camp Dodge, and Pickett, 1st Lt. W. J., Camp Grant, to Presbyterian Hosp., Chicago, for inst., then to camps mentioned.
Matthews, Capt. G., Camp Meade, and Biddle, 1st Lt. R. McR., Camp Meade, to Univ. Hosp. for inst., then to camps mentioned.
Daniel, 1st Lt. H. M., orders of Feb. 27 revoked.
Ross, Capt. W. W., to Presbyterian Hosp., Chicago, inst., then to Camp Sherman.
Kimberlin, 1st Lt. J. W., to Ft. McPherson, with Base Hosp. 28.
David, Maj. C. E., to Waynesville, N. C., as Cmdg. Off. of Army Hosp. there.
Pemberthy, Capt. G. C., will report to Surg. Gen.
Reinhardt, 1st Lt. C. H., to Morrison, Va., Aeronautical Gen. Supply Depot and Concentration Camp, and will report by letter to Chief Sig. Off.
Pratt, 1st Lt. H. S., to Univ. Hosp., Phila., for inst., then to Camp Meade.
Weldy, 1st Lt. F. M., to Presbyterian Hosp., Chicago, for inst., then to Camp Custer.
Dowling, Maj. J. J., and Morgan, Capt. T. W., to Camp Devens.
Chambers, Capt. W. J., to Ft. Des Moines.
Oliver, Capt. P., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Upton.
Braddock, W. H., appointed a 1st Lt.
Brown, 1st Lt. S. T., and Burke, 1st Lt. A. W., to Camp Sherman.
McCoy, Capt. S. C., to Camp Dodge.
Schubb, 1st Lt. T., to Mayo Clinic, Rochester, then to Camp Grant.
Sullivan, 1st Lt. D. J., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to his station.
Newton, Maj. R. W., to Ft. Thomas.
McCarty, 1st Lt. E. D., to Dansville (N. Y.) Army Hosp.
Mattes, 1st Lt. A., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.; then to Army Med. School.
Pelteklan, 1st Lt. H. K., to Univ. Hosp., Phila., for inst., then to Hoboken.
James, 1st Lt. ——, orders of Jan. 2 amended to relieve him from duty with Av. Sec., Sig.C., Garden City, instead of Rantoul.
Stowell, 1st Lt. D. D., to Ft. Monroe, with Av. Sec. of Sig.C., and by letter to Chief Sig. Off.
Muench, 1st Lt. L. O., to Presbyterian Hosp., Chicago, for inst., then to Camp Grant.
Beebe, Capt. G. W., to Av. School, Sig.C., at Ellington Field, and by letter to Chief Sig. Off.
Friedlaender, 1st Lt. B., to Corpus Christi Army Hosp., Beach Hotel.
Clayton, 1st Lt. P. B., to Sig.C. Av. School at Ellington Field, and by letter to Chief Sig. Off.
Abbott, 1st Lt. C. S., assigned to 311th Cav. and will report by letter to Cmdg. Gen., Central Dept.
Winkleplack, 1st Lt. A. M., to Camp Wadsworth.
Clifton, 1st Lt. B. H., from duty with 6th Inf., upon arrival of 1st Lt. F. H. Streit, then to Camp Greene.
Herrmann, 1st Lt. E. R., to Camp Greene.
Castleberry, 1st Lt. F. L., to Camp Pike for temp. duty.
Smith, 1st Lt. E. M., to Camp Pike, with 336th F. A.
Gill, Capt. W. W., to Ft. Monroe as off. in charge, physical examining unit, Av. Sec. of Sig.C, being organized there, and will report by letter to Chief Sig. Off.
Bell, Capt. R. P.; Ryder, 1st Lt. R. H., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Army Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following will participate in flights:
Underhill, Capt. C. R.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Billett, C. H. | Smith, H.
Lochhead, A. | Whitney, J. L.
Royer, D. A. | Peabody, R. W.
Morison, J. C. | Lloyd, H. W.
Koontz, R. G. | Trotter, D. K.
Taylor, W. P. | Beardsley, C. B.

Following to Gerstner Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Goldsborough, G. J. | Kennedy, D. B.
Taylor, H. H. | Vohr, J. H.
Bradford, G. L. | Ross, D. H.

Following to Taliaferro Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Withington, L

FIRST WOODEN SHIP LAUNCHED IN EAST

Yards at Kearny, N. J., Begin to Fill Gap Made by German Submarines.

MANY MORE TO COME

Pacific and Atlantic Coasts in Contest for $10,000 Prize Set Up by Workers.

The first wooden ship to be launched on the Atlantic Coast as part of the American fight against the U-boat menace slid down the ways at the Kearny, N. J., yard of the Foundation Company yesterday afternoon and floated in the Passaic River. A few of these ships already have been launched from Pacific Coast yards, and the appearance of the first of the Eastern contingent was hailed by a large group of Government officials and shipbuilders as tangible evidence that the shipbuilding program is materializing.

R. S. Dalzell, resident Government Inspector at the yard, gave the signal for the launching, the Newark Police Band crashed into a lively patriotic air, and Miss Phyllis Hughes, daughter of the late Senator William Hughes, shattered a bottle of champagne across the bow of the new seafarer. Then, while Frederick Remington, President of the Foundation Company; Rear Admiral Pryor, as the official representative of the United States Navy, and W. G. Hudson, District Superintendent of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and a crowd of some 10,000 invited guests looked on, workmen gently started the hull into the river.

The new ship was named the Coyote. She is of the single-deck cargo type, and is to be rated Class A1 for fifteen years by the American Bureau of Shipping. She will be driven by a 1,400 horse power triple-expansion engine, and is designed to develop a speed of 10 knots an hour. She is 281 feet 6 inches long, 46 feet beam, and of an approximate dead weight of 3,500 tons. Into her construction went 132,000 feet of timber, 715,000 pounds of metal fastenings, 58,000 pounds of steel strapping, 2,800 pounds of oakum, and 2,600 pounds of pitch for calking, 6,000 gallons of paint, and 4,000 pounds of white lead and oil.

The contract for this and a number of sister ships was awarded to the Foundation Company last Summer, and the yard had to be constructed before the first of the ships could be started. Work on the vessel itself actually got under way last October, and since then was hampered by the transportation delays from which all industrial plants suffered during an unusually severe Winter. It was because of these delays that Rear Admiral Pryor congratulated H. I. Crosby, Superintendent of Construction, for getting the hull into the water so soon. It will take another month to build the superstructure, and then the boat will be turned over to the Government for the installation of her engines.

Meantime the Kearny yard is apt to see one of the fastest pieces of shipbuilding ever known hereabout. It was announced at the launching yesterday that at a Pacific coast yard of the company the employes had raised a purse of $10,000 and had challenged the workers at Kearny to a race. A purse will be made up at the local yard, and the East and West will vie with each other in turning out a ship in record time.

Another Atlantic yard of the company, it was announced yesterday, will turn out by the first of July the first of thirty-six steel mine sweepers which it has contracted to build for the United States Navy. Thereafter the rest of the sweepers will be launched with increasing rapidity.

HUMBERT MUST REPAY BOLO

Ordered to Return 5,500,000 Francs He Got from Le Journal.

PARIS, March 17.—Senator Charles Humbert, who is awaiting trial on the charge of treason, has been ordered by the courts to return to Bolo Pacha the 5,500,000 francs with which Bolo purchased a controlling interest in the newspaper Le Journal from Humbert.

Bolo's property is under sequestration, and the money will revert temporarily to Attorney Pons, who is the guardian of the fortune of Bolo, who was recently found guilty of treason and condemned to death.

Under the existing laws of France no provision is made for such a case, and the money cannot be confiscated, but it may revert to the next of kin. It is expected that a bill will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies shortly asking for legislation to permit the confiscation of the millions of francs Bolo Pacha received from Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador to the United States.

ARMY QUARTERMASTER HELD

Captain and Civilian Arraigned on Graft Charge at Battle Creek.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 19.—Captain Ralph Pillinger of Chicago, Construction Quartermaster at Camp Custer base hospital, and Ralph Windhorst, a civilian, were arraigned today before Scott Clark, United States Circuit Court Commissioner, on a charge of attempting to defraud the Government. Their examination was set for March 22.

The Department of Justice charges that Windhorst demanded commissions on contracts for supplies, and that Captain Pillinger was involved in the alleged graft.

W. H. Smith, agent for the Department of Justice, announced today that more arrests probably would be made.

RAID THE BULGAR LINES.

Allies on Macedonian Front Also Cause Havoc with Air Bombs.

PARIS, March 19.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the following:

Macedonian Frant.—Raids were carried out with success in the region of Seres and west of Presba Lake, where a French detachment surprised an enemy reconnoitring party and took prisoners.

There was very great activity on the part of allied aviators, who threw down more than 1,900 kilograms of explosives on enemy establishments in the Struma and Vardar valleys and near Resna, (west of Monastir.) Important results were observed.

L. DREYFUS LEAVES MILLION TO CHARITY

$500,000 to United Hebrew Charities for Loans to Help Needy Become Self-Supporting.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL, $37,500

Fourth of Estate to Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

Gifts of more than $1,000,000 to Jewish charities are made in the will of Ludwig Dreyfus, member of the banking firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., who died on March 6 last at his home, 998 Fifth Avenue. The largest bequests were made by Mr. Dreyfus in giving three-fourths of the residuary estate, more than $500,000, to the United Hebrew Charities to establish a fund to advance money to persons to enable them to become self-supporting. The remaining fourth is left to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies for the general purposes of the organization.

Other bequests to organizations, to be paid outright, but chiefly after the death of the widow, Mrs. Rebecca Dreyfus, are $37,500 to Mt. Sinai Hospital and $37,000 to the Montefiore Home. The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum gets $27,500, and $25,000 goes to the Town of Mannheim, Germany. The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews receives $17,000 and Beth Israel Hospital $12,500. Gifts of $10,000 each go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, the Hebrew Free Loan Association, and the Marcus Goldman Fund.

The following beneficiaries get $6,000 each: Hebrew Technical Institute, Educational Alliance, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, and Lebanon Hospital. The Hebrew Technical School for Girls receives $7,500 and $5,500 each goes to the Young Women's Hebrew Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the German Hospital. The Hebrew Infant Asylum receives $5,000, and $3,500 each goes to the National Jewish Hospital at Denver, the Recreation Rooms and Settlement, Crippled Children's East Side Free School, and Jewish Protectory. The Hospital for Deformities and Hip Diseases, the Skin and Cancer Hospital, Tubercular Preventorium for Children, Hebrew Sheltering Home, and New York Eye and Ear Infirmary get $2,500 each. The New York Kindergarten Association receives $2,750, and the Charity Organization Society and the Emanu-El Sisterhood for Personal Service $3,000 each.

The widow, Mrs. Rebecca Dreyfus, receives $25,000 in cash, all the personal effects, and the income from the residuary estate. Bequests of $25,000 are left to Lieutenant Howard Seessel, with the American Field Artillery in France; $20,000 each to Ernest Sachs and Arthur Stein, $15,000 to Matilda Franklin, and $10,000 each to Paul J. Sachs, Robert Goldman, Henry Goldman, Jr., Marcus L. Goodman, Dora Sommers, Bertha Gutman, Hetty Goldman, Agnes Goldman, Ella Sachs, and Florence Vogel.

The Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn gets $1,000 and bequests of $500 and $250 are made to a number of other organizations. Catherine Flaherty, a servant, receives $3,000.

SENDS TUSCANIA FLAG HERE.

Scotchman Presents Funeral Emblem to the President.

LONDON, March 17, (Delayed.)—Hugh Morrison, a Scotch landowner, who took a prominent part in the relief of survivors and burial of the dead from the transport Tuscania, has sent to The Associated Press an American flag made by Scotch women and used at all Tuscania funerals, with the request that it be sent to President Wilson for deposit in a museum to be selected by the President. With the flag is this inscription:

"An American flag made at Islay House Feb. 7, 1918, and hoisted with the Union Jack at all funerals of Tuscania victims on the Scotch coast. The flag was made by Mary Armour, Florence Hall, Mary Cunningham, Jessie McLellan, Catherine MacGregor, and John McDougall, and used at funerals at Port Charlotte, Kilnaughton, Killegan, and Kinabus, all on the Island of Islay."

The flag measures 79 by 38 inches. Islay House is the residence of Mr. Morrison, who gave the land for two of the Tuscania cemeteries.

PLAN SALVAGE CAMPAIGN.

Louis Birkenstein to be in Charge of Washington Bureau.

The part to be played by waste material in helping to win the war, and the Government's recognition of that fact, was emphasized yesterday at sectional meetings of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, held at the Hotel Astor. Chairmen of the various divisions of the National Association reported progress in the work now being done to co-operate in supplying the Government with waste material required for manipulation in products needed for the army and navy. Maximum prices for metal and woolen rag refuse were fixed by the Government last Fall, and yesterday Secretary Charles M. Haskins was notified of the creation of a price-fixing committee under the War Industries Board, which it is believed will eventally set the price to be paid by the Government for all of the scrap material handled by members of the association.

Louis Birkenstein, who has been President of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers for several terms, will today tender his resignation in order to accept an appointment at Washington, where he will be in charge of the Salvage Bureau of the Reclamation Division of the Quartermaster's Department of the War Department. Mr. Birkenstein, who is head of the firm of S. Birkenstein & Sons, Chicago and New York, will retire from active private business to devote his service to the Salvage Bureau.

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And give the countersign—to the season's finest styles.

Correct, Spring—and exactly twice as accurate. Pass on, and tell our friends about

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Varsity Fifty Five Spring Suits in glorious profusion—Varsity Six Hundred Topcoats in nameless variety, to harmonize with the season.

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Sooner or later you'll discover—

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The climax of Stracciari's triumphant debuts in both New York and Chicago was his dramatic singing of *Cortigiani vil razza dannata*. And this is the song he has now recorded as his Columbia masterpiece. A wonderful record, reproducing the world-famous baritone's art at its best.

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It has been well said of Oscar Seagle that he always "sings from the heart." And never has he proved it better than in this beautiful and sympathetic recording of McKinley's favorite hymn. On the back, "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand."

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A corking patriotic song hit that will surely appeal to "the girls they left behind them." Coupled, appropriately enough, with another lively, timely popular air, "I'll Come Back to You When It's All Over." Both sung by Arthur Fields, the soldier baritone.

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These are only a few winners from the wonderful, complete April list of Columbia Records including 61 different selections. Beautiful Easter music, opera songs, orchestral numbers, monologues, patriotic airs, song hits, children's records, and dance music. Be sure to get the full list from the nearest Columbia dealer.

Send some records to your soldier. There is a Columbia Grafonola in his Y. M. C. A. or Knights of Columbus hut.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month
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of dry-cleaning anything at home with great saving of time and money.
ALL DRUG STORES

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Gold and platinum bar pin set with small emeralds, on Monday, March 11, either on 34th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., or on 5th Av. between 34th and 38th Sts. Finder please address Box 282, Great Neck Station, N. Y. Suitable reward.

LOST—On Friday, in 34th St. or 47th St., a silver mesh bag, marked "J. L. W." in small letters inside clasp and containing purse and two handkerchiefs. Reward if returned to 45 West 47th.

LOST—A diamond bar pin, with sapphire centre, on 5th Av., between 37th and 50th Sts. Reward will be paid for return to A. H. Storrs, Room 521, 15 Park Row, New York. Tel. Barclay 8186.

LOST—On Broadway, between 100th and 104th Sts., breast pin, photo of baby, surrounded by pearls and diamonds; liberal reward. Return to Mrs. R. Maurice, 504 West 111th St.

LOST—Monday evening, fresh water pearl and small diamond platinum earring, between 42d and 79th Sts., west side; substantial reward. O'Hara, 21 East 49th. Plaza 8602.

LOST—Thursday, a lady's gold watch, Tiffany make, gold face; monogram on back, "A. A. L."; suitable reward. Telephone J. P. H. P., Vanderbilt 4500.

LOST—March 18, 18-kt. wedding ring, trade mark "Phelps" inside and engraving. Please return to Phelps & Phelps, Inc., Jewelers, 6 Wall St.

LOST—Seal ring, bluestone, with crest, set in gold, Friday night, March 15. Return to New Weston, 49th and Madison Av. Reward.

LOST—On Sunday, between 102d and 110th Sts., a gentleman's gold ring with initials "H. A. S." in blue enamel; reward. Return to 515 West 110th St. Apartment 11 C.

LOST—Saturday afternoon at the Mary Elizabeth Tea Room, 5th Av., sapphire and diamond ring; reward and no questions asked. C. A. Benton, 103 Park Av.

LOST—In the neighborhood of 81st St. and Broadway, a green Mexican parrot. Return to Superintendent, 219 West 81st St., and receive reward.

LOST—Between 12 and 1 P. M., Tuesday, in Bay Ridge section, Brooklyn, lady's gold wrist watch on bracelet, initials "R. K. M."; reward. Sunset 7608.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch on bracelet, Tiffany marked, C. B. F.; reward if returned to T. Fassett, 840 West End Av.

LOST—Bunch of keys with police whistle; reward. Room 508, 38 Park Row.

$200 REWARD.

Violins (two) in brown alligator skin case left in front of 22 East 33d St. between 6 and 10 P. M. Saturday; highly valued for sentimental reasons; $200 reward for immediate return or information leading to their recovery; absolutely no questions asked. L. Siegel, 22 East 33d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 4133.

$10 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of coat taken from 52 Broadway, Room 500, on March 18.

LOST—Purse, containing $10, 34th St.; reward. Mrs. Knorr, 125 East 34th.

LOST—Key ring, plain, round, 8-10 keys; $2 reward. Higgins, 40 Wall St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Dark brindle Boston bull; white breast and white collar; no harness; most liberal reward. Telephone Plaza, 9480, 36 West 50th.

LOST—Monday morning, brown and white collie, brass-studded collar; reward. 23 West 90th St.

LOST—Airedale Terrier, female; had collar on with no name or license; reward offered. Kindly return to 160 East 64th St.